

W. C. Taylor.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

TOWN OF PORTLAND,

COMPRISING ALSO THE

PIONEER HISTORY

OF

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY,

WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE
EARLY SETTLERS.

BY

Henry L. Linton
H. C. TAYLOR, M. D.

“ In the silent greenwood glade,
In the dim old forest shade,
By the gliding river,
Are historic voices ringing,
Music in the soft breeze flinging,
And they haunt me ever.
I love them well, for they to me
Are as some pleasant memory.”

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P R E F A C E .

The following pages are not the result of hasty research or careless investigation, but for three years have occupied the earnest attention of the author during the hours that could be spared from the demands of a most laborious profession. The compilation was not undertaken for the want of employment, but to rescue from the wasting influence of time the facts and incidents connected with the settlement and early history of the town. It has been a labor of love, and in one sense the author regrets the close of the volume. It was not expected that more than from two to three hundred pages could be written, but such was the accumulation of material that it would have been far easier to have written two volumes than condense it within the present limits. It was said by a friend that he who could write a good town history is fitted to write a book on any other subject. However this may be, it is certain he would be capable of almost any amount of hard labor, and for his patience well deserving a *niche* close by the one occupied by that rigid old moralist, the man of Uz. Amid the discouragements consequent upon the prosecution of the work, it becomes a pleasant duty to mention the names of a few of the numerous friends whose kind sympathies and intelligent aid have cheered the author in his difficult labors. But for them the work might have been abandoned long since.

To Hon. E. T. Foote of New Haven, Conn., he is indebted for many suggestions of importance and many facts in regard to the early history of the county; to David Eaton, an early settler of the town who died the past season, for a large amount of local history that it would have been impossible to have reached from any other source; to Hon. Abner Hazeltine of Jamestown, this county, E. B. Taylor, Alfred Eaton, J. S. West, and many others of this town, and over two hundred correspondents in twelve states of the Union. In addition, a vast number of books, manuscripts and records have been consulted and the utmost effort made to render the whole truthful and a reliable book of reference. Errors may be discovered by careful antiquarians, but it is believed that it will be found as free from defects as it is possible for intense solicitude and hard labor to make it. It is hoped that none by a hasty glance will pronounce this or that statement incorrect, but on the contrary subject them first to serious consideration or investigation.

To the good people of Portland, firstly, and to friends in every locality, this book is dedicated, with the best wishes of the author,

H. C. TAYLOR.

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CHAPTER I.

To make the following pages the more intelligible, as well as more acceptable to the reader it is proposed in the outset to devote a brief space to civil divisions, not only of the county of Chautauqua, of which Portland forms a part, but more or less definitely of the whole western part of the State.

Few, comparatively, have any very definite knowledge with reference to the various divisions of that vast tract of country in western New York commonly known as the Holland Purchase; when they were made, or who were the actors in those early scenes—a knowledge at once interesting, useful and often necessary. It is proposed to place a record of this character, as far as suits our purpose, within the reach of every former and present citizen of the town of Portland, and as many of their descendants as it is possible to reach.

By an act of the Legislature of the State, dated March 30, 1802, the original county of Genesee was erected, embracing substantially all that part of the State west of Steuben county and the Genesee river, and from which originated the present counties of Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Erie, Wyoming, Alleghany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua and parts of Monroe and Livingston. Batavia was the county seat. By the same act the county was divided into four towns, Northampton, Southampton, Leicester and Batavia. The town of Batavia embraced nearly all the territory within the present counties of Niagara, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. Emigration pressing westward with a rapidity almost beyond precedent, considering the difficulties to be overcome and the hardships to be endured, soon created a demand for a still further division: and on April 11, 1804, the

town of Batavia was divided into the towns of Batavia, Wilk, Erie and Chautauqua. Previous to this date the elections were held at the village of Batavia, and some of the electors living in the remote settlements of that extended town were obliged to travel, if voting at all, a distance of nearly one hundred miles and occupy an entire week for the purpose.

It has generally been understood that the original town of Chautauqua embraced all the territory within the present county of that name; but the act defining the boundaries of the town reads thus:

“And all that part of the town of Batavia, beginning in the north boundary of the state of Pennsylvania, where the meridian line between the tenth and eleventh ranges of the Holland Company's Lands commences; thence north along said meridian line, bounding east on the town of Erie, to the boundary line in Lake Erie” &c. Thus leaving the towns of Carroll, Poland, Ellington, Cherry Creek, Villanova and Hanover, except the first four lots of T 6, 11th Range, and that part of Kiantone lying east of the township line as defined on the Holland Company's maps, outside the limits of the present county and within the town of Erie. [See Original Laws V. 34, No. 112.]

This act also specified that the first Town meeting should be held at the house of widow McHenry. Mrs. McHenry lived at the *ancient* Cross Roads, about one mile west of the center of the present village of Westfield, near where now stands a monumental stone. In April of the following year, 1805, the first Town Meeting was held at the place specified, at which John McMahan was elected Supervisor, and James Montgomery, Town Clerk. James Dunn was elected one of the Road Commissioners, and was the first elected to office from the territory now comprising the town of Portland, in fact was the only legal voter in town.

This first Town Meeting was deemed to be invalid from a mistake in the name of the town, and an appointment was made of the officers chosen by the people, by Benj. Elliott, David McCracken and Asa Ransom, then Justices of the Peace and

all living east of Buffalo; with the exception of Zattu Cushing, in whose place Orsamus Holmes was appointed as Overseer of the Poor. [See List of Town Officers.]

The office of Justice of the Peace was not then elective, but appointments were made by the council of appointment at Albany, and the first selected to fill that office for the new town of Chautauqua were: Perry G. Ellsworth, David Kinkade and Peter Kane in March 1805. Perry G. Ellsworth, John McMahan and David Eason were appointed in March 1806. [See List of Town Officers.] The meetings of the Board of Supervisors for 1806-7-8 were held at the village of Batavia. No general election was held in the town until 1807; when the vote of the town was 69; Daniel D. Tompkins receiving 41 and Morgan Lewis 28.

Elections were then held on the last Tuesday in April and the two following days, instead of the first Tuesday in November as at present; the Board having the power to adjourn to such places as should seem most for the convenience of the settlers. At this first election the polls were opened on the first day at the house of Wm. Bemus on the east side of Chautauqua Lake at Bemus Point; the second at the house of Mrs. Perry, formerly Mrs. McHenry, at the *ancient* Cross Roads, now Westfield, and the third day in the forenoon at the house of Hezekiah Barker at Canadaway, now Fredonia, and in the afternoon at the house of Orsamus Holmes in the present town of Sheridan, at a point familiarly known as the "Roberts Stand." The expense of that election to the town was 68 dollars, each vote costing within a fraction of one dollar. The only means of travel then was by horseback and through an almost interminable wilderness, with roads little better than a trail, in fact with almost no roads at all. The Board packed their *ballot boxes* into their pockets, and proceeded on their "devious winding way" in single file from one point to the others designated. David Eaton, Esq., of the present town of Portland, was clerk of that board.

An effort was made in 1806 to divide the town of Chautauqua, and a vote taken at the town meeting in April of that year

at the house of Mrs. McHenry with reference to the propriety of such a division, was nearly unanimous in its favor. The proposition was to divide by a line commencing on Lake Erie at the N. E. corner of the present town of Sheridan, thence south to the S. E. corner of Charlotte, or the S. E. corner of T. 4. R. 11, thence west along the line between T. 4 and 5 to the S. W. corner of T. 4 and lot 58 in the present town of Stockton, and thence north along the line between Ranges 12 and 13 to Lake Erie, comprising territory embraced within the present towns of Sheridan, Arkwright, Charlotte, Dunkirk, Pomfret and Stockton, very nearly. Whether any further effort was made in this direction I am not advised, but the proposition was not carried out.

By an act of the Legislature bearing date March 11, 1808, the old county of Genesee was divided, and the counties of Genesee, Niagara, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua were formed, and their boundaries determined. The eastern boundary of the county of Chautauqua was the line between the 9th and 10th Ranges of townships from the Pennsylvania line north to Cattaraugus Creek, and thence down the center of that stream to Lake Erie.

These boundaries remain to the present time. The county of Chautauqua thus included one tier of townships, the 10th on the east, more than the old *town* of Chautauqua. Niagara county was fully organized the same year, but the counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua being but sparsely populated, were required to remain as a part of the territory of Niagara for judicial purposes until such time as they should each contain five hundred taxable inhabitants qualified to vote for members of assembly; the Board of Supervisors of Niagara county to determine the fact from the assessment rolls of these counties; their action being certified to the Governor, they were to be fully organized by the appointment of officers &c. From this county Zattu Cushing and Martin Prendergast were appointed by the council of appointment. Judges of Niagara county, in which capacity they served until Chautauqua county was fully organized in 1811.

By the act of 1803 the Governor was authorized to appoint three commissioners to locate a site for the county buildings in the three counties, within one year from the date of the act. The commissioners appointed were, Jonas Williams, Isaac Sutherland and Asa Ransom, who discharged the duties assigned them within the time specified, or some time during that year. New Amsterdam, now Buffalo, was fixed upon as the county seat for the county of Niagara; Ellicottville for Cattaraugus, and Mayville for Chautauqua. In their report of the manner in which they had discharged their duties, the commissioners described in general terms the spot they had designated for Chautauqua county, and then, that there should be no mistake with reference to it, they added that they had "erected a large hemlock post."

By the act before mentioned of March 11, 1808, dividing the old county of Genesee and erecting, with others, the county of Chautauqua, the old *town* of Chautauqua was also divided, the town of Pomfret erected and made to include the 10th Range of townships on the east and not included in the original town of Chautauqua. The town of Pomfret included the 10th and 11th Ranges from the Pennsylvania line to Lake Erie and two townships on the north of the 12th Range, territory now included in the towns of Hanover, Villenova, Cherry Creek, Ellington, Poland, Carroll, Kiantone, Ellicott, Gerry, Charlotte, Arkwright, Sheridan, Dunkirk, Pomfret and a part of Busti. The balance of the town retained its original name of Chautauqua.

At the meeting of the board of Supervisors of Niagara county in the fall of 1810, it was found on the examination of the assessment rolls that the county of Chautauqua contained the requisite number of taxable inhabitants to entitle it to become organized in accordance with the provisions of the statute, and a statement of the fact was drawn up and certified to under seal by the board to Governor Tompkins, and at a meeting of the Governor and council of appointment, held on the 9th day of February 1811, the requisite county officers were appointed and commissioned. The officers then appointed were Zattu

Cushing, first judge, Matthew Prendergast, Philo Orton, Jonathan Thompson and William Alexander, assistant judges. David Eason was appointed sheriff, and John C. Marshall, county clerk. The first court of Common Pleas was held at Mayville June 25th, 1811.

The Land Office was established at Mayville in 1810, and Wm. Peacock appointed agent.

The census was taken in 1810, under the authority of the United States, and the population of the county found to be 2,381.

"But little more than eight years had elapsed since the first white inhabitant had located within the limits of the county. The change that had marked the features of the county during that period was probably as striking at that time as at any subsequent period of equal duration. The sense of solitude which had pressed upon the minds of the pioneers had in a great measure been removed, and the evidences of industry and cultivation were on all hands obliterating the traces of savage life and lifting the gloom which had hung over it since creation."—WARREN.]

CHAPTER II.

John McMahan as First Supervisor of Chautauqua, meets with the Board at Batavia—Arthur Bell First Supervisor of the new Town of Chautauqua, and meets with the Niagara County Board at Buffalo—James Montgomery First Town Clerk—Development of the County—Erection of the various Towns in the County, and their First Supervisors.

John McMahan served as supervisor of the old town of Chautauqua for the years 1805, 6 and 7, and met with the board at Batavia, Genesee county. In April 1808, Arthur Bell was elected the first supervisor of the new town of Chautauqua, and served with the Niagara county board which met at Buffalo. James Montgomery was the first town clerk, and was elected at the same time with McMahan. [See list of town officers.]

From this time onward the county was rapidly developed, except for the period during the war of 1812, and towns were divided and subdivided and new ones erected in rapid succession to accommodate the wants of the settlers and facilitate municipal regulations. In June 1812, the towns of Ellicott, Gerry, and Hanover were erected. Ellicott then included within its limits the present towns of Ellicott, Carroll, Kiantone, Poland and a part of Busti. Gerry included the present towns of Gerry, Ellington, Charlotte and Cherry Creek, was of the same size of Ellicott and lay immediately north of it. Hanover included within its limits the present town of that name, with Villenova and a part of Arkwright and a part of Sheridan. All the above towns were formed from the old town of Pomfret.

Portland was erected the next year, 1813, April 9th, and was taken from the town of Chautauqua, and included the present towns of Portland, Westfield and Ripley; the form reminding one somewhat of the Gerrymandering of partizan State legislatures in districting States for representation in Congress. The

first supervisor was Thomas Prendergast. [See biographical sketches of supervisors.]

Harmony was erected from the town of Chautauqua, February 14th, 1816, and included the present town of that name and a part of Busti. Pahner Phillips was the first supervisor.

Ripley was erected March 1st, 1816, and was taken from Portland. It included all that part of Portland west of Chautauqua creek. The first supervisor was Amos Atwater, elected in April 1816. [See biographical sketches.]

Clymer was erected February 9th, 1821, and was taken from Chautauqua. It embraced the present towns of Clymer, Sherman, French Creek and Mina, being townships one and two of ranges fourteen and fifteen. The first supervisor was Ande Nobles.

Stockton was erected under the same act as Clymer and was also taken from Chautauqua, and embraced nearly its present territory. The first supervisor was Calvin Warren, elected in the spring of that year.

Ellery was erected twenty days after Stockton and Clymer, February 29th, 1821, and was taken from Chautauqua. It has retained its original boundaries. The first supervisor was Almon Ives.

Busti was erected April 16, 1823, and was taken from Ellicott and Harmony. It was named in honor of Paul Busti, the popular General Agent of the Holland Company, living in Philadelphia, to whom the settlers upon the Purchase and their descendants are indebted for many acts of generosity and good will, and the various religious societies for generous gifts of land for their use. Daniel Shearman was the first supervisor, elected in April 1824.

Villanova was erected January 24th, 1823, and was taken from Hanover. Ezra Puffer was the first supervisor.

Carroll was erected March 25th, 1825. It was originally a part of Ellicott. James Hall was the first supervisor.

Sheridan was erected April 16th, 1827, and was taken from Pomfret and Hanover. The first supervisor was Lyseum Mixer.

Westfield was erected March 19th, 1829, and was taken from Portland and Ripley. The first supervisor was Amos Atwater. [See biographical sketches of supervisors.]

Charlotte was erected April 18th, 1829, and was taken from Gerry. The first supervisor was Nathan Lake.

Arkwright was erected April 30th, 1829, and was taken from Pomfret and Villenova. The first supervisor was William Wileox.

Cherry Creek was erected May 4th, 1829, and was taken from Ellington. First supervisor, James Carr.

French Creek was erected April 23d, 1829, and was taken from Clymer. First supervisor, Alexander Wilson, jun.

Ellington was erected April 1st, 1824, and was taken from Gerry. The first supervisor was James Thatcher.

Mina was erected March 23, 1824, and was taken from Clymer. Nathan Throop was the first supervisor.

Poland was erected April 9th, 1832, and was taken from Ellicoit. Nathan Fenton was the first supervisor.

Sherman was erected April 17th, 1832, and was taken from Mina. B. H. Kipp was the first supervisor.

Kiantone was erected Nov. 16th, 1853, and was taken from Carroll. The act erecting the town was passed by the board of supervisors at their adjourned meeting at the village of Mayville on the above named day. The power to legislate with reference to the division of towns had been delegated to the board by the state legislature, by an act bearing date April 3d, 1849.

The first supervisor was Ezbai Kidder.

Dunkirk was instituted by act of the board of supervisors, dated Nov. 17th, 1859, and was taken from Pomfret. Geo. M. Abell was the first supervisor.

CHAPTER III.

Act erecting the original town of Portland—Act erecting the town of Ripley—Place of holding town meeting changed—Agitation for another division of the town of Portland—Act relating to the same—First Officers chosen—Close of Civil Divisions.

The act erecting the original town of Portland as has been said was passed April 9th, 1813, and defines its boundaries as follows: "That after the passing of this act, all that part of the town of Chautauqua beginning at the northwest corner of township No. 3 in the 15th range of the land belonging to the Holland Company, thence south on the line of the state of Pennsylvania to the south corner of township No. 3 in the 15th range aforesaid, thence east between the second and third tier of townships eight miles and one quarter of a mile to a post, thence north between lots No. 33, 41, 34, 42, 35 and 43 to the place where the said line intersects Chautauqua Creek, thence down the center of said creek to a point, thence by a line to be drawn from said point to the southeast corner of township No. 5 in the 13th range, crossing the bridge road at the five mile post in said road, thence north bounding on said township No. 5 in the 13th range to the boundary line of the State, thence south westerly along said boundary line till it comes to a place opposite the place of beginning, thence to the place of beginning, shall be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Portland, and the first town meeting in said town of Portland shall be held at the house of Jonathan Cass; and that all the remaining part of the said town of Chautauqua shall be and remain a separate town by the name of Chautauqua, and that the first town meeting in said town of Chautauqua shall be held at the house where the courts are held in the village of Mayville." [See Sess. L. Ch. 36.]

Some little obscurity existing with reference to a portion of the southern boundary of the town, a survey was made by A. Williams, surveyor, on June 4th, 1821, and is described as follows: "Portland town line bears from the N. E. corner of T. 4, R. 13, to the Chantauqua Creek, south $60^{\circ} 14'$ west, 645 chains to a black oak tree marked T. L., standing on the west bank of Chantauqua Creek."

This survey was attested by "T. B. Campbell, supervisor of Portland," with the statement that he was present at the running of the line.

Portland did not long remain with its first boundaries. So great was the influx of emigration that there was soon a demand for better accommodation for the transaction of business and attendance upon elections. Accordingly, during the year 1815 the project of a division was agitated which resulted in the passage of an act by the legislature, March 1, 1816, erecting the town of Ripley, which comprised the present town of that name and all of the present town of Westfield west of Chantauqua Creek.

The towns of Portland and Ripley remained intact for several years, and in fact there was no exertion for another division until the summer and fall of 1828. The town meeting of Portland that year had been very spirited. Elisha Arnold, living in the present town of Portland, had been elected supervisor in opposition to a prominent and influential citizen of the village of Westfield, and the question of removing the place of holding the next town meeting from the usual place to some point more central was agitated, and a vote obtained to the end that the next meeting be held at the forks of the roads in the present town of Portland on the Erie road, on lands of Martin Coney, lot 34 T. 5. At that time there was not the semblance of a house to be seen on the spot designated, the ground being covered with stumps and the remains of fallen timber. The voters however, had the assurance of Mr. Coney that a building suitable for the purpose should be placed upon the ground in time for the next meeting, which promise was fulfilled and a tavern

house of ample proportions built during the season upon the spot, and occupied by the family of Mr. Coney. The building is still standing and is the present residence of Mr. O. Jerome Greene.

The chagrin of the defeat at the town election for 1828 was the occasion of a movement by the people of the village of Westfield and vicinity having in view another dismemberment of the old town of Portland, and during the winter following a bill was drawn and presented to the legislature by Nathan Mixer, then one of the members from this county, which after the usual course was passed March 19th, 1829, erecting the town of Westfield. This act reads as follows: "From and after the passing of this act, all that part of the town of Portland known as a part of the fourth township in the fourteenth range of the Holland Company's purchase, and so much of the town of Ripley as lies east of a line running from Lake Erie to the south line of said town, being the division line between the fourteenth and fifteenth ranges of townships of the Holland Company's purchase as aforesaid, shall be and remain a separate town by the name of Westfield, and the first town meeting shall be held at the house of Asa Farnsworth on the first Tuesday in April next, and hereafter at such place as the inhabitants shall appoint at their annual town meetings. The residue of the town of Portland shall remain a separate town by the name of Portland, and the next town meeting therein shall be held at the house of Martin Coney in said town on the first Tuesday of April next. The supervisors and overseers of the poor of the towns of Portland, Ripley and Westfield, shall as soon as may be after the first town meeting therein, upon notice to be given by the said supervisors or one of them, meet together at the house now occupied by Asa Farnsworth in the village of Westfield, and apportion the poor and poor moneys and other funds of said towns agreeable to the assessment rolls of the towns of Portland and Ripley for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and each of said towns shall thereafter support its own poor." [See Sess. L. 1829, ch. 59.]

On the first Tuesday of April following Elisha Arnold was elected supervisor of Portland, and a full set of town officers was also elected. Amos Atwater, the first supervisor of Ripley, was the first supervisor of Westfield. [See biographical sketches.]

We have thus noticed the formation and the dismemberment of the old county of Genesee, the hive from which counties seemed to swarm, and the formation of some of those counties: the formation of the old town of Chautauqua; the formation of the county; its several divisions described more or less definitely as suited our purpose, until our inquiry has brought us within the limits of the present town of Portland, the theatre of our future investigations.

An interest attaches to the subject that may lead us to particularize farther than may interest many readers now citizens of the town, but we are sure that the generation coming upon the stage and those that are to follow will esteem this very feature as one of great value, and will appreciate our motives and efforts in placing upon record those incidents and facts that go to make up the unwritten history of the town.

CHAPTER IV.

Description—Boundaries—Geographical Center—Location—Assessed Area—Real Area—Table of lots and acres in each—Surface—Soil—Value for agricultural purposes—Compared with other towns—Streams—Springs—Lakes &c., &c.

Portland is the smallest town in the county of Chautauqua with but two exceptions, Kiantone and Dunkirk. It is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by the town of Pomfret, on the south by the towns of Chautauqua and Stockton, and on the west by Westfield. Its definite boundaries have before been given in reciting the acts of the legislature creating the towns of Portland and Westfield. The geographical center of the town is a point six rods north of the road intersecting the line of lots No. 25 and 30, T 5, and commonly known as the Erie or Ellicott road, about midway between the former residences of S. V. R. Wells and Simeon Dedrick, and is in latitude $42^{\circ} 22'$, longitude $2^{\circ} 30'$ west from Washington.

The length of its eastern boundary is seven miles and fifteen rods; the southern boundary is six miles and two hundred and forty rods; the western boundary is four miles and two hundred and forty four rods, and the northern boundary from the N. E. corner on the lake to the N. W. corner is eight miles and sixty-two rods. The width of the town on the line between townships 4 and 5 is five miles and two hundred and ninety-seven rods, lacking twenty-six rods of the proposed width of townships in the first survey. The town lies upon Lake Erie, on the northern border of the county a little west of the center, and is fifty-one miles from Buffalo and thirty-six from Erie, Pennsylvania. It has an assessed area of twenty thousand five hundred and ten acres including roads, and a real area of twenty thousand seven hundred and forty-nine and one-half

acres, nearly; the difference being church property and property not taxable under the statute and, probably, inaccuracies in making returns to the assessors.

The following table will show the number of each lot or part of a lot within the town, and the number of acres and decimals of an acre in each lot, the aggregate showing the real area of the town. Lots are numbered from the southeast corner of each township as defined by the Holland Company's maps: a part of Portland being in the 4th and a part in the 5th township, of the 13th range.

Lot	Township.	Acres.	Lot.	Township.	Acres.	Lot.	Township.	Acres.	Lot.	Township.	Acres.
1	5	357.78	18	5	339.00	35	5	357.52	40	4	338.00
2	5	386.95	19	5	538.00	36	5	374.71	45	4	9.00
3	5	418.33	20	5	179.00	37	5	222.00	46	4	283.50
4	5	421.72	21	5	342.04	38	5	314.00	47	4	376.70
5	5	168.87	22	5	368.80	39	5	184.00	48	4	386.50
6	5	348.55	23	5	175.38	40	5	463.76	52	4	144.80
7	5	332.96	24	5	370.00	41	5	471.67	53	4	362.30
8	5	336.39	25	5	500.00	42	5	343.34	54	4	361.00
9	5	354.00	26	5	345.62	8	4	98.67	55	4	360.40
10	5	359.42	27	5	491.53	16	4	280.86	59	4	10.00
11	5	185.63	28	5	186.52	23	4	88.97	60	4	276.00
12	5	371.00	29	5	312.00	24	4	384.20	61	4	319.09
13	5	549.00	30	5	413.00	30	4	4.00	62	4	327.30
14	5	366.71	31	5	187.00	31	4	238.46	63	4	329.00
15	5	387.77	32	5	668.89	32	4	371.50			
16	5	411.91	33	5	361.00	38	4	110.32			
17	5	355.51	34	5	343.00	39	4	324.60			

Thus showing the real above the assessed area to be as above stated.

The south line of the town runs diagonally across lots No. 8, 16, 23, 39, 31, 38, 45, 46, 52 and 60 of T 4 at an angle from the N. E. corner of that township S. 69° 14' west.

A bluff with an elevation from twenty to thirty feet extends along the lake, a portion of the way precipitous and rocky, but mostly gravelly at the base and a clay loam at the surface. For from two to three miles from the lake the surface is mostly

level or gently undulating, broken only by the valleys made by the small streams that empty into the lake. The soil for this distance is a clayey loam. Immediately south of this and near the villages of Brocton and Centreville, and extending across the whole town from southwest to northeast is a strip of sandy or gravelly soil averaging one mile in width and slightly elevated from the loam or lake belt. From this the surface rises more or less into a hilly ridge, forming a part of the great water-shed between the waters flowing into the gulf of St. Lawrence through the great lakes and those flowing into the gulf of Mexico through the Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The elevation of this ridge of hills or water-shed is one thousand to twelve hundred feet above the waters of Lake Erie, and eighteen hundred to two thousand feet above ocean tides. So gradual is the rise from the level country along the lake to the summit that the whole surface is fitted for agricultural purposes and capable of a high state of cultivation. From the summit back to the south line of the town the surface is uneven, and in the southwest part somewhat broken, but well adapted for grazing, dairying and general agricultural purposes. On this ridge the soil is mostly a heavy clay and loam. The soil of the town as a whole is well adapted for the purposes of agriculture, the south part more especially for grazing and dairying and the north for grain and fruit growing. Some idea may be formed of its value for the purposes of general agriculture from the fact that the state assessors have placed it in the first of the four classes into which the towns of the county have been divided by them, there being but three others in the same class, viz: Hanover, Pomfret and Sheridan; and no one stands in advance of it in the average valuation of real estate considered with reference to its adaptability for the purposes named, the average per acre being thirty five dollars.

Rivers.—There are but few streams of water flowing through the town. The space between the top of the ridge of highlands in the south part of the town and Lake Erie on the north is

so narrow that the accumulation of water is necessarily small and the streams dwindle to mere rivulets in the hot and dry weather of summer, and some of them entirely disappear. There are, however, exceptions to this general rule and occasionally a season when water flows through the whole year sufficient for the propelling of machinery &c.

Little Canadaway Creek rises in the town of Pomfret, runs a northwesterly course, enters Portland on lot eight in the northeast part of the town, and after a brief career empties into lake Erie on lot 9, T. 5.

Slippery Rock Creek.—This is the principal stream in town, and rises in the highlands in the south of the town and the town of Pomfret; runs first a north and then a northwesterly course and falls into the lake on lot twenty-seven, T. 5. It has an east and a west branch uniting four miles from its mouth on the east part of lot thirteen, T. 5.

Dunham's Creek.—This stream rises in the central and south part of the town, receiving in its course many smaller streams mostly originating in springs, and running a general northwesterly direction falls into the lake on lot thirty-two, T. 5.

Correll's Creek.—This stream rises also among the highlands in the south of the town, runs a general northwesterly direction and enters the lake on lot thirty six, T. 5.

Fay's Creek.—This is the most westerly stream in town, of note, north of the highlands, rises as all the others—in the highlands—and after absorbing the waters of the numerous tributaries from springs empties into the lake on lot forty-two, T. 5.

A number of streams of less note also empty into the lake, and some of them have been used more or less for the purpose of propelling machinery.

The East Branch of Chautauqua Creek rises in the town of Chautauqua, enters the town of Portland on lot fifty-three, T. 4, and after a circuitous course enters the town of Chautauqua again on lot 59, T. 4, near the southwest corner of Portland,

and falls into the lake at Barcelona after uniting with the west branch a little south of the village of Westfield.

Although the streams of water are few and small and scarcely subserve the purposes of necessary manufacture, large springs are numerous and furnish an abundance of pure water, enough for all the purposes and conveniences of life. Some of these burst with considerable energy from the gravelly belt before spoken of, and furnish water in large quantities during the whole year. Springs are also found in almost endless profusion upon the side hills or northern slope of the great water-shed, emanating from nearly every depression and from the crevices of the out-cropping rocks. Water is also obtained by digging to a moderate depth.

Lakes.—Portland is washed the entire extent of its northern border by the waters of lake Erie. Most of the beach is gravelly, but a portion of the distance is perpendicular rock which occasionally rises from the surface of the lake to the height of from forty to fifty feet. Against this iron-bound shore in boisterous weather the waters of the lake dash with great violence, at times casting their spray far above the tops of the rocks.

The water of the lake at this time is from three to four feet higher than at the first settlement of the town. It was possible at that time to pass with facility and most of the way upon dry land, along the beach from the west line of the town to Van-Buren Point near the northeast corner, a distance of more than eight miles. It is said that a difference of seven feet has been known to exist in the height of the water, but of the particular cause of this rise and fall nothing is definitely known; conjecture says "probably prevailing winds, unequal amounts of rain, and evaporation." There are no small lakes or ponds within the borders of the town.

Climate.—The climate of the town of Portland in common with that of the whole southern lake border is mild and salubrious, the greatest range of the thermometer being from ninety five to ninety eight degrees to from three to five degrees

above the cipher of Farenheit, or zero. Occasionally, however, the mercury rises to one hundred and two degrees and falls as low as from three to five degrees below. The gentle breezes from the lake in the summer cool the atmosphere and render it delightful. Being' on the border of so large a body of water the climate is subject to sudden changes, and strong winds, mostly from the west and south, in certain seasons of the year are frequent.

Frosts seldom come so early in the fall as to prove a damage to vegetation or to maturing crops, and the grass remains green until the falling of the snows of winter. The falls of snow during winter are seldom heavy, but usually coming in connection with the strong westerly winds it is thrown into huge drifts and often to an extent interfering with travel.

CHAPTER V.

Natural Geography continued—Geological Features—Rocks—The Portage Group—Gas Springs—Sulphur Springs—Harbors—Forest Trees.

Of the geological features and formations in the town we purpose to say but little. The rocks that underlie the whole town and that crop out here and there, belong to what is termed the "Portage Group of the New York System." This group is composed of the Coshauqua Shales, Gardeau Flag Stones and Portage Sand Stones. The order of their arrangement is from below upward, the whole formation dipping slightly towards the south. The upper strata, or Portage sand stone, lies below the coal fields of Pennsylvania; in fact the highest series of rocks in this state form the floors of the coal measures of that state, rendering the idea of the existence of coal at any point within the bounds of this state as visionary. The sand stone of this Portage group is the stone mostly used for building purposes, and is quarried in various places; and of this stone is formed most of the cellars in town and the original bridges and culverts of the Lake Shore railroad. The veins are of various thickness, from a few inches to three or four feet. The strata in this town, however, are of uneven surface, not uniform in thickness and not as well adapted for building purposes as those from the quarries of the town of Pomfret and of some other localities.

The flagging is obtained in very limited quantities and occupies but a small space between the other strata.

The lower strata, or Portage Shale, crops out largely in various localities but principally along the border of the lake, and in some places forms the bed of the lake for a considerable

distance. This stone is worthless for building purposes, crumbling into fragments after a short exposure to the atmosphere. Of the thickness of these strata little can be told, and it can only be determined accurately by drilling.

An occasional limestone boulder is found upon the surface or imbedded in the soil, but not in sufficient quantities to be made practically available.

Drift, including loose deposits of boulders, gravel, sand and clay, is found in most parts of the town, and in some parts the rocks are covered with it to the depth of many feet. The peculiar character of this drift, the forms in which it is found, and the position it occupies, all give evidence of some great general moving power which existed after the stratified rocks were lifted from their original beds, ages before the present order of things was instituted. It is evident that in this town and also along the whole southern shore of lake Erie the whole lake country, as it is termed, at some remote period formed a part of the bed of the lake or some vast inland sea, and that the action of the waters of this lake had much to do in the formation of the various drifts now found; but in many places, evidently, they have been formed more recently by the agency of streams, atmosphere and frost.

Gas Springs.—A very peculiar geological feature of the town is the springs of carburetted hydrogen gas found in several places along the border of the lake. This, however, is not a feature at all confined to this town, but the springs are found over the whole lake region from Erie, Pennsylvania, to Cattaraugus creek on the east. These springs have their origin in the strata of shale of the Portage group of rocks, the gas being evolved through the fissures. In various places along the beach it bubbles up through the water of the lake from twenty to sixty feet from the shore. But one spring of this character in town has been utilized. Some years since, J. E. Harris, living on lot thirty-two, T. 5, obtained a supply of this gas from the rocks on the bank of Dunham's creek, conveyed it to his house but a few feet distant, and it was used for

lighting the house for several years. Rev. T. L. Harris proposes to utilize a large spring coming up from the bed of the lake thirty or forty feet from the shore and directly opposite his residence on lot twenty-two, T. 5. From unmistakable indications there is no doubt but a large supply, sufficient for illuminating purposes, might be obtained with but little expense at any point along the lake, and possibly for heating purposes also.

Sulphur Springs.—These are found at various points in town and undoubtedly come up from the same source as the gas—the shales of the Portage group of rocks. Some are very strongly impregnated with sulphur and have been resorted to by invalids for the medicinal qualities they are supposed to possess. The strongest spring is one upon the farm of Charles H. Warner, on the southeast part of lot twenty-one, T. 5, a little north of Brocton and not far from the railroad station of that name. The peculiar scent may be detected for many rods from the spring.

At many places along the lake the gas and water emanate from the steep surface of the rocks, the water trickling in rivulets to the lake, leaving a sulphury deposit upon the stones and gravel the whole distance.

Harbors.—The waters of the lake are shallow for some distance from the shore the whole extent of the lake border in town with the exception of the northeast corner, rendering all safe approach by vessels impossible. The east line of the town strikes the lake about half a mile east of VanBuren Point, leaving about one-third of the bay of that name within the limits of the town of Portland. Within this bay the water is sufficient in depth to float any lake craft very near the shore. In the winter of 1836-7, during the speculation mania of those years that so largely pervaded the whole country and proved the ruin of so many who “made haste to be rich,” a pier was built from the central portion of the bay, about two hundred feet long, by a company of capitalists and others having their place of business at Fredonia, in this county. A warehouse of

ample dimensions was also erected and every facility for the transaction of business secured. But within the next two years the excessive pressure from exaggerated and inflated business transactions brought back the good sense of the people and the prospect of a near realization of the advantages of the harbor and the facilities for business it seemed to afford had to be abandoned, and the whole transaction faded away almost as rapidly as it had been brought into existence. The harbor is good, and with a little expense might be made a shelter from nearly every wind; but from the nearness of Dunkirk on the east and Erie on the west with the facilities for business and transit by railroads, it is not at all probable that it will ever be made useful or subserve the purposes of commercial transactions.

Forest Trees.—Previous to 1805 the entire surface of the town was covered with a heavy growth of timber, and particularly was this so from the lake to the foot of the highlands, a distance of about three miles. The first encroachment upon that wilderness was made that year by Captain James Dunn, and the warfare continued with unceasing energy until within the last few years. The anxiety of the early settlers to burn and destroy the timber from the surface, and by every means in their power free the land from the encumbrance, is only equaled by the anxiety of the present occupants to preserve the remains of this stately growth from entire destruction.

After the erection of sawmills and for many years thereafter, lumber was sold for from three to five dollars per thousand feet and was often a drug at that. Lumber at the above prices, and black salts manufactured from the ashes of burnt timber, were for many years almost the only means of liquidating claims and furnishing the necessities of life; the latter being the only means of obtaining money to satisfy the demands of the tax-gatherer on his annual rounds.

Cypress or whitewood, cucumber, hemlock and beach predominated, while many other varieties usually found growing in connection with the above were in great abundance. The

first three varieties often grew to a very great size. Walnut maple, chestnut, birch, cherry, oak and elm were also found in some localities. The indigenous plum tree was found in profusion, that yielded a fruit of very agreeable flavor ripening late in the fall. No pine timber grew within the limits of the town. Upon the side hill or upon the ridge very little of cypress was found, but the whole was covered with a heavy growth, similar to that of the lake belt, yet somewhat lighter with a thick undergrowth.

CHAPTER VI.

Natural Geography continued—Natural Curiosities and Scenery—The Cascades—View from the Highlands—View from the Lake, South—Natural Scenery.

There are very few attractions in this town that would appropriately range under this head. There are no yawning caverns or frightful gulfs, precipices steep or silver lakes to attract the attention or charm the sight. Two cascades, however, are found in Slippery Rock creek that present a beautiful appearance during high water. One is half a mile north of Brocton, on the northwest part of lot twenty-one, T. 5, on lands of T. L. Harris. The water falls over rough and craggy rocks a distance of twenty feet, forming a perfect sheet of snowy foam. The other is at the mouth of the creek, the water falling a distance of fifteen to twenty feet over a steep, rugged rock, then rushing with great force in a sheet of foam down a rocky declivity to the lake, a distance of eighty feet. The high overhanging bank on the west side of the fall and below is overgrown with evergreens and a thick growth of small shrubs, while on the east side a tree of rugged growth stands upon the brink with outstretched and uplifted branches as if to catch with grateful emotions the health-giving mists that rise from the stream below. It is a beautiful retreat, and the traveler looks out as well upon the lake with its sailing craft and towering steamers dotting the crystal waters.

Fair stream, thou call'st me from the busy cares
 With which I am surrounded, and bid'st me
 For the time forget this fleeting life is
 Full of evil. Thou makest me forget
 That all is not as bright and beautiful
 As thine own fairy form, whilst thou in haste
 Art passing on to join old Erie's tide.

View from the Highlands.—From the summit of the hills on the south the view of the lake and the intermediate country is exceedingly beautiful. From this elevation in the west part of the town may be seen the borough of Westfield, the village of Barcelona, the two villages, Brocton and Centerville, in the town of Portland; and from a point farther east the boroughs of Fredonia and Dunkirk, and in a favorable state of the atmosphere the position and a dim outline of the city of Buffalo may be discerned in the far distance. The view of the lake dotted with vessels of various sizes and their sails trimmed to the favoring breeze, the Lake Shore railroad for a distance of twenty miles with its trains of living freight, or perhaps at intervals one or more laden with the commerce of the west or the oily products from the south, like huge saurians moving their bulky forms in the distance—the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh railroad winding its way amongst and over the hills—the busy scenes of an active and stirring population engaged in the various duties of farm life, is at once beautiful, charming and elevating. Its equal is seldom seen. The view from the lake border south, with the hills as a background, is scarcely less admirable and fascinating. These views, however, are not confined exclusively to the town of Portland, but extend, with variations, from the state line on the west to Cattaraugus creek on the east. The inhabitants of the town, from their familiarity, scarcely appreciate their favorable locality or the beauty and charm of the scenery with which they are surrounded.

CHAPTER VII.

Natural Geography continued—Native Animals found in the Town at the First Settlement.

We propose to barely mention the names of the native animals, those found here by the early settlers, saying nothing by way of description or with respect to their habits, as these are all well known by every one, if not from observation, from books of natural history. The immense and dense forests were highly favorable to the production of animal life, and they were the residence of a great variety and number of animals. They were fed by the production of a fertile soil, and unmolested except by a few armed only with a bow and arrow. The principal of those found existing in the wilds of the now town of Portland were bear, wildcat, beaver, deer, fox, rabbit, porcupine, woodchuck, raccoon, muskrat, skunk, mink, weasel and squirrel. The first five of these have entirely disappeared, whilst the remainder are on such terms with civilization as they are able to procure.

CHAPTER VIII.

View of the Town previous to Settlement by the Whites—No Traces of Cultivation—
No Traces of Indians or of Indian Life—The whole Country Abandoned by them
—Evidences of Early Civilized Life, Fortifications, &c.

At the period of the advent of the earliest settler that portion of territory now within the town of Portland was a wilderness of dense, heavy forests. "No traces of cultivation enlivened the dreary waste," and we suppose that it had remained thus for a long succession of ages. When Capt. James Dunn explored the town in 1804 with a view of settlement and making for himself and family a home in the wilderness, this heavy growth of timber along the northern border, and deep ravines made by the streams near their mouth, deterred him from locating near the lake, and he was of the opinion that the whole section could never be made available for agricultural purposes. He said to his wife before they arrived on their new purchase in 1805 that they should always have plenty of land for their cows to browse over, as the whole of the land near the lake was covered with the richest herbage and could never be made use of for anything else. Mr. Dunn made a good location for himself, but his estimate of the lake shore land was greatly at fault, as the many excellent farms along our northern border will attest.

It is quite probable that our forests were the haunts of savage life more or less, but there was not the least trace of aboriginal life within our borders found by the settlers, or the least evidence that the soil in any locality was ever occupied as planting ground by earlier inhabitants. It is true that Indians were often seen by the settlers, and perhaps

some of them had temporary lodgments within the town, but they were only wandering bands in search of game, having their principal location to the east or to the south of Portland. The great aversion of the Indian to habits of industry, the heavy growth of timber upon our soil and the fact that the women performed the entire labor of cultivating the soil, are perhaps sufficient reasons why the town was never a favorite resort for the red man except for the purposes of the chase. Those that occasionally visited the settlements, and on several occasions greatly alarmed women and children while alone in their cabins far away in the recesses of the forest were of that division of the Iroquois confederacy called the Senecas, a powerful tribe whose principal villages were on the Genesee river not far from Irondequoit bay on lake Ontario. Their territory extended over the whole of the western part of the state. They were a constituent of a powerful nation and wielded a large influence in the confederacy in the days of its greatest glory; but like the dew before the rising sun they are fast melting away and disappearing before the influence of civilization. But a remnant remains and they are located upon the Cattaraugus and Alleghany Reservations and a few elsewhere. Those occasionally visiting Portland were inoffensive and harmless and disposed to cultivate the good will of the settlers: came and went as they pleased and always manifested the most friendly intentions. The whole county also seems to have been abandoned by them or nearly so previous to the first settlements, or only used as hunting grounds. "When the first white man, Col. James McMahan, passed through the county in 1795, with a view to a residence, there was a small settlement of Indians on the Conewango creek, in the present town of Carroll, on a farm since owned and occupied by Judge Prendergast. This, it is believed, was the only settlement within our present limits—at least it is the only one of which we have any authentic account. There were other tracts of smaller extent which bore marks of cultivation, and which had

been occupied as planting grounds at more remote periods. According to tradition derived from the Indians their ancestors had used them for purposes of tillage, but at what time is left entirely to conjecture. The forest trees which have since overgrown them furnish us no satisfactory answer to the inquiry. The cultivation, of which there are only faint traces nearly obliterated by the hand of time, was evidently resorted to merely for the purposes of subsistence, as evidences of tillage for other purposes, either in the traces which are left or in the character of the people who drew them, are wholly wanting."—WARREN.

But there are evidences within our borders, the remains of fortifications bearing marks of great antiquity, that indicate the remote existence of nations far more civilized than the present races or any of the known tribes of North America. These fortifications, or their remains, are found in various parts of our state, particularly from the interior to the western border. "There is a large one in the town of Onondaga, one in Pompey and another in Manlius; one in Camillus, eight miles from Auburn; one in Scipio, six miles, another one mile, and another about half a mile from that village. Between the Seneca and Cayuga lakes there are several—three within a few miles of each other. Near the village of Canandaigua there are three. In a word, they are scattered all over that country. These forts were, generally speaking, erected on the most commanding grounds. The walls or breastworks were earthen and the ditches were on the exterior of the works. On some of the parapets oak trees were to be seen, which from the number of concentric circles must have been standing from one hundred and fifty to three hundred years; and there were evident indications not only that they had sprung up since the creation of these works, but that they were at least a second growth. The trenches were in some cases deep and wide, and in others shallow and narrow, and the breastworks of various altitude—from three to eight feet. They sometimes had one and sometimes two entrances, as was to be inferred by there being

no ditches at those places. When the works were protected by a deep ravine, or a large stream of water, no ditch was to be seen. The area of these forts varied from two to six acres, and the form was generally an irregular ellipse: and in some of them fragments of earthenware and pulverized substances supposed to have been originally human bones were to be found. These fortifications, thus diffused over the interior of our country, have been generally considered as surpassing the skill, patience and industry of the Indian race, and various hypotheses have been advanced to prove them of European origin.”—CLINTON.

“On the south side of lake Erie are a series of old fortifications, from the Cattaraugus creek to the Pennsylvania line, a distance of fifty miles. Some are from two to four miles apart, others less. Some contain five acres. The walls or breastworks are of earth, and they are generally on ground where there are appearances of creeks having once flowed into the lake, or where there was a bay. Hence it is inferred that these works were on the former margin of lake Erie, whence it has retreated from two to five miles northward.”—[MOULTON.

These old forts afford a certain evidence of a large and crowded population, settled in towns which were defended by these forts, cultivating agriculture and commerce, and much further advanced in civilization than those inhabiting the same regions at the time of the discovery by Europeans.

“They may be viewed as connecting links of a great chain which extends beyond the confines of this state, and becoming more magnificent and curious as we recede from the northern lakes, passes through Ohio into the great valley of the Mississippi, thence to the Gulf of Mexico, through Texas and South America. In this vast range of more than three thousand miles the monuments of ancient skill gradually become more remarkable for their number, magnitude and interesting variety, until we are lost in admiration and astonishment to find in a world we call new, ancient institutions, religious ideas and forms of edifices similar to those in Asia, which there seem to go back to the dawn of civilization.”—[EASTMAN.

This same scheme of a line of forts extending across the continent, along the great lakes and following the course of the great rivers to the gulf of Mexico, was attempted by the French during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: but the gigantic enterprise was brought to a sudden collapse by the fortunes of the conflict on the plains of Abraham between the French and English on the 13th of September, 1759, when the latter under Gen. Wolfe defeated the former under Gen. Montcalm and forced the cession of Canada and all the French possessions contiguous, to England by a definite treaty made in 1763.

Concerning the authors of these old fortifications we have not the least account. Conjecture only is busy with the question. Their origin, their fortunes and the tremendous visitation that wrought their ruin have alike been consigned to oblivion.

But the evidence referred to as existing within the borders of Portland is the remains of an old fort on the west bank of Fay's creek, on the farm now owned by Mrs. Margaret D. Leach, on the central part of lot 38, T. 5. The main, or north Erie road, runs through the northern border, leaving but the ancient wall or breastwork at the side of the carriage way, the balance being on the south of the road and including the garden and a part of the dooryard of Mrs. Leach. It was evidently built on the border of some great inland sea, the waters of which then extended to the bluff a short distance to the north of it, while a stream emptied into the sea within a few rods on the east. It was a heavy earthwork slightly elliptical in form and containing about one acre. The breastworks have been so often subjected to the leveling influence of the plow and other implements of husbandry that it is now difficult to determine anything definite respecting them beyond the fact of their existence. A large maple tree in the highway stands upon the northern wall. Various and curious specimens of earthen and stone pipes and utensils of various forms have been found within and around the walls. It is to be

regretted that the fort and its surroundings were not more thoroughly studied before the almost desecrating and destroying hand of the pioneer had so nearly leveled its walls and blotted its existence from the face of the earth.

Old roadways are found in various places that evince a good degree of engineering skill. They are well thrown up, and no doubt were important thoroughfares leading to and from large towns or centers of population. Two of these no doubt have an antiquity coeval with the old fort, whilst those nearer the lake are evidently of more recent origin. The road leading from the site of the old stone school house on the old Erie road, in S. Dist. No. 3, south to the foot of the hill, occupies the bed of an old road thrown up and occupied by a busy multitude, possibly, two thousand years ago or more. Another roadway is found leading from near the residence of A. B. Post on lot 4, T. 5, in a westerly direction to the creek near the saw mill of Earl Bacon. Another is found crossing the road leading to the lake from the brick church in West Portland, on lot 41, T. 5, also in a westerly direction and intersecting one in the east border of the town of Westfield leading from the main or Erie road on lot 29, T. 4, R. 14, nearly to the lake. Excavations for the L. S. R. R. made it evident that these two were of artificial make. One of shorter extent is seen northwest of the village of Brocton, and between that village and Brocton station on the L. S. R. R. on a farm commonly known as the Budlong farm. Excavations in this have shown a bed of large stones covered deeply with earth and gravel. The course of this roadway was nearly due north and south. Another may be seen running from a point on the south road a few rods west of the former residence of Timothy Judson on lot 19, T. 5, in a northwesterly direction across the farm of William Becker and partly across the farm of J. L. Hatch. These two last named may be sections of the same road.

Of their origin and of the people who erected them, as with the origin of the old fort, we know nothing; but the mind runs back in wonder and amazement to the time when the town of

Portland was perhaps even more densely populated than now, with an intelligent people engaged in the cultivation of the soil, in commerce and the arts and sciences, and with the means of an education for the masses as complete as at the present ; when towns and villas were interspersed here and there with a stirring population and the seat of many a happy home ; when perhaps the lake was dotted as now with the white sails of a large inland commerce ; its shores lined with marts of trade, and its promontories bristling with the means of defense.

“We are prone to speak of ourselves as the inhabitants of a new world, and yet we are confronted with such evidences of antiquity ! We clear away the forests and speak familiarly of subduing a ‘virgin soil,’ and yet the plow upturns the skulls of those whose history is lost ! We say that Columbus discovered a new world. Why not say he helped make two old ones acquainted with each other ? Our advent here is but one of the changes of time. We are consulting dumb signs, inanimate and unintelligible witnesses, gleanings but unsatisfactory knowledge of races that have preceded us. Who, in view of earth’s revolutions and the developments that are made by the ‘rapidly progressive science of geology,’ will fail to ‘reflect that our own race may not be exempt from the operations of what may be regarded as general laws ?’ Who shall say that the scholar, the antiquarian of another far off century may not be a Champollion deciphering the inscriptions upon our monuments,—or a Stevens wandering among the ruins of our cities to gather relics to identify our existence ?”

“Since first the sunlight spread itself o’er earth ;
Since chaos gave a thousand systems birth ;
Since first the morning stars together sung :
Since first this globe was on its axis hung,
Untiring change, with ever moving hand,
Has waved o’er earth its more than magic wand.”

CHAPTER IX.

Title—Grant of James 1st to London Company in 1606—Extent of the Grant—Plymouth Company Grants to North and South Virginia—New England—Attempts made to Settle New England—Given up as a Failure—Attempts Renewed—New Charter and New Company—Extent of its Charter—The first Absolute Transfer—The Puritan Fathers—Their Claim under the the Council of Plymouth—Their Settlements, &c.

Before proceeding further, or giving an account of the first and subsequent settlements of the town of Portland, we propose to go back for a brief space and trace the title to the lands of the Holland Purchase, and of course of the town of Portland, it being a part of that purchase, its origin and changes, and under which we as citizens claim and hold the homes we and our ancestors have reclaimed from the wilderness.

James the first, King of England, claiming by right of discovery and otherwise a large proportion of the North American continent, granted letters patent in the year 1606 to the London Company, composed of "noblemen, gentlemen and merchants," and mostly residents in London; and to the Plymouth Company, composed of "knights, gentlemen and merchants," and residing mostly in the west of England, all that portion of the continent extending on the south from the mouth of Cape Fear river, in North Carolina, to Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, embracing eleven degrees of latitude, from the thirty-fourth to the forty-fifth, inclusive, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The operations proper of the London company were to be confined within the first four degrees of latitude, from the thirty-fourth to the thirty eighth: and the Plymouth company to the last four named degrees, or from the forty-first to the forty-fifth: and the intermediate territory was to be occupied

by both companies, but each was prohibited from forming settlements or building forts within one hundred miles of each other. This was an immense transaction, sinking into insignificance the land grants by congress for railroad purposes of which so much has been heard. It is not at all probable that King James or any member of either company had the remotest idea of its extent. The area was but little less than two millions six hundred and fifty-six thousand and five hundred square miles, or one billion seven hundred millions and one hundred and sixty thousand acres ; including extensive plains, vast mountains, mighty rivers, nearly the whole of our great inland seas, and the homes of hundreds of thousands of human beings.

The two portions of this grant were named respectively North and South Virginia, but the northern portion was subsequently named New England by Captain John Smith of early Virginia notoriety, who sailed along the coast in 1614 and penetrated some distance into the interior. For fourteen years after the date of the grant by King James in April, 1606, very little and in fact nothing was done toward settling the territory ceded to the Plymouth Company.

Several attempts were made by the company and by others acting by their permission to establish a colony, each resulting in failure, until the company became disheartened and refused to pursue further the thus far fruitless enterprise. Vast sums of money had been advanced and lost, and the company, as such, abandoned the scheme of colonizing the new world. But notwithstanding all this, and that the affairs of the company had come to a standstill, by the almost superhuman exertions of the indefatigable John Smith their attention was again excited and turned toward their western possessions, and on Nov. 13th, 1620, a new charter was obtained for the purpose of settling the country. The original Plymouth Company was superseded by the Council of Plymouth, to which was conveyed in absolute property all the territory lying between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude, extending from the

Atlantic to the Pacific ocean and comprising more than one million of square miles." That the extent of this grant may the better be understood by the reader, let him spread the map of the United States before him and examine carefully the various states and territories lying between the parallels named. It will be found to contain within its limits a large portion of Canada, New Brunswick, all of the New England states, New York, three-fourths of New Jersey, nearly the whole of Pennsylvania, one-half of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, all of Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, one-eighth of Missouri, seven-eighths of Minnesota, and then sweeping onward over vast plains and mountains to the Pacific, including one-fourth of California, three-fourths of Washington Territory and all of Oregon. This was the first absolute transfer of title in the new world north of the parallel of forty degrees, and the land titles within the state of New York and that portion known as the Holland Purchase, which includes the county of Chautauqua and of course the town of Portland, in a certain sense may be said to be derived from this patent.

The exclusiveness granted to this company or council occasioned many disputes, strong contentions and of course delays, until it seemed that this company also was doomed to be a failure and their acquired territories to remain as a sealed book for all time. But while the council and those to whom lands had been granted were engaged in disputes and conflicts, mostly on account of conflicting or supposed conflicting claims, the Puritan Fathers, moving no doubt under the guidance of an allwise Providence, after various delays and being refused permission to emigrate to South Virginia, obtained the tacit consent of King James and some sort of privileges under the council, pecuniarily severe and exacting but liberal with respect to tolerance of opinion and rights and liberties of conscience, planted the colony of New Plymouth and the germ of an empire.

The Puritans having obtained a firm footing in the new world, an impetus was at once given to emigration, and in due

time other colonies, from or on account of it were formed in various parts of New England and were rapidly pushed westward until they reached the Hudson river, where they were intercepted by the Dutch operating from New Netherlands, now New York. Here the English settlements were permanently interrupted and stayed by the Dutch, who claimed the territory in opposition to the Plymouth Council until the year 1664, when they ceded their territory to the English crown. Charles II., who was then king, granted the same to his brother, the Duke of York, and it thereafter took the name of New York. This grant included also New Jersey. We will not stop to define the boundaries of this grant; suffice it to say that they were sufficiently indefinite but included the territory known as the Holland Purchase. Here then were two conflicting claims to the same territory: Massachusetts, by virtue of the grant to the Plymouth Council, still claimed title as against New York, and the result was a prolonged controversy respecting the rival claims which was not finally compromised until after the revolution.

In 1781 the state of New York, and in 1785 the state of Massachusetts, granted to the United States certain lands in this state.—a part of the lands in dispute,—but these grants, though they diminished the extent, did not cover the whole territory in dispute as between these states; there still remained about nineteen thousand square miles. The dispute was settled, however, very soon after the revolutionary war by a convention of commissioners appointed by the parties and held in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, December 16, 1786.

“According to the stipulations entered into by the convention, Massachusetts ceded to the state of New York all her claims to the government, sovereignty and jurisdiction of all the territory lying west of the present east line of the state of New York: and New York ceded to Massachusetts the pre-emption right or fee of the land, subject to the title of the natives, of all that part of New York lying west of a line beginning at a point on the north line of Pennsylvania eighty-two

miles west of the northeast corner of said state, and running from thence due north through Seneca lake to lake Ontario ; excepting and reserving to the state of New York a strip of land east of and adjoining the eastern bank of the Niagara river one mile wide and extending its whole length.

“ The land the preemption right of which was thus ceded, amounted to about six millions of acres.”

Tracing the origin, history and final settlement of the various differences and claims with reference to these earlier land titles, it appears that the title of nearly the whole of western New York never vested in this state, but in the state of Massachusetts, and dating back to 1620.

Early in 1788 a company was formed of several gentlemen of wealth and eminence, for the purchase of these lands from the state of Massachusetts. Nathaniel Gorham of Charlestown, Middlesex county, and Oliver Phelps of Granville, Hampshire county, of that state, were members of that company and authorized to act as agents. In April of that year a contract was entered into by these agents, acting, however, in their own names, and a committee appointed by the general court or legislature of Massachusetts, by which that state conveyed its preemption right to all lands in western New York, amounting to over six millions of acres, for one million of dollars. It should be borne in mind that the Indian title had not as yet been extinguished, but every conveyance up to this time contained a proviso looking to the extinguishment of the aboriginal interests.

After this purchase the proprietors proceeded at once to the fulfillment of this portion of their contract; and in July of that same year (1788), within three months from the date of their contract, they obtained by treaty with the Indians their title to two millions six hundred thousand acres of the eastern portion of the purchase from Massachusetts. This convention was held in Buffalo, then an inconsiderable town of two or three log houses. It was then called Buffalo Creek. Mr. Phelps, accompanied by Mr. Hugh Maxwell as surveyor, had

made an attempt at negotiation with the Indians on the 12th of May previous at Kanadasaga, now Geneva. but as the Indians were not fully and in fact but in part represented, an adjournment was agreed upon and the council above named was held in pursuance of such adjournment.

CHAPTER X.

Title continued—Indians refuse to sell all their title—Purchase of Mill-site Tract—Rochester built on that Tract—Indian Name of Mr. Phelps—Description of the Tract—Failure to meet Engagements by Phelps and Gorham---Reconveyance to Massachusetts—Purchase of the same by Robert Morris.

Mr. Phelps proposed the purchase of all the lands of the Indians, conveyed by Massachusetts, but they were unwilling to sell their interest west of the Genesee River, giving as a reason that the Great Spirit had indicated to them that that river was forever to be a boundary line between them and the whites. Mr. Phelps resorted to every form of argument to induce them to withdraw their objections, but finding them immovable he proposed that as he could not prevail on them to part with their lands west of the river as a whole, they should sell him a small tract on that side, at the great fall, large enough for a mill seat and the conveniences of such an establishment; representing that it would not only be convenient to the whites coming into the country, but to the Indians themselves. "The Indians then asked him how much land he wanted for his mill seat. He replied that he thought a piece about twelve miles wide, extending from Canawagus village on the west side of the river to its mouth (about twenty-eight miles) would answer his purpose. To this the Indians replied that it seemed to be a good deal of land for a mill seat, but as they supposed the Yankees knew best what was required, they would let him have it. After the treaty was concluded the Indians told Mr. Phelps that it being customary for them to give the man with whom they dealt, a name, they

would give him one. They also said they should expect from him a "treat," and a walking staff, (meaning spirits) to help them home. The name they gave Mr. Phelps on this occasion was that by which he was afterward known among them, viz., Scaw-gun-se-ga, which translated is, the 'Great Fall.' Upon this purchase is situated the city of Rochester." [Judge Porter.

The western boundary of this territory, to which the Indian claim was thus extinguished, was the Genesee River from the mouth to the mouth of the Cannaseraga Creek, thence by a line running due south to the Pennsylvania line. To this was to be added the mill seat tract. In consequence of a failure on the part of Mr. Phelps and Mr. Gorham in 1789 and 1790 to fulfill the terms of their contract with the state of Massachusetts, for causes not necessary to mention here, that state commenced a prosecution of the company of which Phelps and Gorham were agents, and their securities, which resulted in a compromise and a reconveyance March 10th 1791, by them to the state of Massachusetts of all the territories conveyed to them except that of which they had extinguished the Indian title, which conveyance amounted to about two-thirds of the original purchase.

In the winter of 1791, Robert Morris, of the city of Philadelphia, being desirous of purchasing the interest of the state of Massachusetts in the lands in the state of New York that had been reconveyed to that state by Phelps and Gorham, engaged the services of Samuel Ogden as his agent in the matter of such a purchase, Mr. Ogden held a conference with a committee of the legislature of the state of Massachusetts, specially appointed for the purpose of such negotiation, and on the 12th day of March of the year 1791, the committee contracted to convey to the agent of Mr. Morris all their lands in the state of New York except the tract of about two millions six hundred thousand acres ceded by Massa-

chusetts to Phelps and Gorham, and the mill seat tract before spoken of. This was simply a contract, and in conformity with its stipulations the state of Massachusetts by its committee conveyed to Mr. Morris on the 11th day of May 1791, the whole of said tract of land, and the acts of the committee were, ratified by the Legislature on their assembling in the following June.

The conveyance of this land was by five separate deeds, and it will be well to give a description of each tract, that a more definite idea may be obtained of the real extent of the original Holland Purchase in the state, and that a better understanding may be had of the transactions that followed.

The first of these deeds included all the land on the said tract east of a line running due north from the north line of Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario, commencing twelve miles west of the southwest corner of the Phelps & Gorham tract. This tract contained or was supposed to contain about five hundred thousand acres.

The second deed included a strip of land from the north line of Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario, and west of the last named tract, sixteen miles wide.

The third deed included a strip of land from the north line of Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario, sixteen miles wide, and lying west of that included in deed number two.

The fourth deed included also a strip of land from the north line of Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario, sixteen miles wide, and lying next west of that included in deed number three.

The fifth and last deed included all the land west of that described in deed number four, in the state of New York and owned by Massachusetts. The number of acres included in the last four deeds was about three millions three hundred thousand. Massachusetts reserved of these one undivided sixteenth part, to satisfy a demand of Mr. John Butler, who had contracted for the whole tract pre-

vious to the reconveyance by Phelps & Gorham to Massachusetts. Mr. Butler however assigned his right to Mr. Morris before the execution of the deeds, thus making the purchase of Mr. Morris complete. In the subsequent transactions of Mr. Morris with the Holland Company he reserved all the lands embraced in the first of the five deeds before spoken of, as executed by Massachusetts to him, and it thereafter took the name of Morris' Reserve.

CHAPTER XI.

Title continued---Title in Mr. Morris---Lands conveyed by Mr. Morris to the Holland Company---Various changes referred to---Another conveyance of the whole Tract---Title again in the Original Company---Four separate Interests---The Extinguishment of the Indian Title---Reservations---Last transfer of Lands in Chautauqua County.

We have now come to a point where the preemption title of what is familiarly known as the Holland Company's lands in New York vested in Robert Morris. These lands were within the next two years conveyed by Mr. Morris and wife by four separate deeds to five distinct companies. The names of those named in the first conveyance were Herman Le Roy and John Linklaen; second, Herman Le Roy, John Linklaen and Gerrit Boon; third, Herman Le Roy, John Linklaen and Gerrit Boon; fourth, Herman Le Roy, William Bayard and Matthew Clarkson. These persons however were but trustees of the interests of certain capitalists in Holland, Europe, who furnished the funds for the several purchases made. This was made a necessary proceeding, as they were aliens, and according to the laws of the state could not hold real estate in their own names.

After various changes of trustees and several transfers of portions of land of more or less magnitude, which it is not necessary to repeat, and all of which from time to time received the sanction of the legislature of the state; another conveyance of the whole tract was made by the trustees by three separate and distinct deeds, to three companies or individuals who represented the three branches of the Holland Company. Again several conveyances, trans

fers and assignments followed, until the title settled in Dec. 1798 into the five original Dutch trustees, by assignment of Paul Busti, who had acted for some time as general agent of the company. These gentlemen were ever afterward known as the Holland Company. Their names were as follows: Wilhem Willink, Nicholaas Van Staphorst, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck.

The interests of the three separate divisions of proprietors before spoken of, were so intimately united or blended that their affairs were placed under the control of one general agent, as though there existed no separate interests; in fact none did exist, practically, as far as the purchaser was concerned. the books of the company being the only means of distinguishing the amounts of the separate interests.

At the time of the sale of these lands by Robert Morris to the Holland Company in 1792-3, the Indian title had not been extinguished. The transaction, however, was accompanied by an agreement on the part of Mr. Morris to extinguish that title; the company exerting its influence and lending its aid to bring about the result.

After due notice and agreement, a council of the Seneca nation was held at Genesee on the Genesee River, in September 1797, at which the aboriginal title to the lands in question was transferred to the company except eleven reservations specially designated and described, amounting in the aggregate to three hundred and thirty-eight square miles; and amongst which were the Cattaraugus and Alleghany Reservations, each containing forty-two square miles. These two are mentioned as being of more interest to the local reader.

One other transfer of a part of the company's lands we will refer to before leaving the matter of title. Forty-one years from the time the title fully vested in the Holland Company, in the year 1838, the company by their agent, John

J. Van Derkemp acting under a power of attorney, conveyed all their unsold lands in the county of Chautauqua to John Duer, Morris Robinson and Wm. H. Seward, in whom the title remained till recently, excepting such parts and parcels since sold and conveyed. At this writing there are less than eight hundred acres unsold in the county, and none in the town of Portland.

It is not the design of the compiler to pursue farther the investigation with reference to title; the only object of thus far pursuing it being to make plain the prominent facts with reference to the general changes that have taken place from the time of the grant by James I. King of England, in 1606, to the vesting of title of lands in western New York in the Holland Company; that the reader may have a knowledge of what is not very generally understood with reference to these titles, and wherein rests the title and security of the many happy homes in the town of Portland and of all western New York.

CHAPTER XII.

Surveys—Joseph Ellicott Surveyor—His fitness for the work—Augustus Porter Surveyor for Robert Morris—Lines run around the whole tract—Eastern boundary determined in 1798—Ranges and Townships, Lots and Reservations Surveyed—Size of each—Chautauqua Surveyed into Townships and Lots—Land Office located at Mayville—No. of Ranges and Townships in this county.

We shall not enter into a description of the surveys of the lands of the company which followed immediately upon the extinguishment of the Indian title, except so far as it may seem necessary, and to a fair understanding of the same in our own county and town. We will however notice some of the more prominent facts with reference to them, and as fast as is consistent with the original design narrow down our investigations.

In 1797, Theophilus Cazenove was the general agent of the Holland Company, and resided in the city of Philadelphia. In July of that year, and preceding the extinguishment of the Indian title, he engaged the services of Mr. Joseph Ellicott as chief surveyor of the company's lands. Mr. Ellicott had been engaged more or less in the service of the U. S. Government, and had under the direction of the Secretary of War in 1791 run the line between Georgia and the Creek Indians, and was a man eminently fitted for the position he was destined to occupy with reference to the company and its affairs for the remainder of his life, or until disease compelled him to relinquish the active duties of life and seek in retirement to recuperate the worn out energies of his active mind and body.

As soon as the result of the treaty held at Geneseo

was known, Mr. Ellicott in company with Augustus Porter as surveyor on the part of Mr. Morris, commenced a survey to ascertain the amount of land in the whole tract secured to the company, beginning at the northwest corner of the mill seat tract, twelve miles west of the mouth of the Genesee River, and following the shore of Lake Ontario to the mouth of the Niagara River, thence along the east bank of that river to Lake Erie, thence along the south shore of Lake Erie through the now towns of Hanover, Sheridan, Dunkirk, Pomfret, Portland, Westfield and Ripley in the county of Chautauqua to the line between the state of New York and Pennsylvania; this being a meridian $79^{\circ} 50'$ west from Greenwich and running due south from the west end of Lake Ontario. The survey was successfully accomplished thus far by the 15th of November following. In the summer of 1798 the eastern boundary line of the tract was determined by Mr. Ellicott. Owing to various difficulties and the necessity of accuracy in establishing this line, but eighty-one and a half miles were surveyed and established on the 22d day of November, at the close of operations for the season. There are no known data by which to determine the time when this line was completed. When this line was being run and afterward, other parties of surveyors were engaged under the direction of Mr. Ellicott in surveying the tract into ranges, townships and lots, and determining the boundaries of the various Indian reservations, necessarily but very imperfectly defined at the execution of the treaty in September 1797. This work was accomplished or nearly so at the close of the season in 1800. The ranges of townships were run from south to north, and number fifteen; the townships run from east to west. They were six miles square or as nearly so as it was possible to make them considering the various offsets, and streams that were encountered, and each was divided into sixty-four lots each of which was intended to contain three hundred and sixty acres though varying often

for the same causes given for varying the size and form of some of the townships. There is a large difference in the size of the lots in the town of Portland, as may be seen by referring to the table on page 29. The territory now contained in the present county of Chautauqua was surveyed into townships in the year 1800, and between that date and 1810 the various townships were surveyed mostly into lots by William Peacock, who at the latter date received the appointment of local agent and established an office in Mayville. Within the county of Chautauqua there are six ranges of townships containing twenty-seven full and six parts of townships, the last formed by the irregularities of the boundaries on the northern border. The first office for the sale of lands by the company was opened at Batavia in the year 1801, and those locating within the county previous to 1810 were obliged to make their application there.

CHAPTER XIII.

Settlements—First Settlements in the County—Settlement of each town in the County in their order.

Before proceeding to notice the first and early settlements of the town of Portland specially, it will be necessary in order to a full and fair understanding of their progress, or at least interesting, to consider in brief the progress of settlements in the various portions of the county. The settlement of the county was rapid, almost unprecedented, from the first attempt to the outbreak of the war of 1812 and for many years after its close. The western part of the Purchase had gained a reputation for richness of soil and salubrity of climate, long before it was placed in market or even surveyed, second to no region of equal extent. This was the earliest personal recollection of the writer, and on his removal to the county in 1827 he found his early impressions and expectations more than realized. Strong arms and earnest hopes exercised for long years; privations and sufferings of which their descendants have faint conceptions however, were necessary before the full fruition of their hopes could be realized by the hardy pioneers. Many of them with whom he has since become acquainted removed with their own teams from some of the New England states, and the slow plodding ox-team at that, driving a cow or two, a few sheep, and possibly other stock, grown upon the old homesteads where their fathers and perhaps their grandfathers lived and died: and the children, sons and daugh-

ters, and possibly their wives relieving the over-driven team by trudging along on foot.

The whole country was covered by a dense forest of gigantic trees with luxuriant undergrowth, and of necessity the progress of improvement by the settler was slow and toilsome; but by a rigid course of industry and economy his success as a general rule was certain, and he obtained a title to his land and surrounded himself and family with the comforts of life, and often with luxuries that wealth only can bestow. With some he has conversed who were pioneers of the town of Portland who spent their last dollar in reaching the land of promise, and entered their land at the office "by the payment of a single Spanish quarter, their open, honest countenances being their only endorsers." A certain amount of improvement however was required in each case, which was sure to be made in due season. It is gratifying that such men succeeded. Through their exertions literally the "wilderness was made to blossom as the rose;" and those who have not passed to "that bourne whence no traveler returns," are enjoying the fruit of their labors surrounded by an abundance of the good things of life, and are going down at last with the honest and comforting reflections of a well spent life.

It is proposed to refer next to the first settlement of the county at Westfield, and afterward briefly to the first settlement of each town in the county, asking the reader to remember that at the time of such first settlement not one of the towns had its present boundaries or was known by the name it now bears: but they are given in order that the mind may the more readily take in a knowledge of the various locations. In some instances it has been extremely difficult to arrive at the facts with reference to names and dates, but it is believed that the statements are all of them correct. James McMahan was the first white settler of the county of Chautauqua.

He was a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and first passed through this county in 1795, having in view a residence somewhere on the lake border. He eventually located a tract in Harbor Creek, Erie county, Pennsylvania, farm now owned and occupied in part by Joseph Y. Moorehead, and returned to his home in Northumberland county. The next year he came to his new purchase, cleared a piece of ground of a few acres in extent, sowed it to wheat, built a log house, and again returned. The next year, 1797, he left his old home, and with his family, a wife and one child, after days of toil and hardship took possession of his "Settler's Palace" in the midst of a then almost unbroken wilderness. Two other families came with him, Joseph McCord, a brother-in-law, and Thomas Robinson. The log house of Mr. McMahan stood very nearly on the ground now occupied by the brick house of Mr. Moorehead. He remained on this purchase until quite early in the spring of 1802, when from some defect in title he felt obliged to leave it and again commence a home in the wilderness. In anticipation of the result of the controversy in regard to title then going on in respect to lands in western Pennsylvania, he had previously selected a tract of land a little west of the present village of Westfield, land in part now owned by Wm. Vorce, which he eventually contracted for and occupied early in the spring of 1802. In the fall he removed his family to this new purchase. Edward McHenry, also from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, moved his family on to an adjoining tract of land the same season, in fact before the family of Mr. McMahan removed from Harbor Creek, but McMahan had himself been upon the ground for some months, erected a log house, cleared a piece of land and planted it to corn; thus fairly earning the honor of being the founder of a republic now numbering nearly sixty thousand souls. John McMahan, an elder brother of James, and who was

afterward the first supervisor of the old town of Chautauqua, came to Chautauqua Creek in 1803; and Arthur Bell and James Montgomery the same year. The foregoing is a correct statement in few words with reference to the first settlement of the county. The facts have been obtained from the most reliable sources; in fact most of them were obtained from Mr. McMahan himself many years since by Hon. E. T. Foote, and at the time placed upon record by him, and to him the writer is indebted for many of the facts mentioned. Mr. McMahan died at Westfield, Dec. 13, 1846, aged 76 years.

Note.—The story that in 1794 a few families from Pennsylvania, and among them the "Lowry brothers" came to this county and sojourned for a few years; and which gained considerable credence and found a place in the statements of two or three writers, has no foundation in fact. It is well known that George Morrow and Alexander Lowry came into the county much later than the McMahan, as late as 1809. The statement made in Turner's History of the Holland Purchase, and repeated by some other writers, that Amos Sottle was the first settler of the county, on the Cattaraugus bottoms, has as little foundation in truth. The facts are simply these: In 1798, Sottle or Sawtell, was engaged as an axman and attached to the surveying party running the Range lines of the Purchase. He was a resident of Chenango county, this state. The returns of the Surveyor show his residence and his occupation. The Pay Roll shows the same facts. After leaving the surveying party in 1799 or 1800 he went to the North-west Territory, where he remained several years. After his return to Cattaraugus he married a very dark squaw and lived among his dusky friends. His name cannot be found in connection with any land sales of the Holland Company until 1806. It is more than probable that he did not return from the Northwest Territory until about that date. It is to be hoped that that important event, the first settlement of the county, will no longer rest in the public mind in connection with the parties named in this note. The stories have no foundation in facts. [Hon. E. T. Foote.

Pomfret:—Was settled at Canadaway, now Fredonia, in 1804, by David Eason and Thomas McClintock from Pennsylvania. In that and the following year a number of families settled there, and amongst them Low Minegar. Zattu Cushing, Samuel Gear and Hezekiah Barker.

Dunkirk:—The western part of the town of Dunkirk was settled as early as 1804 or '5 by two or three families that came in by way of Canadaway, and amongst them that of Mr. Cole. No settlement was made near the harbor until 1808, when Timothy Goulding located one

mile west of the harbor. The next year, 1809, Solomon Chadwick located at the harbor, and for many years the settlement was called Chadwick's Bay. Daniel Pier and Luther Goulding and others, in 1809-10 settled at and near the harbor. Timothy Goulding is still living, in his 93d year.

Ripley—was settled at Quincy in 1804, by Josiah Farnsworth. The same year Perry G. Ellsworth, Samuel Truesdale, Alexander Cochran and Wm. Alexander located in town, and Silas Baird and Oliver Loomis in 1806.

Chautauqua.—The first settlement was made by Dr. Alexander McIntyre, at Mayville, in 1804. Jonathan Smith settled the same year on the West side of the lake, and Peter Barnhart on the east side. Two years later, in 1806, William Prendergast and others settled in town.

Poland—was first settled by Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy from Meadville, Pennsylvania, at a point now called Falconer, on the Conewango Creek, in 1805. Dr. Kennedy erected the first saw mill in 1805; and the first grist mill in 1806. Many others soon settled about "the mills." J. C. G. Kennedy, for many years superintendent of the census bureau at Washington, was a son of Dr. T. R. Kennedy.

Ellicott.—The first settlement was made on the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, at Jamestown, by William Wilson, in 1806. The next year Edward Works located upon the outlet and built the first saw mill in 1808, and the first grist mill in 1809.

Ellery.—The first settlement was by Wm. Bemus and Jeremiah Griffith, from Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1806. Mr. Bemus located at Bemus Point. Others came in soon after.

Harmony.—The first settlement was in 1806, by Reuben Slayton from Otsego county, N. Y. Daniel B. Carpenter from Washington county, N. Y., located in town

the same year; Jonathan Cheney in 1807, and Theron Bly and others as early as 1811.

Arkwright.—The first settlement made in this town was in the northwest corner by Abiram T. Orton, Benjamin Perry and Augustus Burnham from some of the eastern counties of this state, in 1807.

Carroll.—The first settlement was by Joseph Akins from Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1807. Several others came in the same year, and possibly at the same time, and amongst them Laban Case and Wm. Akins.

Kiantone.—Robert Russell was the first settler in this town, in 1807. James Hall came in 1810. Mr. Russell built the first saw-mill on Kiantone Creek.

Charlotte.—The first settlement was made at the Center by Robert W. Seaver and Wm. Divine, from Oneida county, N. Y., in 1809.

Stockton.—It is stated that the first settlement in this town was by Jonathan Bugbee from Madison county, N. Y., March 1st. 1810. About the same time Ebenezer and Solomon Tyler from Greene county, John West, Joseph Greene and Bela Todd from Herkimer county, N. Y., settled in the same vicinity, near the south line of the town. In October of the same year Samuel Waterbury, Shadrack Scofield and Henry Walker from Saratoga county, settled in the west part of the town. James Haywood opened the first store at Delanti, in 1816. Ichabod Fisher kept the first tavern at Casadaga.

Busti.—Was first settled in 1810 by John L. Frank, from Herkimer county, N. Y. Heman Bush and Theron Plumb settled on lot 60, in 1811.

Villanova.—First settlement was made in 1810, by Daniel Whipple from New England. Daniel Wright, Vileroy Balcomb, John Kent and Eli Arnold were early settlers.

Gerry.—was first settled by John Love, Jun., and Stephen Jones, in the north-west part, in 1811. Hugh B. Patterson, David Cobb, Jesse Dexter and others came in soon after.

Cherry Creek.—The first settler was Joshua Bentley, who came from Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1812. He settled on lot 15. Joseph Kent settled on lot 9 in 1815. Willard Cheney and others settled in town in 1816.

French Creek.—The first settlement was made on lot 44, in 1812, by Andy Nobles, from Oswego Co., N. Y. John Cleveland settled on lot 31 the same year. Others settled in town about that time.

Ellington.—In 1814 Joseph Bentley made the first settlement in this town, on lot 7. James Bates, from Mass., Samuel McConnell, from Cayuga Co., N. Y., and others settled in town in 1816.

Mina—was settled in 1816 by Alex. Findley, from Pa., but originally from Ireland. Aaron Whitney settled on lot 59. Zina Rexford on lot 28 and Roger Haskill on lot 50, in 1821.

Clymer.—The first settlement was made on lot 58, in 1820, by John Cleveland. Wm. Rice settled on lot 59 in 1821. In 1822 a number of families from New England settled in town.

Sherman.—Alanson Weed was the first settler in this town, locating on lot 31 in 1824. In the same year Harvey W. Goff, Lester R. Dewey, Otis Skinner and Hiram N. Gleason became settlers.

Hanover.—David Dickinson contracted for a section of land covering the site of the present village of Silver Creek, August 1, 1803, agreeing to build upon it a saw mill by the first of April, 1804, and a grist mill by the first of April, 1805. The original papers, with reference to this land and the conditions of purchase, are now in the hands of the writer. The article was finally given to David Dickinson and Abel Cleveland Feb. 29, 1805. Wm. Sydnor settled at Cattaraugus village in 1804. Jesse and John Skinner settled on lot 73, T. 6; John Tyler on lot 60 and David Marsh on lot 7 in 1805. Charles Avery, John Mack, Amos Sottle, Ezekiel Lane and Henry Johnson at Cattaraugus village. Aaron Dolph on lot 46 and Abram Cooley on lot 61, in 1806. Jehial Moore and Jonas Greene at Forestville, in 1805.

Sheridan.—The first settlement was made at the *Center* on lot 17, by Francis Webber, from Mass., in 1804. Orsamus and Alanson Holmes and Uriah Lee settled in town in 1805. Jared Griswold, from Conn., on lot 35, in 1805, and Rev. John Spencer in 1807.

Portland.—Although the town of Portland was among the first settled in the county, we have purposely placed it last on the list. The first settler of this town was Capt. James Dunn, from near Meadville, Pa. He located about eleven hundred acres near the center of the town, in 1804, before the town was surveyed into lots. The next year, 1805, he built a shanty near a spring of water, not far from the present residence of Edward B. Taylor, on lot 31, T. 5, and into this he moved his family, which consisted of himself, his wife and six children—eight persons in all. This was the first beginning in the wilderness of Portland, and was the germ from which has grown a community of about two thousand inhabitants. A few months later he built a hut or shanty on the east side of the road leading from school house No. 8, near the junction with the Main road (though at this time no roads had been laid) on land now owned by John Dudley. In this he lived until the next year, 1806, when he built a larger log house on the rise of ground very near the present residence of Mr. Dudley, on lot 30, T. 5, and in 1808 opened a tavern, the road surveyed by James McMahan in 1805, and the first road laid in the county, running immediately south of it. During this year, 1806, the following persons settled in town:

Nathan Fay, on the farm now owned by Lincoln Fay, lot 25, T. 5; Elisha Fay, on the farm on which he so long resided, east part lot 25, T. 5; Peter Kane, on farm now owned by Mrs. Leath, part lot 38, T. 5; John Price, on farm now owned by Edward McGarrall, part lot 38, T. 5; Benj. Hutchins, on farm now owned by heirs of Geo. W. Arnold, part lot 41, T. 5; David Eaton, on the farm he occupied at his death, a part of lot 37, T. 5; Nathaniel Fay eventually

settled on part lot 12, T. 5, now occupied by F. Fay. Of this number Elisha Fay only is living.

In 1807 James Parker settled on part of lot 37, T. 5; Joseph Correll on east part of lot 29, T. 5; Nathan Crosby on part of lot 33, T. 5.

In 1808 Erastus Taylor settled on part of lot 34, T. 5; land now owned by Willard Turk, Cullen Burr, John Fleming and others; afterward on south part of lot 35, T. 5.

In 1809 Roe Goldsmith located on the northwest part of lot 7, T. 5, and in 1814 parts of lots 5 and 6, T. 5, which he sold in 1815 to Hezekiah and Barzilla Barker; Jeremiah Klumph on lot 19, T. 5 (the Judson farm,) but the next year on lot 62, T. 4; Rufus Perry on lot 33 T. 5, afterward on west part of lot 33, called since the Bowdish farm; David B. Granger on lot 37, T. 5, now owned by Darwin Holenbeck; Andrew Kelsey on lot 55, T. 4, farm now owned by Elisha Tower; David Joy on east part of lot 33, T. 5, land now owned by M. J. Munson and others; Peter Ingersoll on lot 41, T. 5, now called the McKenzie farm; Parsons Taylor bought of Erastus Taylor, (See 1808); Jared Taylor eventually settled on part of lot 63, T. 4, farm now owned by N. F. Stowell; afterward on part of lot 62, T. 4.

In 1810 Perry Hall located part of lot 62, T. 4, near Deloss Hall; in 1816 on part of lot 32, T. 4; Leonard Vibbard on lot 62, T. 4, near Perry Hall; Daniel Barnes on east part of lot 3, T. 5, land now owned in part by A. B. Post; Jeremiah Potter settled on lot 29, T. 5, afterward east part of lot 33, T. 5, now owned in part by J. S. West, H. S. Munson and M. J. Munson; Wm. Hutchins located west part of lot 29, T. 5; the next year on part of lot 41, T. 5; Absalom Harris east part of lot 33, T. 5, selling the same year to Jeremiah Potter.

In 1811 Wilder Emerson settled on part of lot 55, T. 4, farm now owned by S. M. Granger; Jonathan Burch

on lot 62, T. 4, buying a claim of Benj. Hutchins, farm now owned by his son Oliver W. Burch; Elijah Fay all of lot 20, T. 5, where his family still lives; Wm. Berry on part of lot 25, T. 5, farm now owned by Lincoln Fay; Hollis Fay came to Portland this year but located no land until 1813, when he located north part lot 13, T. 5, the east part of the village of Brocton, but sold the next year and located on west part of lot 42, T. 5, farm owned by him at the time of his death; John Quigley on lot 30, T. 5, farm now owned by Mrs. Mericle; Calvin Barnes on lot 33, T. 5, now owned by J. S. West and others.

In 1812 Chester Bushnell located on lot 53, T. 4, west of Prospect Station; and Sanford Haines on part of lot 62, T. 4, near O. W. Burch.

In 1813 Hiram Fish located on south part lot 54, T. 4, sold and bought on lot 53, T. 4, where he now lives.

In 1814 John R. Gibson located on southeast part of lot 13, T. 5, southeast of Brocton; Lemuel Munson on part of lot 55, T. 4, where he lived until his death; Cephas Brainard on part of lot 29, T. 5, farm now owned by A. T. Mead; John R. Coney northwest part of lot 19, T. 5, on farm commonly known as the "Coney farm."

In 1815 John T. McIntyre located on southwest part of lot 55, T. 4, farm since owned by Warren Couch; Wm. Stetson on the same lot, farm now owned by A. B. Hiller; Moses Sage on the northwest part of lot 13, T. 5, occupying a house standing where the house of H. C. Taylor now stands; Heman Ely on part of lot 62, T. 4, farm now owned by Deloss Hall; Zimri Hill on north part of lot 12, T. 5, farm now known as the Samuel Brown farm, south of Brocton; Ahira Hall on the southwest part of lot 4, T. 5, farm until recently owned by Henry Patch, afterward on part lot 3, T. 5, on Pomfret town line.

In 1816 Thomas Klumph settled on the west part of lot 47, T. 4, on the "Titus road;" Jeremiah Klumph occupied his land this year, part of lot 47, T. 4; Jacob Klumph

on the same lot; Timothy Carpenter on part of lot 48, T. 5, farm now owned by G. M. Arnold; Samuel Gear on west part of lot 8, T. 5, farm now owned by Alvaro Wilson; Solomon Coney on part of lot 21, T. 5, at the upper falls on Slippery Rock Creek, north of Brocton; Richard Williams on land bought of Henry Abell, west part of lot 25, T. 5, farm now owned by Lincoln Fay; Wm. Dunham on lot 27, T. 5, and part of lot 32, T. 5, near the mouth of Dunham's Creek; Simon Burton on northeast part of lot 27, T. 5, near the mouth of Slippery Rock Creek; John and Sylvester Churchill on west part of lot 38, T. 5, now owned by A. L. Blowers and E. P. Wilson; William Correll on the north part of lot 36, T. 5, at the mouth of Correll's Creek; Isaac Baldwin on part of lot 36, T. 5, farm now owned by Samuel Arnold; John Druse on part of lot 41, T. 5, land bought of Benj. Hutchins; Luther Crosby on part of lot 29, T. 5, farm known as the Dedrick farm; M. P. Vangaasbeek on northwest part of lot 27, T. 5, farm his family still occupy; Zadoc Martin on northwest part of lot 3, T. 5, farm owned and occupied by his son Jason until his death.

Brewer Hubbell settled on lot 40 T. 4, farm now known as the Woleben farm; Reuben B. Patch on southwest part of lot 61, T. 4, near the Westfield town line; afterward on lot 3, T. 5; Jedediah Thayer on northwest part of lot 61, T. 4, near Deloss Hall; Asa Brooks on west part of lot 2, T. 5, near Burr's Mill; afterward on lot 40, T. 5; Oliver Spafford on west part of lot 22, T. 5, the location of "Vine Cliff" of the "Harris community;" John Conner on north part of lot 26, T. 5, farm now owned by Wm. Dogan; Martin Smith on west part of lot 34, T. 5, farm now occupied by M. S. Noxon and others; Jesse Baldwin on part of purchase of Isaac Baldwin, part of lot 36, T. 5, now owned by Samuel Arnold; Felix Merritt on northeast part of lot 48 T. 4, farm now owned by Geo. M. Arnold; Martin Quigley on

northwest part of lot 48, T. 4, farm now owned by Abram Woleben; Peter Vangaasbeek on north part of lot 27, T. 5, recently owned by Joseph Shaver; Charles F. Arnold on northeast part of lot 40, T. 5, farm now owned by Samuel Caldwell; afterward on lot 36, T. 5. For date of settlement of the last two've named, see Biographical sketches. From 1804 to 1825 many others than those mentioned settled in town, while others located land but sold their claim and eventually located elsewhere. Amongst the former may be classed the following: (those not found here will be found amongst the Biographical Sketches as far as it has been possible to obtain them.)

In 1805 Thomas McClintock located all of lot 18, T. 5, on the south side of the Erie road and extending from the farm of W. A. Strong on the east to that of Harvey Hulburt on the west, but he never settled on it.

In 1807 Zattu Cushing located the northeast part lot 3, T. 5; Eliza Crocker part of lot 4, T. 5; Wolcott Moore the west part of lot 19, T. 5, farm now owned by R. Reynolds and others.

In 1808 Jonathan Brigham located part of lot 53, T. 4, near Prospect station; Samuel Richardson on east part of lot 29, T. 5, land since owned by Simeon Dederick; Josiah Hart on north part of lot 41, T. 5, on road leading from the brick church to the lake; Lemuel C. Wolcott on middle part of lot 33, T. 5.

In 1810 Alfred Hodge located on middle part of lot 41, T. 5; Daniel Dodge on lot 55, T. 4, land lying east of farm of the late J. H. Webster; Jerry Bartholomew on part of lot 63, T. 4; Joseph Waldo on lot 19, T. 5, including the farm of T. Judson and others; Elisha Babcock on east part of lot 53, T. 4; Silas Babcock on east part of lot 61, T. 4; Josiah Gibbs on south part of lot 14, T. 5, where Lyman Skinner now lives; Bradley Burt on middle part of lot 53, T. 4, south of Prospect station.

In 1815 Ethan A. Owen located on middle part of lot 53, T. 4; Perry Hillard on middle part of lot 61, T. 4.

In 1816 A. Luddington located on part of lot 46, T. 4, near Jason Bigelow's; Asa Fuller on part of lot 48, T. 4; Augustus Soper on middle part of lot 12, T. 5.

In 1817 Erastus Andrews located on east part of lot 40, T. 4, near Charles Taylor's; Gideon Jones on east part of lot 45, T. 4, land now owned by Bennett Swetland; Lewis Macomber on east part of lot 46, T. 4; James Lee on part of lot 47, T. 4; Wm. Cotton on part of lot 47, T. 4; Stephen Smalley on east part of lot 48, T. 4; Elisha Rogers on west part of lot 60, T. 4, and Seth Ensign on southwest part of lot 32, T. 5, land now owned by J. S. Weld.

CHAPTER XIV.

Settlements, &c., continued.—Rate of Settlement.—Number of Families in Town at Outbreak of War of 1812, and at its Close.—Centers of Population, &c.

From the first the settlement of the town was almost unprecedented. Some idea may be formed of its rapidity by referring to the previous chapter. By the year 1823 scarcely a corner of the territory of the town remained unexplored; the larger portion was located and the inevitable log cabin erected. On the lake country and along the two principal roads there had been the greatest influx.

The settlements were commenced in 1805, and at the outbreak of the war of 1812 thirty-eight families had settled in town. A few others came and went. During the war the population was nearly stationary, but thirteen families coming in during its continuance.

We have made a list of all settling in town previous to the close of the war, which we call the *pioneers'* list, and shall attempt to give a historical and biographical sketch of each, with his family, near the close of the work. Many incidents of interest with reference to early life in town by the settlers are given, which will be embodied in those sketches to which the reader is referred.

At the close of the war the center of population seemed to point to no particular locality, though it seemed quite probable that a point would be made at the location of Richard Williams, where Lincoln Fay now lives, or one and one-half miles further west, at the forks of the roads near the residence of J. S. West; in fact, for years this point was called *Portland Center*. There were no mills yet

erected, around which a population is apt to center, and the settlers located upon lots as their fancy or judgment dictated. We have given the names of those locating previous to the close of the year 1817, though a few of them never become settlers.

Efforts were made by the settlers along the *Erie road* and that next surveyed, known as the *South road* to induce settlers to locate in that part of the town and nearer the foot of the highlands, with a view to some permanent point for a center of population; but it was soon evident that the drift of settlements was further north and that the facilities for the manufacture and sale of lumber were greater than at points further from the more direct communications through the town east and west, and that the *center*, wherever it might be, would be at least north of the then traveled route. In addition to this the indefatigable perseverance of Elijah Fay and a few others of like stamp in causing the location and cutting out of roads, had its influence no doubt in determining attention to the more northern portion of the town. Then, as now, local interests determined the actions of men. On the 11th of May, 1811, Elijah Fay located all of lot 20, T. 5, which included all of the west portion of the village of Brocton, with the ground on which the residence of Chester Skinner stands, and erected his log cabin. Hollis Fay located 160 acres of the northwest part of lot 13, T. 5, including the east part of Brocton, Dec. 11, 1813: cleared three or four acres and erected a rude log house. No road was then laid out nearer than the one called the *South road*: nothing but a trail served the purpose of the settler. A "dismal swamp" of black ash occupied the site of the now center of the village.

James Dunn located all of lots 30 and 31, T. 5, in 1804, Calvin Barnes the southeast part of lot 32, T. 5, in 1816, and Abner B. Beebe the northwest part of lot 25, T. 5, in 1822, these three purchases covering the whole plot of the

village of Centerville. No road was laid out through the village until 1815. At this date, says an old settler, "the houses were scattered all through the woods and we found our way by marked trees, and there was but one framed house within three miles of me. Where Centerville is now was the thickest woods I ever saw. It was a dismal looking place." After making these statements it is proposed to combine the further consideration of settlements with that of roads. This is done that the readers at this day may get a better understanding of the various locations.

CHAPTER XV.

Roads—Paine's Road—Road Described—Only one Used by Settlers.

The first road or trail used as a road in or through the town of Portland was made in 1802 by Gen. Edward Paine, the founder of Painesville, Ohio. The state of Connecticut owned a large tract of land within the state of Ohio, usually known as the "*Western Reserve*," but in earlier times the "Connecticut Fire Lands," or "New Connecticut." The state was anxious to settle this territory and offered inducements to actual settlers, and employed Gen. Paine, of that state, with a small party of men to open a road through the almost impenetrable wilderness from Buffalo as far west as was necessary, to enable the colony of emigrants that accompanied him to reach their destination. Little else was done than remove obstructions too large to be surmounted or "get round" by a loaded team and cutting a narrow strip of underbrush. This road was cut out to Chautauqua creek, at some point not far from the village of Westfield, and it is said that the settlers afterward continued it to the state line of Pennsylvania. It has ever since been known as "*Paine's road*." Gen. Paine was a brother of Timothy Paine, one of the early settlers of Aurora in this state.

This road or trail passed near the foot of the hills, that being the best place to cross the streams. It was never surveyed but cut out at random, looking only for the best ground. According to the testimony of old settlers it intersected the east line of the town near the northeast corner of lot 4, T. 5, but two or three rods south of the

present *South road*, and on land now occupied by the barns of David P. Benjamin, passing a little south of the south road across the farms of E. B. Walden, A. B. Post and others and to the rear of the house of A. R. Thompson on the south-west part of lot 4, T. 5, and intersecting the road running east from the residence of Franklin Fay on northeast part of lot 13, T. 5, near the bridge east of Mr. Fay's house; thence westerly following the course of the present road to a point a few rods west of the railroad crossing of that road; thence to the right of the road, keeping on the level land on the farm of the heirs of Timothy Judson, south part of lot 19, T. 5, thence south-westerly to the level plot of ground a few rods north of the present residence of Erastus Denison, on north part of lot 24, T. 5, thence to the track of the road as now located near the corner east of the farm until recently owned by S. V. R. Wells, on northwest part of lot 24, T. 5, and from this following nearly the route of that road with but slight variations to the town line, west, where the main Erie road is now located, near the residence of Mrs. Mary Arnold, southwest part of lot 41, T. 5. This was the only road in use by the settlers coming into town from the east, for two or three years. Nothing like a bridge was to be found upon the whole route, and travelers were obliged to ford the streams however much swollen.

The Erie Road.—The town was surveyed into lots in 1804 by Wm. Peacock, and a road six rods wide was left by order of "the company," to be improved and used by the settlers as a public highway. This road is called on the Land Office Maps the Erie Road, but the people always called it the Ellicott Road. It is the road that commences on the east line of the town between lots 3 and 4 near the residence of Simon Burton and continues in a westerly course until it unites with the south road in front of the residence of J. S.

West on lot 33, T. 5, and follows that road to the town line of Westfield. It forms the boundary between lots 3 and 4, 12 and 13, 18 and 19, 24 and 25, 29 and 30, 33 and 34, 37 and 38 and crosses lot 41, T. 5, leaving the town at the south-west corner of that lot and the south-west corner of T. 5, R. 13, running a distance within the town of seven miles, nearly, it being three sixteenths of a mile longer than the south line of the town.

CHAPTER XVI.

Roads Continued—The "South Road" when and by whom surveyed—Its course described—Commissioners laying it—"North Road" when and where laid, and by whom—Its course described—Work done—The first team driven over the road—The first stage team driven over it.

James McMahan surveyed a road through the "town of Chautauqua and county of Genesee," in August 1805; the town then comprising the whole county by that name, except the eastern tier of townships or Range 10. The survey commenced at the northeast corner of T. 6, R. 11, on the east line of the present town of Sheridan, and has in its course to the Pennsylvania State line 122 angles—sufficiently crooked to satisfy the caprices of the most devoted disciple of Bacchus. Its termination at the line was a few rods west and north of the railroad station. The length of the road was thirty-three and one-eighth miles. It was the first road surveyed through or in the county, and is the first on record. The commissioners ordering the survey, and laying the road, were Thomas McClin-tock of Canadaway, now Fredonia, and James Dunn the first settler of Portland. The third commissioner was Arthur Bell, living west of the Cross Roads now West-field, but did not take part in this enterprise, though it must be supposed he had an interest in it equal with the others. This road intersected the now east line of Portland on the northern portion of lot 4, T. 5, on lands of David P. Benjamin, and followed the general course of the road usually known as the "south road," crossing lots 4, 13, 19, 25, 30, 33, 34, 38 and 41, to the

west line of the town where the present Main or Erie road intersects the east line of the town of Westfield. Many changes have been made and many of the "crooked places made straight" since. It substantially followed the present road from the east line of the town to a point on the western portion of lot 19, T. 5, near the present residence of Richard Reynolds; at one point however bearing a little to the south over land now owned by Orrin Brainard, crossing the ravine in the rear of his house by a log bridge the remains of which were to be seen a few years since. From Mr. Reynolds' it passed to the north, nearly over the ground where the corn barn of Charles Fay stands; in front and near the stone house of Geo. Smith, intersecting the present road near Lincoln Fay's dwelling on lot 25, T. 5; bearing to the south of the present road at the angle south of the churches at Portland Center, and passing a few feet south of the house of John Dudley, on the "old Dunn farm" south part of lot 30, T. 5, crossing the creek west of the house, fifty feet south of the present bridge. The remains of the old roadway are still to be seen at this point and on the bank on the east side of the creek. After rising the hill near the cemetery it passed to the north of the present road near the residence of Matthew Seeley, and through the grove west of the house of Mr. Seeley, and reaching a point near the forks of the roads nearly in front of the residence of J. S. West, on the line between lots 33 and 34, it passed to the south on lot 33, in the rear of the dwellings of Henry S. Munson and Jerome Burhans and crossing the present road a few rods west of the residence of J. McFadden, on the south-west corner of lot 34; thence bearing to the north of the present or old "Erie Road," across the south part of lots 38 and 41, until it reached a point in the present road near the parsonage of the West Baptist church, passing over the ground upon which stands the schoolhouse in district

No. 3 and the ground where stands the church edifice on the south part of lot 41, thence westerly along the line of the present road to the town line of Westfield, near the southwest corner of lot 41 and the southwest corner of T. 5, R. 13.

2. *The "North Road"*—or road leading west from the town line of Pomfret near Lemi Barber's, northeast corner of lot 5, T. 5, through Brocton and Portland Center to the forks of the road near the brick church in West Portland on south part of lot 41, T. 5, was laid by the Judges of the county, Philo Orton, Matthew Prendergast and Wm. Alexander, June 29, 1815. The commissioners of Pomfret had laid a road from the forks of the road, half a mile east of the town line of Portland, near the northeast corner of lot 5 in Portland, but the commissioners of Portland refused to lay the portion asked for in that town, and an appeal was had to the Judges who laid the road on the day above named. Much spirit was manifested by the few settlers along the line of the proposed road, with reference to the matter, and a spirit of rivalry sprang up between them and those living along the then main road or road surveyed by McMahan in 1805. Those living along that road proposed to make it the principal thoroughfare through the town, and those living along the line of the proposed road, or now north road, claimed that a large population of the settlers would be better accommodated by this route and that it was necessary for the development of the town. Among those who manifested the greatest energy and spirit in the matter were Elijah Fay and Barzilla Barker. The road was not opened or made passable for teams to any extent until 1816, in which year a large amount of work was done upon it. Elijah Fay opened it the entire length for \$15; and Barzilla Barker worked twenty days and gave twenty dollars. This would not be a large amount at the present day but the settlers then had but little to give. The

settlers west of Portland Center, as now located, entered also into the strife to make the road better and more convenient for emigrants and for general transit than the one farther south. At that time Portland Center was understood to be at the now forks of the road near the residence of Calvin Barnes, now J. S. West. Centerville was a wilderness and Brocton a black ash swamp. In this strife the settlers along the new or north road triumphed, and succeeded in diverting the travel in a measure from the south road or one surveyed by McMahan. The first loaded team driven over the eastern portion, or from the town line to Salem X Roads with its two or three log huts, was by Henry Sage in the spring of 1816, and the first public conveyance or stage was driven over it by Thomas Quigley in 1827.

3. *The Old Chautauqua Road*—crossing but a corner of lot No. 1, T. 5, and lot 8, T. 4. was surveyed and laid in 1808; Thomas Bemus, Surveyor; Abijah Bennett and Matthew Prendergast, Commissioners.

4. *The Lake Road*—was first surveyed and laid in 1809 by James McMahan, but was not opened until after a resurvey from Barcelona to the Pomfret town line near the lake, on August 7, 1817.

5. *The Town Line Road*—between Portland and Westfield, was surveyed by James McMahan, and laid in July 1810.

6. Road from Charles Fay's to the north road or to the north line of lot 19, T. 5, was surveyed by Wm. Berry the 23d of June 1812. It was resurveyed on January 3d, 1816, and ended at the intersection with the north Erie road.

7. Road from the site of the old stone schoolhouse south, on southeast part of lot 41, T. 5, was surveyed and laid May 25th, 1813.

8. The road leading from the Brocton Mill on lot 13,

T. 5, south, to the south Erie road, was laid in October 1817.

9. The road leading from Franklin Fay's on northeast corner of lot 12, T. 5, northeasterly to Pomfret town line, was resurveyed on May 8th, 1818. (a section of the Erie road.)

10. The *Town Line Road*, between Portland and Pomfret, commencing at the northeast corner of lot 3, T. 5. R. 13, where the road No. 9 intersects the town line and running south one and one fourth miles to the residence of Jonas Farnham, was laid in February, 1819.

11. The road leading from Brocton north to lake Erie was laid October 2, 1819. Originally this road varied from its present course, leading westerly to the mill of Solomon Coney at the falls of Slippery Rock creek on lot 21, T. 5, but returned to its first or due north course, which it held to the lake road.

12. The road leading from the town line of Westfield east to Prospect station, was laid May 15, 1816, and was in after years called the Fish & Barnes road. This road was continued from this point to the town line of Portland and Chautanqua two or three years later.

13. The road from the Lake road to Portland Center, passing the residence of J. E. Harris, on lot 32, T. 5. B. F. Pecor on east part of lot 32, and the Portland station L. S. & M. S. R. R., was laid October 15, 1816.

14. The road known as the *Titus road*, running from the town line of the town of Westfield one mile and fifty three chains across the northern portion of lots 62, 54, 47 and 39, T. 4, was laid out October 16, 1816.

This was continued east to the road leading from Portland Center to Mayville, near the house of A. H. Billings, on April 12, 1820.

15. The short road leading from the corner near the school house in school district No. 4, on the line of lots No's 13 and 19 to the old Erie road, was laid April 12, 1820.

16. The road south from the former residence of Elisha Fay (stone house) to the foot of Chautauqua hill lay across the swamp nearly in front of the residence of Mr. Fay to the *Erie road*, and thence south between the houses of Harvey Hulburt and Erastus Denison on lot 24, T. 5, intersecting the present road near the foot of the first hill. That portion of this road south of the *Erie road* was removed on the north end 3 chains and 30 links to its present location October 1, 1820.

The north part of this road was removed farther west of its present location now leading south from the corner near S. S. Jones', on lot 25, T. 5, to the *Erie road*, August 23, 1823.

17. The road running along the township line of T's 4 and 5 from the corner a few rods west of the house of Abram Woleben, on the northwest part, of lot 48, T. 4, to William Thayer's, the northeast part of lot 32, T. 4, was laid October 1, 1819.

18. The road leading from the mouth of Slippery Rock creek to the corner west of school house No. 9 on the road north of Brocton, was laid, the first portion in April and the balance in October, 1820.

19. The road from the Lake road, on lot 27, T. 5, and running southerly through the farm of E. F. Underhill to "Fletcher's Mill," near the center of lot 26, T. 5, near Portland Center, was laid October 16, 1820.

20. Road from the mouth of Canadaway creek to the town line, south, was laid March 1, 1821.

21. Road from the lake road due north of Brocton, on lot 16, T. 5, running easterly to the Pomfret town line on northeast corner of lot 7, T. 5, was laid October 17, 1820. This road was resurveyed and largely altered March 19, 1822.

22. Road leading from the lake road on lot 42, T. 5, to the main or *Erie road*, near the brick church in West Portland, was laid May 29, 1821.

23. Road leading from the lake road on north part of lot 36, T. 5, to the north Erie road on north part of lot 30, near the residence of Thomas Quigley, and passing the residence of Clark Walker, was laid September 26, 1821.

24. The road leading from Brocton to the lake was resurveyed and the northern part straightened in May, 1822.

25. Road leading from the *South* to the *North* road, near the residence of David Skinner, through the central portion of lot 34, T. 5, was laid October 17, 1816.

26. The road from Brocton to the South road on line of lots 13 and 19 was laid May 10, 1827.

27. A road was laid in 1827 on the line between Nathaniel Fay and Zadoc Martin to the road near Isaac Howe on lot 10, T. 5, but never opened.

28. A road was laid from the *Erie* road on the line of lots 12 and 18, south, to the road crossing lot 10, easterly, May 11, 1827. This was never opened.

Many others, and some of them prominent roads, were projected and some of them opened, whilst others were never opened. Those that were opened were afterwards subjected to so many changes at the hands of the commissioners that they are nearly past recognition and it would be of little interest to the local reader even to peruse the record. The main features of the lines given above remain as at first surveyed, though many changes have been made for more convenient ground, to shorten distances, &c. The *South road*, or the one surveyed by James McMahan in 1805, has been changed for more than half the distance, but the *North road* from the east line of the town through Brocton and Centerville remains as at first surveyed with but one exception, near the house of Ledyard Douglass on lot 26, T. 5. From the above statements with the dates the lines of settlement in the town may be easily inferred.

Niagara and Chautauqua Turnpike Company.—The almost impassable condition of the roads from Buffalo along the south shore of Lake Erie and the inability of the settlers alone to make them at all passable, induced the application by certain citizens along the route, to the Legislature of the state, in the winter of 1817, for a charter for a Turnpike Company, to construct a sufficient turnpike road from the village of Buffalo in the county of Niagara to the east line of Pennsylvania, through the town of Portland.

The Legislature passed an act dated February 28, 1817, incorporating a company for the above purpose, to be known as "The President, Directors and Company of the Niagara and Chautauqua Turnpike and Bridge Company." The act recites as follows: "That Zattu Cushing, Jonathan Sprague, Henry Abell, John E. Howard, Nathaniel Bird, David Eaton, Robert Dickson, John Mark, Ozias Hart, John French, David Royce, Richard Williams, Zenas Barker, Ebenezer Goodrich, Daniel Camp, Jonas Harrison, John G. Camp and Charles Townsend, and such other persons as shall associate for the purpose of making a good and sufficient turnpike road to begin at the village of Buffalo, in the county of Niagara, and running from thence to Cattaraugus Creek as near the mouth as may be, in reference to the fitness of the ground and straightness of the road, to the village of Canadaway, from thence on the best ground and most direct course to the cross roads in the town of Portland, and from thence on the best ground and most direct course to the easterly line of Pennsylvania, at or near the house of Samuel Truesdale, with the privilege of erecting three toll bridges, viz: one across the Buffalo Creek, one across the Cattaraugus Creek, and one across the Eighteen Mile Creek." The stock of the company was to consist of four thousand shares of fifty dollars each, and Jonathan Sprague, Henry Abell, Nathaniel Bird, Daniel Camp and Jonas Har

rison were appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions. The road was to be completed within five years from the passing of the act.

That no favoritism or partiality be shown in the locating of the road, Elijah Leach, Wm. Hodge and Simcon Filmore were appointed Commissioners to "lay out and establish" the road within the county of Chautauqua; and Ebenezer Johnson, Robert Montgomery and James McMahan were appointed to "locate and establish" the road within the counties of Cattaraugus and Niagara. Toll gates were to be placed not less than ten miles apart. Nothing farther was accomplished.

CHAPTER XVII.

Mail Routes--Post Offices--Stages and Stage Routes--Chautauqua Post Office--No Mail Route until 1806--First Mail Route--First Contractor--First Carrier--First Post Master in the county--Canadaway Post Office--Pomfret Post Office--Name changed to Fredonia--Mayville Post Office--Burgettstown Post Office--Express Mail--Richard Williams Contractor--Mrs. Williams--Meadville Post Route--Dunkirk Post Office--The old Chautauqua Office again--Portage Road--First Cemetery in the county.

In speaking of the mail service, post offices and stage routes, we shall not be confined to the town of Portland simply, but extend our description to most of the north part of the county. This seems to be necessary to a fair understanding of this part of our work. No apology therefore is needed. For most of the information furnished I am indebted to the politeness of Hon. E. T. Foote, now of New Haven, Connecticut, formerly county judge of this county for twenty years. The facts were first published by him in 1863, in the Fredonia Censor. I have been permitted to extract facts and phraseology, as seemed sufficient to answer the purpose in hand, changing and abbreviating to suit the circumstances of the case.

To the early settler, the mail service of the United States was one of the "institutions." Hardly could half a dozen families locate themselves at any point in the wilds of the west, ere an arm of that service was thrust out for their benefit.

Chautauqua county was first settled in 1802, and the first post office established in the county was at the old cross roads, one mile west of the center of the present

village of Westfield, May 6, 1806. There was no mail route in operation through the county until that date, though one was established in 1805. Previous to this, the settlers in the territory now included in the county were obliged to go to Buffalo or Erie for their mail matter. The office at Erie was established in 1798, and John Hay appointed postmaster. Erie at that time was called Presque Isle. This first mail route was between Presque Isle and Buffalo, a distance of ninety miles. John Metcalf of Canandaigua, had the contract for carrying the mail once a week over the route, and commenced as stated, in 1806. The mail was at first carried by a footman, in a hand-bag or rolled up in a handkerchief and placed in the hat. John Edwards was the first carrier on this route. How long he held this important position is not known. As stated above, the first postoffice on this route was established in 1806, by the name of Chautauqua. James McMahan was the first postmaster. Mr. McMahan was the pioneer settler of the county, and at that time lived on his farm, one fourth of a mile west of the old cross roads and now owned by Wm. Vorce. He held the office until 1818, when it was discontinued. The mail route through the present town of Portland was at first over Paine's road, afterward the one surveyed by McMahan in 1805.

Canadaway Postoffice—four miles east of Fredonia, at a point for many years known as the Roberts stand, was the second office in the county, and established June 18, 1806. Deacon Orsamus Holmes was the first postmaster. This whole section at that time was in the town of Chautauqua and county of Genesee. These two offices were the only ones in the county for three years, and this route the only mail route for several years.

Pomfret Postoffice—was established at Canadaway, now Fredonia, May 6, 1809. This was the third office in the county. Samuel Berry was the first postmaster. The

office was in a building on the premises of the late Charles Burritt. The building is still standing but removed. The name of the settlement at Canadaway was changed to Fredonia at a public meeting of the citizens, January 1, 1817.

Mayville Postoffice—was established as a private office. July 1, 1812. Casper Rouse was the postmaster and conveyed the mails from the ancient cross roads, or Chautauqua office, once a week, for the emoluments of the office. Mr. Rouse was killed in the battle of Black Rock, a few months afterward, and his brother, Charles B. Rouse, was appointed postmaster February 12th, 1813. This office was the only one south of the ridge until January 1, 1817, and nearly the entire population of the south part of the county obtained from it their mail matter, some of them going or sending thirty miles.

Burgettstown Postoffice—now North East, Pennsylvania, was established on this route May 10, 1812.

In the time of the war of 1812, to facilitate the transmission of intelligence, the postmaster at Buffalo was directed by the government to dispatch an express mail twice a week from Buffalo to Cleveland, "to go and return as soon as the roads will permit." This was the first express through the county, and the route through the town of Portland was substantially the south road, or the one surveyed by James McMahan in 1805. At this time, 1812, Richard Williams, afterward a citizen of the town of Portland, and who died here, was a sub-contractor in conveying the mail over this route. It was carried on horseback by his son Abner Williams, until late in the season of 1813, when he joined as a volunteer the crew of the *Lawrence*, one of the vessels of the fleet of Commodore Perry, on Lake Erie, and was killed in the action of the 10th of September of that year. The service was afterward performed by a younger brother for the greater part of the time, Mrs. Williams some times making a trip as it seemed to be necessary.

Mrs. Williams in many respects was a remarkable woman. Few women of the early settlers possessed a more robust and hardy constitution or so energetic and unyielding a disposition. She was peculiarly fitted in all respects for the duties of a pioneer woman. On various occasions she performed, by her unyielding energy, what seemed almost impossibilities. On one occasion during an excessive snow storm when the male members of the family dared not venture themselves upon the road with the mail, Mrs. Williams insisted that it must go through if she had to carry it herself: and to make her threat good, had her horse saddled, and taking the mail in a small bag tied to her saddle, actually made her way through the heavy fall of snow to Fredonia and Buffalo, and returned in good order. On another occasion she swam her horse around a point of rocks in Lake Erie to reach her destination rather than turn back. Many other facts are mentioned of her, that show a hardihood and a determination of character possessed by few women even at that day. She was sister of Thomas Morton, Esq., an early settler of Fredonia. [See Biog. Sketches. R. Williams.]

In 1814, Mr. Williams became a contractor for carrying the mails from Buffalo to Erie by way of Mayville, on horseback, once a week for \$650 a year; commencing January 1st, 1815, and continuing the service to January 1st, 1818. In 1816 a post route was established from Meadville, Pennsylvania, by way of Warren to Mayville, N. Y. The contractors were Brawley and Johnson. Their contract terminated November 1st, 1819. This was the first and only route established south of the ridge in Chautauqua county for several years. Soon after the establishment of this route it was extended to the cross roads, now Westfield.

Dunkirk Postoffice—was established as a private office in February 1818, though not opened for several months.

Elias Doty was the first postmaster and received the emoluments of the office for his services. Dunkirk was then hardly a point in the wilderness.

The old Chautauqua office, the first established, was near the old cross roads west of Westfield. The old Portage road crossed the Buffalo and Erie road at that place, forming the cross roads. It was the intention of Mr. McMahan to build up a village at that point, which he wished to call Northumberland, after the name of the county of his nativity in Pennsylvania. It was by this old Portage road that the vast quantities of salt were drawn in earlier days from Lake Erie at Barcelona to Chautauqua Lake, to be sent by boats to the Ohio River. Some years after, a new route was surveyed on the east side of the creek through the present village of Westfield, crossing the creek on a high log bridge very nearly where the road now passes; and from this the old cross roads gradually declined. The first cemetery for whites in the county was established a little north of this old center in 1802. The location is now known to but few. In the coming years possibly the bones of these the first to pay the debt of nature in the wilds of Chautauqua, by some casual circumstance may become exhumed and become the study of some savan in regard to the race to which their owners belonged. The postoffice here was kept in a small store near one of the corners. Eliphalet L. Tinker and Jonathan Cass were deputies under Mr. McMahan.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Westfield Postoffice—Portland Postoffice—Calvin Barnes Postmaster—North Portland Postoffice and changes—Salem X Roads Postoffice and changes in the village of the "corners."—Name of Salem X Roads originated—Col. Nat. Bird as mail contractor and stage proprietor—Route through Portland—First mail stage—Improvements in 1824-26—Post coaches from Buffalo to Erie—Route through Portland—Withdrawal of coaches.

Westfield Postoffice—was established in the present village of Westfield, June 15, 1818, superceding the old Chautauqua office. Dr. Fenn Deming was the first postmaster. Those following in order were Orris Nichols, Calvin Ramsey, Wm. Sexton, Orris Nichols again, Wm. Sexton again, Rev. Hiram W. Beers, Dr. L. M. Kenyon, David Mann, Byron Hall, &c. &c.

Portland Postoffice—was established December 7th, 1814. Calvin Barnes was the first postmaster occupying that position until September 2d. 1829 when the office was discontinued. The commission of Mr. Barnes is in the possession of the writer and is signed by Reuben J. Meigs, jun., "Postmaster General of the U. S. of America." and bears date December 13, 1814, registered by Samuel Hoit December 29, 1814. This office was on the old Erie road, called by the settlers the Ellicott road, on the north part of lot 33, T. 5. The farm of Mr. Barnes is now owned in part by J. S. West Esq. who also occupies the house for some years occupied by Mr. Barnes. At the time of the establishment of this office Portland included all east of Chautauqua creek to the

Pomfret line on the east. Westfield office was in the town of Portland, but Portland office was the first established within the bounds of the present town of that name. This office was the only one between Westfield and Fredonia, or the Pomfret office as then called, and was a point of considerable importance to the settlers. Mr. Barnes was an ardent and outspoken abolitionist, and of course never fully in harmony with the administration for the time being, but was never disturbed in the administration of the office during the fifteen years of its continuance.

North Portland Postoffice—was established September 3d. 1828. Moses Sage was the first postmaster. It was kept in the tavern house of Mr. Sage east of Brocton on north part of lot 13, T. 5, in the house now owned and occupied by J. N. Porter. Mr. Sage removed to Fredonia in 1830, but removed the office in the spring of that year to the tavern house of John R. Coney on the Coney farm west of Brocton, on northwest part of lot 19, T. 5, and recommended Mr. Coney for postmaster, and that the name of the postoffice be changed from North Portland to Portland. Mr. Coney became postmaster and kept the office at his house until the spring of 1835, when he removed it to a tavern house he had built at Portland Center: now owned and occupied by R. D. Fuller as a wine house. The name had been changed to Portland in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Sage. Mr. Coney held the office until 1849, when he sold his property to Curtis Wilbur, who was appointed postmaster. Those holding the office after Mr. Wilbur were, Philip Mericle, Amos Barton, Isaac Shattuck, Thomas S. Rolph, Dr. T. C. Wilson; and it was kept at the places of business of the various occupants. The building in which the office was kept has been twice burned: once under the administration of T. S. Rolph, and once under that of the present occupant, Dr. T. C. Wilson.

Salem X Roads Postoffice—was established February 16th, 1835. At that time the territory where now stands the village of Brocton was little else than a swamp. The store building now occupied by C. O. Furman on the southeast corner was then occupied by B. F. Post as a store. Dr. Ingalls lived on the east side of south Div. St.; two small dwellings stood on the southwest corner now occupied by the hotel of D. Morey, one of them now occupied as a dwelling by Mrs. Louisa Bowdish on east Main St., and the other forming a part of the dwelling of L. W. Skinner, one-half mile east of Brocton; a blacksmith shop stood on the north side of Main St. west of the corner; the main part of the house of C. S. Ogden on the northeast corner, occupied its present position; two small buildings graced the west side of North Div. St., and five or six small buildings occupied positions on East Main St. and amongst them a log house where now stands the house of the writer; and a frame house where now stands the house of T. S. Moss. This house is now occupied by M. P. Barber. It was built in 1817 by Solomon Coney. Elijah Fay lived a little west of the *Corners*, where the family still reside. For a description of the village of Centerville see Biog. Sketches No. 179. There was little about the *Corners* to invite settlers or make it a center of population, yet through the unyielding energy and perseverance of those particularly interested it was soon made a point of interest and the business center of the town.

The Portland post office it was expected would be removed to the *Center*, and it seemed important that another should be established at the *Corners*. To inaugurate the enterprise a name for the village and postoffice was necessary, and a meeting of the citizens was called at the shop of Mr. Landais Lathrop, a little south of the *Corners*. Some 8 or 10 were present. To settle the all important question each one present wrote a favorite name on a piece

of paper and cast it into a hat, and a son of Mr. Lathrop was directed to draw a single slip. The name appearing was *Salem*, which for the reason that another office of that name existed in the state, was changed to Salem X Roads and adopted. This was in the fall of 1834. The village and office retained that name until September 7, 1857, when at a meeting of citizens it was changed to Brocton.

D. Howell was the first P. M. at Salem X Roads and the office was kept in the building now owned and occupied by C. S. Ogden on the northeast corner of Main and North Division streets. Those occupying the office thereafter were Samuel Hall, Wm. L. Minton, Milton Clements, Wm. L. Minton again, Dr. A. McIntyre, R. S. Morrison, Stephen May, Edwin Elmore, Charles O. Furman.

Col. Nathaniel Bird, who will be remembered by some of the older citizens of Portland, was a veteran mail contractor and the pioneer stage proprietor of Chautauqua county. He emigrated to Westfield in 1815 and settled on a farm one and one-half miles east of that village (now owned by Thomas Prendergast). In 1820 he contracted with the P. O. Department to transport the mails from Buffalo to Erie on horseback once a week, to commence January 1, 1821. It will be remembered that in the contract with Richard Williams and others the route included the Mayville office, but in the contract with Mr. Bird that office was left out, much to the dissatisfaction of the people there, who at once petitioned for a restoration. This seems to have been proper, for more than half the mail matter was taken from the bag at that office. The reader must not suppose that the *bag* used then was in hardly any sense like those used now in the mail service: it was a hand bag no larger than a small hand satchel. After the route from Meadville was extended to Westfield Mayville was again dropped from the Buffalo & Erie route. The route through Portland continued to be the *South*

road, or the one surveyed by Mr. McMahan. and the stops were at the McKenzie place, the postoffice and the *Old Joy Tavern* on the ground where stands the house of Wm. W. Pettit. Mr. Bird originated the first mail stage line in the county and transported the mail in a stage wagon, with one span of horses, from Buffalo to Erie, and carrying besides passengers, such things as were sent by him from Buffalo. This was a great accommodation to the public, though at this day a trip to Buffalo in such a vehicle and over such roads would be considered anything but agreeable. The road was anything but good except in the winter when the ground was frozen, and the people along the route and especially the inn keepers donated largely by way of labor to improve it and aid the enterprise. The writer has been informed that a large amount of labor was done in the town of Portland by the citizens from time to time, to facilitate the passage of the stage, in addition to their regular rates. The stage was an ordinary two horse wagon with canvas covering and with seats on wooden springs. There were no bridges over Buffalo, Cattaraugus or Eighteen Mile Creeks. The road through Portland was comparatively good; that from Cattaraugus Creek to Buffalo at times almost impassable. "No one unacquainted with these roads can appreciate the difficulties of staging over them, especially in the spring and fall, or of the mud holes through which they had to pass. The only breathing place was while rising out of one mud hole to plunge into another." The writer can remember when passengers traveled much of the distance from Cattaraugus Creek to Buffalo on foot for the privilege of having a trunk carried. Any man with ordinary powers of locomotion could pass over the road from Westfield to Buffalo more rapidly than the stage team in some seasons of the year. We refer to all this to show the difficulties of locomotion in those days, because Portland

was in a manner interested, the route passing through the town; in fact Col. Bird was himself a citizen of the town of Portland. The "four mile woods" was the dread of all travelers, by stage or otherwise. This Syrtis of the west the reader will find often referred to in the Biog. Sketches of the early settlers. It was in the height of its popularity at the commencement of 1823. At this date Col. Bird associated with him Mr. Marvin of Buffalo in the stage business, and they commenced transporting the mail twice a week from Buffalo to Erie for a compensation of \$750 per year; previously it had been but \$550 a year. They were granted thirty eight hours time between Buffalo and Erie, ninety miles. The same year a better class of stages was put on the route between Erie and Cattaraugus Creek; but the old lumbering covered wagon was used the balance of the way. Most men would have failed in this enterprise. The difficulties to be overcome and the smallness of the compensation would have driven them from the undertaking; but Mr. Bird seems to have been born to this destiny; at all events he seemed to have had a monomania for staging, and he followed his particular "bias" until age compelled him to leave the active duties of life. Early in 1824 he associated with him Ira R. Bird, his son, and two years later, in 1826, he associated with him T. G. Abell of Fredonia, B. D. Coe and others of Buffalo, and commenced running a daily line of stages over the route. This was an epoch in the history of staging in Chautauqua county, and an epoch with the inhabitants along the route. The first opposition line was put on the route this year, 1826, but after a few months it withdrew. Thomas Quigley of Portland was the first to drive a post coach through Salem X Roads and over the north road in Portland, in the fall of 1827.

Post coaches were not run over the entire length of the route from Buffalo to Erie until 1829, when Rufus S.

Reed, Thomas G. Abell and Bela D. Coe placed them upon the route and run a daily line between these points and delivered daily mails. This year, at the age of 76 years, Col. Bird retired from business. He removed to Hamburg, Erie county this state, and died there January 8th, 1847, aged 84.

Previous to 1827 the route through Portland was on the south road substantially as now located, leaving the north road half a mile east of the Pomfret town line on the farm of Edwin Hall, and reaching the south road a few rods east of the town line on lot 62, T. 5, R. 12, on the farm of D. P. Benjamin; coaches stopping at the taverns before named, and the post-office of Calvin Barnes. In the fall of 1827 the route was changed in part, to the north road, through Salem X Roads or the *Corners* as then called, to Portland center as afterward located, then crossing to the south road. The next year, 1828, the north road became the permanent route from the east to the *Center*, and from there to the south road until the discontinuance of the Portland office in September 1829, when it was divided according to the state of the roads. This line of stages was continued until 1852; and for the most part of the time a single coach each way was sufficient to transport the traveling public, about five thousand a year. What would staging do now towards transporting the two millions of passengers and more that pass over the Lake Shore Railroad per year? In 1852 the Buffalo & State Line Railroad commenced carrying the mails and the stages were withdrawn; the last three passing through Portland together, with single teams, and without a passenger: like old and faithful servants, in solemn procession, retiring from the active scenes of life to make way for the more active and efficient agents of modern enterprise.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the citizens of the town along the principal thoroughfare east and west, for

their liberality in aiding the proprietors, by labor upon the highway, in their determination to maintain their line of stages. In this they but manifested the spirit of public enterprise that existed among them, and without which the public highways of the town might have remained years longer before becoming passable.

CHAPTER XIX.

Schools—The Pioneer Schools—Schoolhouses and first Districts.

Scarcely had the first pioneer of the wilds of Portland, Capt. James Dunn, become fairly settled upon his purchase ere he began to cast about him for the means of educating his children. He had left older and more favored regions for this home in the forest, where he had learned to prize the benefits of knowledge and the blessings that flow from its dissemination amongst the people, and although now shut out from immediate intercourse with these more favored localities, he did not propose to allow his offspring to grow up in ignorance. They must be taught the rudiments of an education at least.

In 1808 or '9 he had erected a small log building near his dwelling on lot 30, T. 5, very near the present dwelling of Mr. John Dudley, for what definite purpose is not now known; but in the spring of 1810 it was dedicated to the interest of science, a teacher hired and a school opened consisting of some six or seven scholars, all the children of the founder, proprietor and for a time the sole patron and supporter. Soon a few others were allowed to send their children by paying a proportion of the teacher's wages. This school continued for a term of three or four months and was the first taught within the limits of the town. Whether it was revived and continued during the next summer is not known to the writer, but it is quite probable that it was not, for a school-

house was built the same summer or fall—the first one built in town. This first schoolhouse was built by voluntary effort on the part of the settlers and stood opposite the site of the “old stone schoolhouse” in District No. 3, nearly in the road now running south at that point, on lot 41, T. 5. It was quite a small, low, log building with a small door in one end and a window of four lights in the side. It had a *dutch* fireplace and a hole through the roof of *shakes* for the smoke. A few years since some of the logs deeply imbedded in the soil yet remained. Miss Anna Eaton taught the first school in town, at Captain Dunn’s; and Mr. Augustine Khumph taught the first and only school in the new schoolhouse in the winter of 1810-11. The location of this house did not prove convenient for the settlers and it was abandoned and one built in 1811, of logs of course, near a spring on land now occupied by the orchard of Cullen Burr, a little west of his dwelling on lot 34, T. 5, and in front of the residence of J. S. West. In this house a school was regularly kept, *ie.* a summer and a winter term, until the winter of 1817-18. During the summer of 1817 a frame schoolhouse was erected on the farm now owned by Daniel Britcher, commonly called the Bowdish farm, on lot 33, T. 5, on the northeast corner where the road leads south from the old Erie road, opposite and west of the residence of Milton J. Munson; which was occupied for school purposes until the winter of 1828-9. This house was a good deal primitive in style, with but few of the conveniences now deemed necessary, but it answered the purpose of the settler well, and in it some of the men that now stand high in the estimation of the public, laid the foundation of an education and of their usefulness. The same may be said of most of these early structures. A school was kept in the summer of 1811 in a small log house on lands of John Price, southeast part of lot 38, T. 5, nearly in front of the residence of the late David Eaton, by Miss Polly

Price; the family of Thomas Klumph occupying the pioneer schoolhouse built the year before.

About 1826 a log schoolhouse was built on the farm of Mr. L. Woods. on the central portion of lot 55, T. 4, a little south of the house of E. Saunders and on the opposite side of the road, in which a school was kept more or less until the winter of 1828-9, when it was discontinued, as also the one last spoken of, and both districts united in one, commonly called the "stone schoolhouse district." or No. 3.

A log schoolhouse was built in the year 1814 on ground now occupied by the orchard of Wm. Becker on the southern part of lot 19, T. 5, which was burned down two or three years later and a school was kept for a term in a back room of the tavern house of David Joy standing where the house of Wm. W. Pettit now stands. These early schoolhouses were models in their way though the hand of the accomplished architect was not particularly visible in their construction. Very little improvement was visible for many years. "Whenever the people of any district or neighborhood could agree upon a site, they went to work in earnest and built the schoolhouse without any tax or any compulsory process whatever, but each one did or gave what he pleased; and the teachers were paid by voluntary subscription."

These early schools were in general well attended, considering the sparseness of the population; and the elements of the various branches of an English education taught with good success. In those early times little was taught but reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic, with a smattering of geography; but these branches were more thoroughly taught than at the present day, in the estimation of some of the old pioneers at least, with the exception of arithmetic; in fact old people claim that they had more good readers and spellers in proportion to the number taught, then than now.

Many anecdotes are told the writer, of early school life

in Portland; and many a heart beats young again, and many an eye kindles with renewed brightness as those early scenes are talked over, and a pleasure enjoyed in their recital far beyond the reality of later interests, surrounded as they were with toil and care. What a blessed thing to the old is memory! How the exercise of that faculty so impressible in the early years of life, like some magic wand pictures to the mind with most vivid distinctness the scenes and events of childhood and youth, and wells up in the soul the most pleasurable emotions; and yet how often are they tinged with a shade of melancholy or sorrow.

For further particulars with reference to schools and schoolhouses, see History of Districts.

Prior to 1814 no schools were established by law in the town of Portland. Several acts had been passed by the Legislature for the encouragement of schools, but on June 19th, 1812, an act was passed designed to embody the benefits of other state systems and the benefits of experience of former years, and establish a system that should bring an education in common schools within the reach of all. This act was in force at the erection of the town of Portland, April 9th, 1813; yet it was left for each town to adopt or reject its provisions as they should see fit in their individual capacity, by action at their annual town elections. Each town accepting the provisions of the law would be entitled to a portion of the benefits of a fund provided by the state for the support of schools, under certain regulations.

The act provided for the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools by the council of appointment, to have his office at the seat of government and with a salary of \$300; but the salary not to commence until there should be a distribution of the interest accruing upon the school fund, and no distribution to take place until the interest should amount to \$50,000 a year. In order that any town in the state receive a proportion of said sum, it was necessary

that a like sum or any sum equal and not more than twice the amount be raised by tax upon the taxable property of the town in like manner as other taxes were levied and collected: in which case they were entitled to a sum from the public school fund proportioned to the number of inhabitants in said town, which was to be divided amongst the several districts according to the number of children in each district from five to fifteen years of age, inclusive. The inhabitants of each and every town proposing to comply with the provisions of the law, were to elect at their annual town meeting on the first Tuesday in April of each and every year, three School Commissioners "to superintend and manage the concerns of the schools within said town, and to perform such service relative to schools as they shall be directed to perform." And to receive for their services "so much as the inhabitants shall direct." Their powers extended to the division of the town into districts and the alteration of the same, or the formation of new ones as the interests of the town seemed to demand; and they were to apportion and distribute all school moneys of the town.

The inhabitants were in like manner to choose three and not exceeding six persons, who with the school commissioners were to be inspectors of schools of the town, which inspectors were to examine teachers, visit the schools quarterly or oftener as they should deem it necessary. Two or more were to form a quorum. No person was to be allowed to teach a school in any district "without being in possession of a valid certificate of qualifications, and of good moral character." They were to examine schools with reference to the proficiency of the scholars, good order and the regularity of attendance; and advise with the trustees with reference to government &c.

Three trustees were to be chosen in each district, who were to select a teacher and manage the immediate concerns of the district: make an annual report to the commis-

sioners, who were to report to the county clerk, who in turn was to report to the state Superintendent.

The provisions of the law did not extend to the city and county of New York until March 12th, 1813, when an act was passed bringing them also under the same regulations and directions with reference to the disbursement of the school fund: the children however were to be numbered from four to fifteen years, instead of from five to fifteen as throughout the rest of the state.

Such are the main features of the law of 1812. It has since been largely altered from time to time as was thought to be for the interests of the cause of a general education of the masses; principally with reference to school officers, and making property the basis for a fund for the education of the people. The office of county Superintendent of Common Schools was created by act of May 26th, 1841, and continued until the act of Nov. 13th 1847, when it was abolished. In 1843 the Board of Town School Inspectors and School Commissioners was abolished and the office of Town Superintendent substituted, which in turn was abolished by act of the Legislature dated April 12th, 1856. By the same act the office of Commissioner of Common Schools was created: one to be elected for each assembly district and holding for three years. His duties are nearly the same as the Town Superintendent of Common Schools, with the exception of the disbursement of the school funds, which is made the duty of the Supervisor of each town. This was substantially returning to a county superintendency.

The ancient town of Portland, including the present town, Westfield and Ripley, was erected by act of Legislature dated April 9th, 1813, and the first town meeting was held at the house of Jonathan Cass in the now village of Westfield on the first Tuesday in April 1814. A portion of the record of that town meeting reads as follows: "Voted to comply with the common school act.

and ordered the Supervisor to cause the inhabitants of the town to be assessed in that way which may raise double the sum for the support of common schools which the town may receive from the state." "Chose Jabez Hurlburt, Robert Dickson and David Eaton, Commissioners of Common Schools. Voted that Elijah Hayden, Amos Atwater and James Parker be Inspectors of Common schools."

The sum authorized to be raised by the above vote was a little short of thirty dollars, and of course the sum appropriated by the state could have been but about fifteen dollars. A small beginning considering the extent of the territory.

On the 7th of May following, the school commissioners met at the house of Jonathan Cass and resolved that the town of Portland be divided into seven school districts. The first five of these were entirely within the present towns of Ripley and Westfield, except a small portion of No. 5; and the description so unintelligible to all but those whose memories run back to those early years, that I pass them by without a notice and describe the last two only. No. 6 began one fourth of a mile east of the town line road between Portland and Westfield, "passing easterly, ended at the east line of James Dunn's farm," now the east line of John Dudley's farm, on lot 30, T. 5. No. 7 extended from the east line of No. 6 to the line of the town of Pomfret; thus dividing the town from south to north into two districts. Most of the settlers were then living along what are now termed the main roads east and west; but those living north and south were included in these divisions.

No. 6 occupied the house built in 1811, before spoken of, and No. 7 the house referred to as standing near the present house of Wm. Becker on lot 19, T. 5.

In 1815, May 27th, another district was formed from the east part of Westfield and the west part of Portland.

the eastern line being a line running north and south near the center of the western tier of lots in Range 13.

On the division of the town and the erection of the town of Ripley, March 1st, 1816, owing to the increase of the population and for convenience, it became necessary to re-district the town and increase the number. At a meeting of the commissioners of schools May 9th, 1816, present Ethan A. Fay, James Parker and Reuben Stetson, it was ordered that District No. 1 extend from Chautanqua Creek to Nathaniel Bird's west line, lands now owned by Thomas Prendergast, on south part of lot 27, T. 4, R. 14, including all inhabitants north and south of said line.

No. 2, beginning at the east line of No. 1, and extending to a line running north and south near the center of the western tier of lots in Range 13, including all north of said line and all south of said line as far as a line drawn from Alexander Lowry's to Jared Taylor's, land now owned by Ozni N. Stowell, southwest part lot 63, T. 4, R. 13.

No. 3, beginning in the center of west tier of lots in Range 13 and extending to the west line of John Quigley's farm, now owned by Mrs. Mericle, northeast part of lot 30, T. 5, R. 13, including all north and south of said line. This district was very nearly the same as the No. 6 of the first division.

No. 4, beginning at the east line of No. 3 and extending to the Pomfret town line, including all inhabitants south of a line drawn from the dwelling of John R. Coney on the northwest part of lot 19, T. 5, to Moses Sage's house, north part of lot 13, T. 5, now owned and occupied by J. N. Porter.

No. 5 included all inhabitants south of No. 2, including Jared Taylor on southwest part of lot 63, T. 4, R. 14.

No. 6 included all inhabitants from the line of Pomfret to J. R. Coney's west line, or line between lots 19 and 26, T. 5, and all north of district No. 3 to the lake shore.

The houses in districts No. 3 and 4 were the same as those occupied after the first division in 1814. Nothing definite can

now be determined with reference to the place of holding schools in districts No. 5 and 6.

On March 25, 1817, a new district was formed (No. 7) from all that part of district No. 3 north of James Dunn's north line. The present school district No. 7 is a part of the district then formed.

At the same date all territory south of lots 40, 48 and 55, T. 4, R. 14, was annexed to No. 5, as above defined. [See second division.]

Nov. 19, 1817, No. 8 was formed entirely within the town of Westfield.

May 22, 1818, the entire town was again districted by commissioners Parsons, Taylor and Jabez Hulburt, adding two new districts: No. 9 on the lake shore in Westfield and No. 10 including all the south part of No. 1 in Westfield to the town line south. This, however, was reannexed to No. 1 Nov. 30, 1818. The other changes were not so material that we will note them here.

On May 21, 1819, the town was again districted and the bounds of each district made definite by town lines and lots, a thing that had not before been done. Twelve districts were formed but as they were some of them divided within a few months and the boundaries of others very materially changed it will serve no good purpose to define them here.

No. 13 was formed March 15, 1820, by a division of No. 1 in Westfield, nearest to Mayville.

No. 14 was formed May 10, 1820, from territory about Prospect station on the B. C. & P. R. R. and lots or parts of lots 55, 54, 62 and 63, T. 4, R. 13. The school house stood about sixty rods east of the station on the north side of the road but was afterward moved to the south side.

No. 15 was erected March 25, 1823, and was very nearly the same as the present No. 2. It included lots 24, 32 and 40 and that part of lots 23 and 31 in Portland in T. 4, R. 13, and lots 23, 28 and part of lot 33 in 5th T., 13th R., and the present joint district No. 8.

No. 16 was formed May 17, 1823, substantially the No. 1 of the present, in the northeast part of the town, with a part of the north part of the present No. 9. This district was discontinued within the next few months but was eventually reformed with changed boundaries.

No. 10, in the southwest portion of the town, was again formed April 10, 1824, and included the eastern portion of lot 32, T. 4, R. 14.

The above will suffice to show the early formation and changes of school districts and as far as is necessary for our purpose, though the records of the doings of the school officers are numerous and extensive enough to fill a small volume.

CHAPTER XX.

School Districts, continued.

Changes have been continually taking place from the first division of the town into districts, but less frequently since about 1830. The numbers were also changed from time to time until about 1838, since which time they have remained the same with but slight alterations. No. 10 having been changed in 1843 from 13, its first number in 1838, and No. 12 to that of No. 5 in 1869. When the major part of the districts as they now exist were numbered, or when the many changes in boundaries that must have taken place between 1825 and 1833 were made, it is now impossible to determine, as there does not exist a trace of the records of the acts of school officers between and including the years named. Incidentally and from other records a few facts have been gleaned and are made to suffice. Since January 1, 1836, a book of records has been kept separate from the other town records by the school officers, and full enough for practical purposes.

The present number of school districts is eleven, as follows :

No. 1 is substantially the No. 11 of the division made May 2, 1819, and the No. 16 of the division made May 17, 1823, with some changes on the west, and occupies the northeast corner of the town. It was organized May 6, 1830, and on May 13th Roe Goldsmith, Samuel Everden and John Odell were chosen trustees. At this meeting it was

"voted to build a school house," which was accomplished the same year at a cost of \$128.50. This house stood on the northeast corner of the cross-roads near the residence of Wm. Martin in that district, on the west part of lot 7, T. 5. It was used until 1852, when the present house was built which stands on the northwest part of lot 7.

No. 2. This is the old No. 15 changed somewhat in boundaries and occupies the side hill along the line between T's 4 and 5. It was formed March 25, 1823. The first house was a log house built in 1823 or '24 and stood on the northwest corner of lot 32, T. 4, very nearly upon the site of the present one. In 1837 a frame house was built nearly on the site of the old one at a cost of \$131, including the expense of the lot. The present house was built in 1861 on the site of the old one at a cost of about \$250.

No. 3 is a joint district, Westfield and Portland, occupying the west part of Portland and the east part of Westfield, mainly along the Main road, and is commonly known as the "stone school-house district." It was formed on May 9, 1816, though since it has been largely changed and shorn of its original proportions. As elsewhere stated the first school house in town was built in this district in 1810 and the first frame school house in 1817. In 1828 a stone house was built a few rods east of the present house and on the old *Erie* road at a cost of \$380. This stone house was used for school purposes until 1869 when the present brick house was built on a site purchased of H. A. Blowers a few rods farther west, at a cost of \$2,000. Both these houses were erected on the southeasterly part of lot 41, T. 5, R. 13.

No. 4. This district is the remains of No. 7 of the first division in 1814 and the No. 4 of the division of May 9, 1816, though like No. 3 it has suffered largely in regard to boundaries. The first school house in this district was a small log one built in 1814 and stood on ground nearly opposite the house of Wm. Becker, south part of lot 19, T. 5. It was burned in two or three years, probably in 1816, and a school

was kept for a term in the back room of a tavern house standing where the house of Wm. W. Pettit now stands, on south part lot 19, T. 5. A log house was built in the fall of 1816 or spring of 1817 on the southwest corner of the cross-roads east of the first house, which was also burned in 1819. Another log house was at once built upon the same site, which was occupied until 1827, when the present one was erected. In 1850 it was removed a little farther south, enlarged and otherwise improved. It is still occupied.

No. 5 was erected on April 17, 1823, and is a part of No. 6 of the division of May-7, 1814, and the northern part of No. 3 of the division of May 9, 1816. Its No. was 12 until 1869, when it was changed to No. 5. It occupies the northwest corner of the town and along the lake road as far east as the east line of lands of John Springstead or a line a few rods west of the line between lots 32 and 36. The first school house built in this district was upon lands of Hollis Fay in 1827 and stood upon the north side of the road at the south edge of a grove of young trees east of the house so long occupied by Mr. Fay on lot 42, T. 5. The next house was built in 1833: was a frame, planked and shingled on the sides as well as on the roof, and stood a few rods east of the present residence of Samuel Caldwell on north part lot 40, T. 5. The present house was built in 1855 on a site one-eighth of a mile east of the site of the house of 1833.

No. 6 was erected substantially with its present boundaries May 21, 1819. But slight alterations have been made. It is the Brocton district and occupies territory immediately around that village, including Brocton station and all lying south of the main track of the Lake Shore R. R. as far east as the west line of John Flanders' land; east on the Main road as far as the town line of Pomfret; west as far as the west line of the "Coney farm," or the line between lots 19 and 26, T. 5, and south to the line of district No. 4, No. 1 being on the northeast. The first school taught in this district was by a Miss Kimball. It was opened in a small shanty made of

rough boards with a board chimney, standing on the east side of the Slippery Rock creek, on the north side of the Main road and on a knoll but a hundred feet east of the bridge. It was built for a dwelling but hired for a school for the summer of 1819. On the first day of school it took fire and burned down. A log house was at once put up by the district on the same spot, the school continued and a school taught in it during the winter of 1819-20 by Jewett Prime. Miss Mary Ann Drake, now Mrs. Edmund Day, of the town of Dunkirk, taught school in this house in the summer of 1823. It was used until the fall of 1823 when a frame house was built a few rods further east on the corner of a lot immediately in front of the present residence of Mrs. Caroline Hall, north part lot 13, T. 5, and used in winter of 1823-4. It was burned in 1824 and on December 4th following the district resolved to rebuild the house but on a new site, one now occupied as a yard immediately east of the present dwelling of James H. Haight in Brocton. It was completed the first of December the next year but was used for a school during the summer of 1825. This house is still standing and is the back part of the store of R. A. Hall, hardware merchant in Brocton. The present house was built nearly opposite the old one in 1844 by Josiah Hall at a cost of \$349; \$75 were raised to pay for the site. An addition was built in 1855 at a cost of \$400.

No. 7 was erected May 21, 1819. It was first erected in 1817. It suffered largely at the hands of the school officers of the town but it maintained its identity and number through the whole. It lies immediately north of Portland Center and is commonly called the "Harris District." The first school house was built in 1819 or '20 and stood about ten to twenty rods north of the present residence of J. E. Harris on the northern part of lot 32, T. 5. It was used but a short time. It was of course built of logs. A frame house was built by voluntary labor on the same site but was never finished. It was used

until 1838 when another frame was built on a site adjoining the site of the present house on the north, which was used until 1855 when the present one was built on a site adjoining on the south, on the easterly part of lot 32, T. 5. The site was purchased of B. F. Pecor for \$50.

No. 8 was erected April 28, 1827, and is usually known as the "old brick school house district," and occupies territory south and west of No. 10, north of No. 2, east of No. 3 and south of No. 5. It includes territory first settled in town and the second school house built in town (in 1811) was in this district. Like the rest its proportions have been largely changed. The first school house built in No. 8 proper was a brick one in 1827. Cephas Brainard, Elisha Fay and Wm. Dunn were the first trustees. It was situated on the western part of lot 30, T. 5. The present house was built in 1853: \$50 was raised to enlarge the site.

In 1832 a district was formed from a part of No. 8 and territory along the Main road and the west portion of Centerville and extending north of the Main road at that point, and a house built on the corner opposite and in front of the house of Thomas Quigley on the northwest corner of lot 30, T. 5. It was discontinued after a few years and the house removed to the southeast corner near the house of Stephen Weld and fitted up for a dwelling, and afterward to Centerville, and is now a part of the dwelling of Mrs. Delia Gator. There are no records of this district and its number has passed from memory.

No. 9 was erected into a district May 17, 1823. It occupies territory north of Brocton district, No. 6, having No. 1 on the east and No. 7 on the west with the lake on the north. Most of the property of the "Harris Community," so called, lies in this district. The first school was taught by a Miss Willoughby and was continued for two or three seasons. It was a private school, kept in the house of Simon Burton and afterwards in the house of Oliver Spafford previous to the formation of the district. Immediately after the formation of

the district a house was built on land of Willard Burton, now owned by T. L. Harris, the central portion of lot 22, T. 5, which was occupied until the present one was built on the northeast corner of lot 21, T. 5, in 1853.

No. 10. This district was formed in 1838 and was then called No. 13, but was changed in 1843 to No. 10. It is the Centerville district and has No. 7 on the north, No. 6 on the east and No. 8 on the south and west. The first school house erected in this district was in 1838 at a cost of \$225 including site. It stood on the site of the house of G. W. Munger on the northwest part of lot 25, T. 5. It was removed to the site of the present house in 1843, and is still standing near the road on the farm of Mrs. Mericle south of Centerville. The present one was built in 1854 upon the site of the old one.

No. 11, commonly called the "Howe district," was formed on the 21st of February, 1832, and was principally taken from the No. 4 of May 9, 1816. It occupied territory on the southeasterly section of the town east of No. 2 and south of No. 4. The first house was built in 1832 at a cost of \$125, and occupied a site a few rods west of "Howe's corner" on the north side of the road near the center of the farm then owned by Loren Shattuck but now by H. Parmeter. It was removed to its present site on the "corner" near the residence of Isaac Howe a little south of the center of lot 10, T. 5, and repaired, in 1860.

Joint School Districts.—No. 3, a joint district with Westfield, has been described as district 3.

No. 5, joint with Westfield, occupies territory south of No. 3. The house stands in Westfield on northeast corner of lot 31, T. 4, R. 14.

No. 8, joint with Chautauqua, occupies territory on the "Chautauqua hill," the house standing in Chautauqua near the "church on the hill," on the northeasterly part of lot 30, T. 4, R. 13.

No. 20, joint with Chautauqua, commonly called the "Elm

Flats district." The house stands in Chautauqua near the church of the "United Brethren," a little west of the center of lot 45, T. 4. R. 13.

No. 19, joint with Pomfret and usually known as "Harmon Hill district." The house stands in Pomfret on the south line of lot 61, T. 5. R. 12.

Salem Academy.—In 1832 Jacob Whitman purchased of Moses Joy the farm now occupied by J. L. Hatch and H. A. S. Thompson, north part of lot 19, T. 5. Having a son at college at Clinton, N. Y., whom he wished to establish as a teacher, he conceived the idea of the establishment of a high school to be located upon his own premises and placed under the care of his son when he should return home. This plan was successfully carried out and in 1834 a building was erected and completed at his own expense upon a site a few rods west of the wine house of Ryckman, Day & Co., where for some years stood the residence of Milton Clements, now removed and owned by Mrs. D. A. Baker. The building was occupied the following winter by Mr. Whitman and afterward by Charles H. LaHatt, son of Rev. Charles LaHatt, pastor of the Baptist church at Salem X Roads, now Brocton, and still later by S. H. Shaw, now a practicing physician in Ripley, this county, and possibly by others, and the school obtained some degree of notoriety and efficiency. Although undertaken as a private enterprise the citizens of the town soon became interested, and for a better and more thorough organization and to secure a greater degree of efficiency, a board of trustees was elected at a meeting held for the purpose, of which board Barzillai Barker was president, and the school became established on a good working basis. The success for a few years was flattering but from causes not known to the writer the interest died out and the enterprise came to an end. There are now no records to be found of the transactions and nearly every thing definite seems to have faded from the minds of the people with reference to it, the above meagre statement being all the writer has been able to glean. The building was

eventually removed by Hubbard Wells to a site on the west portion of the same farm, and is now the main portion of the dwelling of Joseph L. Hatch.

This much for school districts and school houses. The system of education by means of common schools has been appreciated by the people of the town from the first introduction in 1814, and a good degree of pride and good judgment manifested in the erection of suitable houses for the use of the districts. This was as manifest in the earlier days of the settlements before the introduction of the school system as at the present; considering the few facilities then at command schools have been maintained with great promptness and regularity and a standard of education attained second to no town in the county away from the larger educational institutions, and the town may well congratulate itself upon the position it occupies in this respect. In proportion to the population and the facilities for education no town in the county has furnished a larger number of first-class school teachers or those that have obtained a better reputation in their calling.

In searching the records of the various school districts in town, a large amount of shrewdness is seen to have existed and sharp practice resorted to in determining the site for their houses, that might have been no discredit, as far as ability was concerned, to the titled representatives of the same rural constituency. But it is agreeable to know that the right and the best interests of the districts usually prevailed. The houses at this writing are in the main sufficiently commodious and convenient and are a credit to the districts and the town.

CHAPTER XXI.

Public School Fund.—From what formed and how applied—Town Fund of Portland—
How Created and how Apportioned.

The pride and glory of the State is its system of common school educational interests. By it an education to some extent is brought within the reach of every family within the State. The State is divided into eleven thousand districts of greater or less extent, to suit the necessities or the convenience of the inhabitants, and in each a school is taught during some portion of the year, and is accessible to all from four to twenty one years of age. The State has made large provisions for the support of these schools, in part from a fund created for the purpose, and in part by a tax upon the taxable property of towns. It will be at least interesting to note some of the earlier appropriations by the State for the formation and increase of the School Fund:

In 1799, seven-eighths, of four lotteries of \$100,000	\$87,500.00
1801, one-half of lotteries of \$100,000, aggregate	50,000.00
1805, Proceeds of land sold, 500,000 acres.	
1805, Stock in Bank, and increased in 1807 and '8	
1816, Half of proceeds of Crumhorn Mountain, tract of land 6,944 acres.	5,208
1819, Half the arrears quitrents.	26,690
1819, Exchange of Securities between general and common school funds, by which the school fund gained	161,641
Proceeds of escheated lands in Military tract were added to the school fund.	
1822, By the provisions of the constitution all public lands, amounting to 991,659 acres were given,	

1827, Balance of a loan in 1786, amounting to	33,616.00
" Bank Stock given,	100,000.00
" Canal Stock owned by the State,	150,000.00
1838. Revenue of U. S. deposit fund, annually,	110,000.00
From the revenue of the U. S. deposit fund \$25,000 was annually added to the capital of the common school fund, and by the provisions of the constitution the capital of the fund must remain inviolate.	

By various subsequent acts of the legislature, the capital of the school fund became changed in form, and is at present composed as follows :

5 per cent. State stock issued on account of the Astor debt, redeemable at pleasure.	\$41,753.91
5 per cent. issued on account of deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, redeemable at pleasure,	188,260.00
6 per cent. issued on account of the deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, redeemable at pleasure.	905,041.33
7 per cent. issued in pursuance of chapter 325 laws of 1865, and chapter 209 laws of 1866 redeemable Apr. 7, 1877,	30,000.00
Comptroller Bonds. 6 per cent. redeemable at pleasure,	36,000.00
Bank Stock, 1000 shares in Manhattan Company,	50,000.00
7 per cent. Oswego city bonds, issued in pursuance of chapter 500 laws of 1867, and chapter 21 laws of 1868, redeemable from Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1879.	51,400.00
Bonds for land.	214,820.12
Bonds for Loans.	215,431.69
Mortgages for loans under the act of 1840, in charge of the commissioners of the U. S. deposit fund	49,326.00
Money in the Treasury.	1,277,547.36

Total, \$3,004,513.55

The revenue arising from this fund, together with nearly two and a half millions of dollars obtained yearly by tax upon the assessed property of the towns of the State, comprises the amount distributed by the State Superintendent to districts

and counties for the support of schools in accordance with provisions of the statute as follows:

After deducting the salaries of school commissioners: a specified sum for each of the Assemblymen from cities; the library money; a contingent fund; and for support of Indian schools, the remainder is divided into two parts, one part being one-third and the other part being two-thirds. The one-third is divided equally among the school districts in the State, including cities under certain regulations, from which reports have been received according to law; and the two-thirds are distributed among the counties of the State according to their respective populations, excluding Indians on their reservations. The school commissioners of each county after deducting small sums for certain specified objects, distribute one-half the money apportioned to the county by the State superintendent, among the various school districts and parts of districts in the county according to the number of children in said district between the ages of four and twenty-one years, and the other half they distribute among districts and parts of districts in proportion to the average daily attendance of pupils residing therein, between the ages of four and twenty-one years, at their respective schools during the last preceeding school year. There are some other things taken into account of which I will make no mention, being of minor consideration, as the only intention is to give a general view of the manner of distribution.

In the school law of 1814 the system adopted for the raising of any deficiency for teachers' wages was by *Rate Bill*, which system was continued under every change of the code for 53 years. It was the occasion of more disputes and bickerings in connection with the affairs of schools, than all other things combined. By the 26th section of chapter 406, laws of 1867, this feature was abolished, and all deficiencies ordered collected by tax upon the taxable property within the district. This was an important change and one that ought to have been

brought about many years earlier. Thus the principle was fairly acknowledged that as the education of the great body of the people by means of common schools is the only security of our free institutions and the rights to property, that the property should be made to pay the expenses of its own security and enjoyment.

Union Schools were allowed to be established under certain conditions, by act of April 13th, 1853.

Normal and Training Schools, have been established at various points in the State for the education of teachers; the first at the city of Albany, May 7th, 1844, and the first session was opened December 18th, of that year. The others are situated at Oswego, Potsdam, Brockport, Geneseo, Fredonia, Cortland and Buffalo.

Teachers' Institutes were legally established in 1847, although held as voluntary associations for some years previous. The first was held at Ithaca, Tompkins county, April 4, 1843, and in other counties soon after. They were not recognized by the State until they had become a fixed fact.

The town of Portland accepted the provisions of the school law in April 1814, and claimed a portion of the public fund, and ordered the assessment of a school tax. That year the tax was thirty dollars, twice the amount of the public fund from the State. The amount for 1815 is not stated, but for 1816 and 1817 it was thirty dollars each year, and in 1819 sixty dollars. The tax upon the town for school purposes in 1829, the year the town assumed its present proportions, was \$84.76, and in 1867 it was \$448.21.

The amounts raised each year by tax will be found in the table of taxes, under the head of "Schools."

For the past thirty-eight years the town has had a small but permanent school fund, in addition to the above, the interest of which is yearly drawn and applied as other funds are applied. This fund was created in 1833 from the poor funds in the hands of the overseers of the poor in town, by a vote at

a special town meeting held at the house of Robert K. Barnes, inn-keeper, now owned and occupied by O. Jenner Greene, on January 29, 1833. The meeting had been called for the express purpose. The act of the Legislature of April 29, 1829, directing that every town abolishing the distinction between town and county poor, should by vote designate how and for what purposes they would apply the poor funds of the town if any in the hands of the overseers. At this meeting it was determined by a large majority to apply it for the support of common schools, and at the annual town meeting following, it was resolved that the "poor fund, amounting to \$460.54 be a permanent fund, the interest only applicable for the support of schools." The amount was immediately loaned by the commissioners of schools and the payment secured by mortgage upon real estate. The interest is apportioned as other funds are apportioned for the districts of the town, yet separately.

The amount of public funds apportioned to the town from all sources for school purposes in 1871 was \$1,386.13.

Early School Teachers. The first school taught in town was by Miss Anna Eaton, a sister of David Eaton, Esq., on the premises of Capt. James Dunn, in 1810. Miss Eaton came to the wilderness of Portland with her brother and mother in 1806. (See biographical sketches). She was an estimable young lady and was long remembered by those among whom she spent the early years of her pioneer life. Previous to this she had taught at the Crossroads, now Westfield, and one term at "Colt's Station," some seven miles south of North-East, Pa., and one term at what is now Ripley. She followed teaching until 1815, when she married Solomon Nichols, removed to Oneida county, this State, and died there in December, 1834.

AUGUSTINE KLUMPH: Mr. K. taught the first and only school in the small log school-house built in 1810, the first built in the town, and referred to as standing nearly opposite the "old

stone school-house" in the winter of 1810-11. (See biographical sketches).

POLLY PRICE: Taught one term in a small log building, standing in the field nearly in front of the residence of the late David Eaton, in the summer of 1811. She also taught in Salem X Roads, (Brocton) one term and in District No. 4 one term. She was the daughter of John Price, the first settler of the farm now owned and occupied by Edward McGarrall. She is supposed to be still living in Iowa.

DAVID EATON: Taught in the log school-house referred to as standing in the orchard of Cullen Burr, on lot 34, T. 5 in part of the house of J. S. West, in the winter of 1813-14. He commenced his school in December, taught one month, then volunteered for a campaign on the Canadian frontier in the war of 1812; was absent two months, returning in March, when he resumed his place in the school and kept through the term. He kept a second term in this house. He was a successful teacher.

ERHAN A. FAY: Came from White Hall, Vermont, in 1814, and taught school in the log house on the Cullen Burr farm, in the winter of 1814-15. He returned to Vermont in 1817 or '18.

SILAS DINSMORE: Taught school in the log house that Eaton taught in, in the winter of 1815-'16. He was nineteen years of age, a well educated, shrewd and more than commonly intelligent young man, and a little eccentric withal. The next winter he taught in Canadaway, now Fredonia; and was afterward employed by the United States Government as a surveyor of public lands in Alabama and sent to that state with a party equipped for the work to be accomplished, and for a long sojourn in those inhospitable wilds. He was a young man unyieldingly strict with reference to his language, both in speaking and writing, and indisposed to tolerate in any one no matter what

his position, the least departure from the rules of syntax, or a strict construction of fact. While engaged in the discharge of his duties, he received a letter from the head of one of the departments at Washington, under whose direction the survey was being conducted, asking for information with reference to the progress of his work, and some facts with reference to the country, its soil, surface, streams &c, and amongst other things the secretary said: "In your reply to this please be kind enough to inform me with reference to some of the larger streams of that portion of the country, and in particular how far the Tombigbee runs up into the state." In the reply of Mr. Dinsmore he said: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the—ult. and to inform you that the Tombigbee does not *run up* at all." For this considered to be disrespectful reply, though dictated with no such spirit, he lost his place as surveyor for the government. The secretary wrote him by return mail as follows: "I have the honor to inform you that the United States Government has no further need of your services." The above incident has been related of that inveterate wag Lieut. Derby, alias John Phenix; but the older settlers of Portland well remember the circumstance, and the actor to have been no other than the Portland pedagogue.

Miss ——— WILLORCHIEY: Taught school in the now district No. 9 before its organization, in the house of Simon Burton and Oliver Spafford in the years 1817-'18 and '19.

Miss ——— KIMBALL: Taught the first school at Salem X Roads, now Brocton in the summer of 1819. [See Description of School Districts, No. 6.] She was the daughter of ——— Kimball, a shoemaker, living in a small house not far from the present house on the "Coney Farm," on northwest part of lot 19, T. 5. The family moved west soon after.

LUKE DRURY: Came from Eastern New York, taught school in the frame school house, the first built in town on the "Bowdish Farm," in the winter of 1817-'18. [See Biog. Sketches, P. Kane.] He was the first teacher occupying that house.

GILLET BACON: [See Biog. Sketches.] Mr. Bacon taught school in the frame house on the "Bowdish Farm" in the winter of 1818-'19; the third teacher occupying the house.

JEWETT PRIME: Taught school in the log school house on the east side of the creek at Brocton in the winter of 1819-'20. [See Description of District No. 6, also Biog. Sketches.]

JOHN NEVINS: Taught school in the frame house on the "Bowdish Farm" on lot 33, T. 5, in the winter of 1819-'20. He came from Forestville in this county.

HUGH LOWRY: Taught in the schoolhouse near E. Saunders' house standing on the northwest part of lot 55, T. 4, nearly in front of the house of Mr. Saunders, in the winter of 1822-'23.

MATILDA HULBERT: Taught in the log schoolhouse on lot 55, T. 4. (See No. 13) in the summer of 1822.

MARY ANN DRAKE: Taught in the log house on the east side of the creek at Brocton in the summer of 1823. She was the daughter of Eli Drake, who lived in one of the very few log houses between Fredonia and Dunkirk on Central Avenue, on the east side and nearly in front of the hotel of A. M. Hunt. She is now the wife of Edmund Day, of the town of Dunkirk.

JOHN RICE: Taught in the log house on lot 55, T. 5. (See No. 13) also in District No. 4, in Judson District. The date is not remembered. He came from Westfield, where his father lived.

NATHANIEL LOWRY: Taught in District No. 4, "Judsons," but the year is not remembered. He was the son of Wm. Lowry; came from Pennsylvania and lived in Westfield.

BETSEY THAYER: Taught for a term in town quite early, but the date and the district are not remembered. She was a sister of Mrs. Reuben B. Patch.

AUSTIN STONE: Taught in the "old frame house" on the "Bowdish farm," but the date has passed from memory. He was a son of Deacon Stone and a brother of Lester Stone of Westfield.

JULIA ANN TOWER: Daughter of John Tower, taught in the "old frame house" on the "Bowdish farm" in the summer of 1824 or 1825.

WATERMAN DALEE: Son of J. W. Dalee, taught in No. 4, Judson's district, probably in 1826 or '27, or both. He was a brother of Mrs. T. Judson.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY: Taught half of a term in the log house on lot 55, T. 4, [see No. 13] and half a term in the "old frame house" on the Bowdish farm, the last school taught in that house, in the winter of 1827-28. He was a son of Deacon James Montgomery of Westfield. He became a clergyman and died some years later.

PELEG WHITTERIDGE: Taught in district No. 4 in the winter of 1820-21.

Most of the teachers above noted did not belong to the town of Portland, but came here for the purpose of teaching and when relieved left town. There were several others who taught within the time included in the above but very little is remembered of them.

The late Dr. Squire White of Fredonia, is said by his biographer to have taught the first school in the county of Chautauqua in the winter of 1808-9. This is undoubtedly a mistake. A school was taught for two or three months at the *ancient* crossroads in the summer of 1806 by a young lady whose name it is to be regretted cannot now be called to

mind, and one also in the summer of 1807 at the same place by Anna Eaton, a sister of the late David Eaton, Esq., of Portland.

Early Library Association.—After due notice a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Portland was held at the school house in south district No. 3, standing on lands now owned by Daniel Briteher, Nov. 9, 1824, to consider the propriety of forming a Library Association. David Eaton was called to the chair, when the following resolutions were presented, duly discussed and unanimously adopted:

That we proceed to organize ourselves into a society agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to incorporate such persons as may associate for the purpose of procuring and erecting public libraries in this state.." passed April 1, 1796.

That the society shall be known by the name of "*Portland Library.*"

The following persons then signed the act, viz.: Robert K. Barnes, Frederick Baile, Elisha Fay, John R. Coney, Joseph Taylor, Walter Mumford, Luther Crosby, John Potter, Joshua S. West, David Dunn, Horace Clough, Ahira Hall, David Carpenter, Reuben W. Tower, David Eaton, Cephas Brainard, Nathaniel Fay, Calvin Barnes, William Dunn, Elisha Arnold, Samuel Anderson, jr., Parsons Taylor, Erastus Price, Ebenezer Harris, Justin Taylor, Reuben Taylor, jr., and Jesse Baldwin.

One hundred dollars was then subscribed for the purchase of books.

The following were elected as trustees of the association, viz.: Cephas Brainard, Nathaniel Fay, Jesse Baldwin, Parsons Taylor, John R. Coney, Ebenezer Harris, David Eaton.

This act was acknowledged November 10, 1824, before Isaac Harmon, one of the judges of the county, and recorded in the county clerk's office December 28, 1824, by John Dexter, county clerk.

CHAPTER XXII.

Churches—First Religious Meeting—Subsequent Meetings—Congregational Church When Formed, by whom and where, where meet—Second Church formed, its Officers, Preachers, &c.—Houses built—Societies formed, &c.

The first public religious meeting held in town was at the tavern of Capt. James Dunn, on the well known Dunn farm, now owned and occupied by John Dudley, part of lot 30, T. 5, some time in 1810. The preacher, Rev. John Spencer, discoursed from the text: "For my yoke is easy and my burden light." Not over half a dozen were present besides the family of Mr. Dunn. Previous to this for a year some two or three were in the habit of meeting for prayer in some of the very few shanties then in town.

Mr. Spencer preached in town occasionally for some years after this, sometimes on the Sabbath but usually on a week day evening. These services with an occasional evening lecture by some traveling minister were the only public services for some three or four years. The first regular meetings for religious Sabbath worship were instituted at the log tavern house of Peter Ingersoll on the McKenzie farm, on the opposite side of the road from the present dwelling on lot 41, T. 5, in 1814. They were usually conducted by Mr. Amasa West, then a teacher at the ancient cross roads, now Westfield, who afterward became a preacher and labored in the south part of the county, and afterward in the west. "Some one would read a printed sermon, and a small choir of singers would perform that part of the service in real Billings style of music: and sang such good old tunes as Ocean, Lenox, Bridgewater.

and others of the same stamp. These meetings were usually well attended, and conducted with order and decency." They were continued with some interruption until 1818, and were the germ from which sprung the Congregational church in Portland, which was instituted in that year. Many are the amusing anecdotes related of the mistakes and blunders of some of those taking part in these early meetings, some of which it might suit our purpose to report had we space to spare.

As above stated the first Congregational church in Portland was formed in 1818. This was accomplished on January 31st of that year, by Rev. John Spencer, at the house of John Churchill, a log house standing immediately in front of the present residence of Dea. A. L. Blowers, on lot 38, T. 5. This house was removed and the present one built by Dea. Dana Churchill in 1855. The names presented of those to become original members, were John House, Wm. Couch, Augustine Klunph, Jabez Hulburt, David Eaton, John Churchill, Sylvester Churchill, Zachariah H. Price, Joanna House, Abigail Couch, Wilson Andrews, Andrew Kelsey, Frederick Couch, Mary Eaton, Lovisa Hulburt, Mercy Eaton, Keziah Andrews, Nancy McClintock. Eighteen in all. For sometime no stated preaching was had, but about once a year Mr. Spencer came to the settlements and preached and administered the sacrament. For one or two years, or about 1820, Rev. Phineas Camp, then preaching at the cross roads, preached once in three or four weeks. Rev. Mr. Oaks some years later preached at Westfield and divided his time with the Portland church as Mr. Camp had done. There were several additions to the church during the first years of its existence, the number being thirty-eight in 1823, and fifty-two at a later period; but from causes not easy to define or express, it was not a prosperous church, but after eight or ten years and after experiencing many trials and passing through troubles of

various character, to all intents and purposes as a church it ceased to exist: some of the members uniting with the Westfield church, and others losing their standing entirely as members of any church.

A society was formed in connection with this church at the house of John Churchill, and the act of incorporation bears date June 24th, 1822, and is recorded in the county clerk's office and attested by John Dexter, clerk, two days after its execution. The act is signed and sealed by Wm. Couch and Wm. A. Stetson, and witnessed by David Eaton and Erastus Price. The acknowledgment was taken by Hon. John Crane of Fredonia. The society was known as "The first Congregational society of the town of Portland." The first trustees were Frederick Couch, Wilson Andrews and Wilder Emerson.

No decided effort was made to reorganize the church until the year 1833. The moral element during these intermediate years compared favorably with that of any community under like circumstances. The population had increased rapidly, and the christian element fully kept pace with this influx. In due time the propriety of a reorganization was entertained, and according to notice and previous arrangement a meeting was held for that purpose at the "stone school house" in school district No. 3, March 16th, 1833. Rev. D. D. Gregory of Fredonia, and Rev. Timothy Stillman of Dunkirk, had been appointed a committee by Buffalo Presbytery, for the purpose of such organization, which was to be effected upon the "accommodation plan"—a Congregational church under care of Presbytery. Rev. T. Stillman was appointed moderator and Clark Gould clerk of the present meeting. After a sermon by the moderator from Philemon, first clause of the twentieth verse, the following persons presented themselves for membership and were duly organized into a church by the usual ceremonies, under the name of "The first Congregational church of Portland." Timothy Judson, Saime

Hall, Abigail Thompson and Phebe Mathewson with letters from the Presbyterian church at Fredonia; Clark Gould, Elisha Cook, Clarinda Cook, Alvin Cook, Catharine Cook, Eliza Cook and Anson Driggs with letters from the Presbyterian church at Westfield; Nathan G. Jones and Mary Eaton, members of the church formed by Mr. Spencer in 1818; and Samuel Walker, Dana Churchill and Minerva Churchill, formerly members of churches at a distance, who united on profession. Dana Churchill and Alvin Cook were chosen deacons and were set apart to that office. Clark Gould was chosen clerk. Maria Churchill was received on profession, and was the first accession. A resolution was then passed placing the church under the care of the Buffalo Presbytery. Of the sixteen original members but two remain: Mrs. Eliza Cook of Girard, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Minerva Churchill, still living in Portland. Some have emigrated, but most have gone to their rest.

It would be interesting to trace the membership from the organization to the present, but such a research would require more time than we have at command. The whole membership the first of November 1869, was eighty—males twenty eight, females fifty-two. The greatest membership at any one time was eighty-eight.

For some years after its organization the church was feeble and the members few. Meetings were held with occasional preaching in the brick schoolhouse, some years since removed, in school district No. 8, sometimes in the schoolhouse standing on the corner of John Fleming's land on lot 30, opposite the present residence of Thomas Quigley, now removed and occupied by Mrs. Delia Gator as a dwelling; and for some time in a store building on the southeast corner at the *Center*, opposite the tavern building of R. D. Fuller, and now occupied by the family of Mr. Asahel Peck as a dwelling; and for a time in the M. E. Church by permission. The following clergy men labored with the church for the terms specified: Rev.

A. W. Gray half the time for one year, from October 1833 to October 1834; Calvin Gray from February to June 1838; W. J. Wilcox from June 1838 to February 1839; A. W. Gray from spring of 1841 to July 1, 1845; N. H. Barnes one year, or to July 1846; L. F. Laine from July 5th, 1846, to June 1860; I. I. St. John for three years, or to spring of 1864; Courtney Smith from May 1st, 1865, to May 1st, 1869. The labors of these pastors were in the main acceptable.

The society formed in connection with the church was reorganized on the 30th day of April 1833, about six weeks after the organization of the church, under the name of "The first Congregational society in the town of Portland," agreeably to the act for the incorporation of religious societies, passed April 5th, 1813. The act of incorporation bears date as above, and was recorded in the county clerk's office on the 31st of December following, in Liber 2 of Miscellaneous Records, at page 259. It was organized at the schoolhouse in district No. — in the west portion of Centerville, the deacons of the church, Alvin Cook and Dana Churchill, presiding. The first trustees were Samuel Hall, Asa Andrews, Timothy Judson, Wm. Curtis, Clark Gould and Anson Driggs. The act was witnessed by David Eaton, and the acknowledgment taken by Hon. Thomas B. Campbell.

Up to 1840 the church and society had held meetings at various places as before stated, and much to their disadvantage. During that year the project of the erection of a house of worship was agitated and a subscription was circulated for the purpose of raising funds for that object. Although the church and society were poor, such was the success of those having the matter in charge, that they were authorized to enter into contract with James Quigley to erect the house so long since occupied by the church and society, for the sum of \$1,600. About two-thirds of this sum was to be paid in lumber and

material for building, the rest in cash. A portion of that old subscription is here given as a relic of hard times with the society: Timothy Judson \$100, one half in material and labor; Hubbard S. Wells, \$100; Thomas Quigley, \$100, half in labor and material; James Quigley, \$100; Dana Churchill, \$100, one-fourth in lumber and one-fourth in labor; Anson Driggs, \$50, one-fourth in labor, one-fourth in stone, one-fourth timber, one-fourth lumber; John Churchill, \$60; Luther Clark, \$50, one-half in lumber and labor; Henry Reynolds, \$40; Alfred W. Gray, \$100; J. H. Hulburt, \$5; Chauncey Hulburt, \$5 in lumber; David Hulburt, \$5 in lumber; J. M. Brown, \$15 in painting; Wm. Clark, \$30 in pine lumber; Christopher Brown, \$10; Martin Quigley, \$30 in joiner work; S. M. Granger, \$1 in work; Daniel P. Bowdish, \$1; Abram Bowdish, \$10 in lumber; John Tower, \$3 in work laying stone; D. B. Granger, \$2.50 in lumber; Orson Reynolds, \$3; Daniel Tabor, \$1; Wm. Cary, \$15 in labor and lumber; James Pratt, \$5 in carpenter work; Samuel Hall, \$20, half in lumber; Samuel Brown, \$10 in lumber; Isaac Mills, \$3 in labor and lumber; R. K. Barnes, \$20 in leather and shoemaking; John R. Coney, \$30 in boarding and lumber; John Wilber, \$2.50; H. G. Crossmond, \$3; Simeon Whitcomb, \$30 in labor and lumber; Abner B. Bebee, \$15 in lumber and timber; R. S. Morrison, \$5; — Kelley, \$5 in blacksmithing; Persons Taylor, \$10; Almer Taylor, \$3; B. F. Pecor, \$15 in lumber; and for bell \$10; Austin D. Haines, \$50; W. W. Condar, \$10; Hiram A. Haight, \$50.

From the reports to the society from time to time by the trustees, it is seen that notwithstanding the apparently liberal subscription, there was a sufficiently troublesome finale to the financial concerns of the enterprise.

The land upon which the church stands was purchased of James Quigley for the sum of \$100. Mr. Quigley commenced the house in the spring of 1841 and completed

it in September of the same year. It was dedicated the same fall.

The society were the better able to build their house through the munificence of the Holland Land Company, who granted one hundred acres of land to the first religious society organized in each town on the Purchase. This grant was made by Mr. Paul Busti, the general agent of the Company at Philadelphia, while on a visit to the land office at Batavia, N. Y. in the fall of 1820. This grant however was so modified afterward that the land was divided in most instances, between the several religious societies in town. The Congregational society in Portland received $33\frac{1}{3}$ acres, part of lot 11, T. 5. which was afterward sold to Chauncey Hill for \$176. This sum with interest from the time of sale to 1841, amounted to \$217—at that time quite an item considering the stringency of the times and the poverty of the society. The $66\frac{2}{3}$ acres was divided between the Methodist and Baptist societies then organized.

The sheds in the rear of the church edifice were erected in the fall of 1841 by private enterprise, and as private property. The trustees at this time were Luther Clark, Henry Reynolds and Timothy Judson.

The church and society were never strong—never attained to a vigorous growth, yet maintained a healthy existence up to the summer of 1868, the last year of the pastorate of Rev. C. Smith, when an unfortunate difference of opinion resulted in a division. For some years previous a quiet yet earnest discussion had been going on among many of the members with reference to the propriety of a change of church polity, from that of the Congregational to that of the Presbyterian—a change of the government of the church from that of a purely democratic to a representative form, without in any way affecting the doctrines, sacrament, or forms of worship.

After due notice, at a meeting of the church on the

11th of November, 1868, a change was effected by a decisive vote of 33 to 22. A portion of the church, however, dissented and refused to acknowledge the validity of the change: hence the separation. It is a matter of sincere regret, that, after passing through so many trials and hardships as a church, and after laboring so many years and expending so much toil and treasure in establishing a branch of Zion, it should become divided from so trivial a cause, and its usefulness impaired and nearly destroyed.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Rev. John Spencer.

Rev. John Spencer was in some respects a remarkable man, and as he was the founder of the first church formed in Portland, and the pioneer missionary to the Holland Purchase, it is proposed to devote a brief space to a notice of his life and services. He was born at Spencertown in the town of Austerlitz, Columbia county in this state, in 1758. "The first settlers in that region came from southern Massachusetts and northern Connecticut. Among them the Spencers were prominent, and gave their name to the principal settlement, where a flourishing Congregational church was formed, over which several doctors of divinity have presided. It is now a Presbyterian church. Mr. Spencer was of the same family with Hon. Ambrose Spencer, and more nearly related to the late Joshua A. Spencer and Dr. Ichabod S. Spencer. His early education was only that of the common school. He arrived at manhood in the stirring times of the revolution, and was a participant in the events of that period. He served early and long in our armies, first in the troops of Massachusetts and afterward in those of his native state. He entered a private, rose to be an officer, and served some time as the aid of the gallant Col. Willetts. He used to say when interrogated about his education, that he was educated in the continental army. Although his education was so limited, he wrote and spoke

English with great accuracy. He had much intellectual acuteness, and was noted for the keenness of his wit."

The author is not able to say at what time Mr. Spencer became a professor of religion, but it is probable that it was not until he was past twenty-five years of age. For many years thereafter he was in the "habit of assisting in public worship by leading in prayer and reading sermons. There were but few ministers in that region, and it was believed by his friends that he would be useful as a preacher of the gospel. Such was his love for the work of his Master, the proposition was at once entertained, and with great promptness he set about preparation for the arduous duties of the position. He was living at that time in that part of the town of Worcester, Otsego county, which is now Maryland, then a new settlement. After spending a little time in theological studies with the Rev. Dr. David Porter, then pastor of the church at Spencertown, he presented himself for license to the Northern Associated Presbytery, and was licensed by that body on the 29th of October, 1800. His certificate of license is still in existence, signed by Dr. Porter. He was ordained by the same body at Stillwater in October, 1801. Although uniting with the Presbytery, Mr. Spencer was a decided Congregationalist, and for some time before coming to this county in 1807, he was a member of the Oneida Association; but at the formation of the Niagara Presbytery he became a member of that body, considering the plan of union adopted by the General Association of Connecticut and the Presbyterian General Assembly for the care of churches in the new and sparsely settled regions of the west, binding on him as a missionary from Connecticut. Most of the churches founded by him, and all in Chautauqua county, became connected with that body, retaining, however, their own forms of government and modes of procedure." Mr. Spencer was forty-two years of age when he was licensed to preach. Some years

after his licensure he accepted a commission from the Missionary Association of Connecticut, and removed with his family to this county in 1807, and settled in the now town of Sheridan. He at once commenced the duties of his missionary life. He was not above the medium size, but very strong and muscular and capable of great endurance. His "continental" education no doubt fitted him for the service he performed in this wilderness. He was plain and simple in all his habits, and could readily adapt himself to all circumstances. During his missionary life he uniformly wore a black coat and brown corduroy small clothes. His coat was strong but rather coarse material, and always of the same cut. Soon after he began to travel in this county, he visited Olean, then a small place and far removed from any other white settlement, and preached there. Some ten years after he again visited the place and preached. At the close of the service a man partially deranged accosted him: "Mr. Minister," said he, "you preached here ten years ago," naming the time and place. "I think I was here about that time," said Mr. Spencer. "I knew you was," said the man, "and you wore the very same coat and breeches you have on now."

"As a preacher he was remarkably clear and logical, always making himself distinctly understood. He used to preach a sermon on the Divine sovereignty, which was a very compact and logical argument. A gentleman who heard it, said to him, "Mr. Spencer, I heard your sermon; it is very able; I cannot answer it, but I do not believe a word of it." "I am sorry to hear you say so," said Mr. Spencer, "very little of it is mine; nearly all of it was taken from the Bible." It was in fact a skillful arrangement of texts bearing upon the subject with apt illustrations from scripture history. At times he was quite impressive and appeared to feel deeply. I shall always remember the impressive manner in which he administered the Lord's Supper, and the last public prayer

I heard him offer. I had supposed him rather formal in prayer, but on that occasion he was exceedingly solemn and his utterances peculiarly appropriate and felicitous. A minister present remarked to me, 'Father Spencer is a giant.'"

David Eaton, Esq., one of the first settlers of Portland, thus writes in regard to him: "At first his labors were confined to the main road from Batavia to Buffalo, and thence to Westfield. As new settlements were formed off the main road, he was sure to penetrate there and preach an evening lecture, and preach on the Sabbath wherever that day overtook him. He was very formal in his devotional exercises, in words but not in manner. His prayers were uttered with a great deal of earnestness and unction. He dressed in the antique style of Revolutionary days, wore short breeches, with knee buckles, long stockings and boots quite up to the knees. His dress being so peculiar, everybody knew him, but after many years his short clothes being pretty well worn, he found it necessary to refit and concluded to dress as others did, and when he came around he was as a stranger amongst his friends. He was very fond of social intercourse, loved a good joke and was full of anecdotes in conversation but not in his sermons. I have heard many people say that they never heard him relate the same anecdote more than once. In such a wide field of labor, there can be no doubt but he preached the same sermon many times, yet I never heard a person say they had heard that sermon before. He traveled on horseback, was indefatigable in penetrating every new settlement, and if any missionary ever earned his wages, he was the one. His salary was three hundred dollars a year. He preached the first sermon ever delivered in the present town of Portland. His text was, "For my yoke is easy and my burden is light." He formed the first church in town in 1818. He continued his labors as a missionary until 1824 but the

infirmities of age overtook him at last, and he was forced to resign. He settled for a time over a church in the present town of Busti, where he died, August 24th, 1826. His remains were brought to Sheridan for burial, and the tombstone marking the spot stands near the road in a cemetery two miles west of the 'Center.'

"Many are the anecdotes which are told of him in his missionary days, but reference will be made to but few. He was not only a good horseman, but an excellent judge of horses. Except his first engagement in this county, which he performed on foot, he always traveled on horseback. His daughter Lydia, his only surviving child, thus writes respecting his labors: 'His only, or his chief chance for study was when he was riding along in the woods. That he used his Bible and hymn book much in all weathers, their soiled appearance will attest. He always carried them in his coat pocket, and they are badly stained through more than half the depth of their leaves. I have heard him say that beside all his other reading, he had read the Bible through by course eight times, while riding alone.'

"For many years he rode a very large, powerful horse which he obtained from Mr. Goodrich who kept tavern near Eighteen Mile Creek, on the road to Buffalo, where Mr. Spencer often had occasion to stop. On one of these occasions, when he was about leaving, his horse which was a fine animal, attracted Mr. Goodrich's attention, who said, 'Mr. Spencer your horse is a fine one, and if you ever trade I should like to exchange one I have for him.' Mr. Spencer replied, 'I will look at your horse, Mr. Goodrich.' The horse was produced, and Mr. Spencer remarked at once 'How do you propose to trade, Mr. Goodrich?' The answer was, 'I think I ought to have your horse and twenty dollars for mine.' To which Mr. Spencer replied, 'Will you take forty dollars and never complain that the old minister cheated you?' 'I will,' said Mr. Goodrich, and the exchange was made.

Some time after Mr. Spencer again passed that way, and stopped as usual. Mr. Goodrich was unusually pleasant and remarked, 'I thought I was smart in a horse trade, but you are a great deal smarter than I am, Mr. Spencer: I find no fault, you are welcome to call as often as you please.' From that time he made no charge against Mr. Spencer—a courtesy never extended before."

Mr. Spencer founded thirteen churches during his missionary life, and among them one in Sheridan in 1816, one in Ellicott in 1816, one in Portland in 1818, one in Fredonia and one in Sherman.

He preached to and fostered these churches as he had opportunity in his rounds until the close of his missionary life. He was unwavering in his faith and indefatigable in sowing the seed of the Kingdom. No man succeeded in laying a foundation for a larger religious interest and success on the "Purchase," but the full extent of this may never be known in time. Eternity only will unfold it to view.

NOTE.—For many of the facts in the above sketch the writer is indebted to the politeness of Judge Hazeltine of Jamestown, this county.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Methodist Church.

The writer is exceedingly sorry that he is obliged to present so meagre an account of early Methodism in Portland. There is not the least trace of records of the church or society for many years, and he is obliged to pass the early history almost in silence. There were doubtless many facts and incidents of interest that it would be profitable to record that will never be known. For what he has given as occurring previous to 1838 he has been obliged to draw upon the memory of the only surviving member of the first class formed in town, Mr. Simon Burton.

The M. E. church was the second church formed in town. The first member of the order was William Dunham, who settled on lot 32, T. 5, a little west of the present residence of J. E. Harris, in 1816. Hardly had he become settled in his log cabin ere he began holding meetings on the Sabbath at his house, and soon called about him a few of like spirit who were formed into a class the next year (1817), June 9, by Rev. — Godard, whose circuit extended from Cattaraugus creek to Erie, Pa., and was called the Chautauqua circuit. The members of that first class were William Dunham, Lucy Dunham, Isaac Baldwin, Parthena Baldwin, William Correll, Barbara Correll, Abial Flint, Mary Flint, Simon Burton. Mr. Dunham may be called the father of Methodism in Portland. The first additions to the class were Elisha Fay and Mrs. Sophia Fay, Parsons Taylor and Mrs. Taylor and

Mrs. ——— Thompson, sometime early in 1818. In that year (1818) a *protracted meeting* was commenced under the charge of Rev.'s Summerville and Hatton, in the log barn of "Father Dunham," that continued for two or three weeks and resulted in a large ingathering, insomuch that the old settlers still speak of it as the "great reformation." Not long after its close another class was formed on the *south road* and large additions were made during the season. The classes met for the larger portion of the time at private houses, occasionally in one of the two or three schoolhouses accessible. The first *class-leaders* in town were William Dunham, Isaac Baldwin, Elisha Fay. The oldest members of the church in town have no recollection of the formation of a church, as such, by any ceremony. They report that some time late in 1818 or early in 1819 the two or three classes, for the better accommodation of preachers, were united in one class, "and the work was done;" a very simple and primitive style, but who shall say that it was not just as efficient for good and as binding on the heart and conscience as though they had given their assent to creeds, covenants and articles of faith. There was no regular preaching to the church for several years. The circuit was large and the preachers sent to the charge were obliged to occupy from one to two weeks in filling their appointments. But such are the efficient workings of the system of Methodism that its influence was felt and appreciated by the settlers through the employment of the gifts of the laity. They held their meetings at various points as they were able to obtain the privilege, and for three or four years previous to the building of the first church edifice, in the large hall of the house now owned by O. Jerome Greene, on south part of lot 34, T. 5, experiencing many vicissitudes of fortune in this respect until 1835 when the first church edifice was built. We have no means of knowing anything definite in regard to the earlier preachers or the earlier members except the first class, so we pass them by. From the small beginnings we have seen they grew to be a large and strong church,

considering the poverty of the settlers. From its earliest history to the present it has occupied a commanding position and numbered among its members a fair share of the prominent and influential citizens of town. The number of members now in the original church at Portland Center is: males, 28; females, 41; total, 69.

In 1853 a portion of this church uniting with a class on "Harmon Hill" formed a church at Salem X Roads now Brocton. Rev. T. D. Blinn being then in charge, which at this date, April, 1873, numbers males, 25; females, 50; total, 75.

The first *society* formed in connection with this church was in 1822 at the house of James Bennett, on the farm now owned by J. S. Weld, on lot 31, T. 5, under the direction of Rev. Nathaniel Reader, a local preacher, living on part of lot 33, T. 5, land now owned by Mrs. Bush. This society was formed for the purpose of securing and holding real estate granted by the Holland Company to religious associations in 1820. The *act of incorporation* was probably recorded but the writer has not been able to find it. It seems to have had an existence at least as late as 1828, as the deed of the land spoken of was dated December 12, that year, and given to James Bennett and others, trustees.

This society, however, was reorganized February 3, 1834, under the name of the "First M. E. Society in Portland," the former having lost its identity and its acts become illegal from some informality in the choice of officers. The meeting for such reorganization was held at the schoolhouse in district No. 10, Darius Williams and Asahel Peck presiding and Joseph Morley being clerk. The first trustees were John A. Showerman, Hiram Barrett and Nicholas Lake. The act was acknowledged before Hon. T. B. Campbell on the 17th of the same month and recorded the 21st. The first church edifice was built at Portland Center in 1835. The lot was purchased of A. B. Bebee by David Showerman and Joseph Lockwood and donated to the society. The house is still standing and is the dwelling of William Clark, which with the lot was sold to

him in 1868 for \$600. It was used as a place of worship until the present house was dedicated, which was built in 1868 at a cost of \$7,000. The lot upon which it stands was purchased of Ledyard Douglass for \$300, the deed bearing date May 12, 1868. The parsonage at Portland Center was built by subscription in 1843. The church at Brocton, a part of the original church, was organized in 1853. Their house of worship, standing in the eastern portion of the village, was built in 1853 by Mr. Samuel Crandall at a cost to the society of \$2,500. The lot was purchased of Oliver B. Elmore, the deed bearing date May 18, 1854. The sheds in the rear of the house were built in 1871 at private expense.

The church and society have been largely prospered and have enjoyed the labors of a class of preachers that would do no discredit to any section. Their names are given here very nearly in the order in which they came to the circuit, though possibly not strictly so. One or two names also may be omitted, but the list is sufficiently accurate for the purpose intended. — Godard, 1817-18; J. Summerville, 1818-19; R. Hatton, 1819; J. Hill, 1820; — Bronson, 1820; Nath. Reeder, 1821; R. Hatton, 1821; — Keyes, 1822; — Kent, 1825; — Knapp, 1826; — Wright, 1827; A. Plimpton, 1828; J. Filmore, 1829; W. B. Mack, 1829; J. Barris, 1830; — Preston, 1830; — Babcock, 1831; — Halleck, 1832; — Stowe, 1833; D. Williams, 1834; — Luce, 1835; — Kinney, 1836; L. Rogers, 1837; J. Flowers, 1838-39; I. H. Tackett, 1838-39; — Hunter, 1841; J. E. Chapin, 1843-44; J. S. Baker, 1845-46; — Browning, 1847; J. Uncles, 1848; J. O. Rich, 1849; T. D. Blinn, 1850-51; J. Peet, 1852-53; — Burgess, 1854-55; — Wigglesworth, 1856-57; P. Burroughs, 1858; T. D. Blinn, 1859-60; A. Tibbitts, 1861-62; J. Leslie, 1863-64; G. W. Gray, 1865-66-67; E. B. Cummings, 1868-69; J. Hill, 1870; J. C. Sullivan, 1871-72. The preachers usually came on to the ground in July of the years named. Probably no other order in town has a more efficient system, or one

better adapted to the work it has in hand, or for reaching the great mass of the people.

The honor of having first publicly introduced Methodism to Chautauqua county was without doubt due to Dr. Lawton Richmond, for some years a practicing physician at the *Cross Roads*, he having preached the first sermon of any clergyman of that order as early as 1809 or '10. *Where* this sermon was preached the writer is not able to say, but Dr. Richmond was living at the time near the head of Chautauqua Lake, having settled there in the summer of the former year, 1809.

CHAPTER XXV.

Churches Continued—First Baptist Church—Its formation—First members—The Council—Articles of Faith—Deacons—Members—Places of worship—Westfield members withdraw—Colony of 1842—Settlement of Eld. LaHatt &c.—His Sermon—The Parsonage &c.

The first Baptist church in Portland was organized on September 20th. 1819. and was composed of eleven members, as follows: Wm. Harris, John Light, Sylvester Andrews, Erastus Andrews, Charles Morse, Rachel Harris, Deborah Light, Anna Taylor, Phebe Fay, Sally Sage and Sarah Mumford. The meeting was held at the school house standing on the southwest corner of the *Cross Roads* in school dist. No. 4, where the school house now stands, near the residence of the late Bela Burroughs.

The council called to set them apart as a church was composed of Revs. Joy Handy, Pearson Crosby and Jonathan Wilson. Elder Joy Handy was chosen moderator, and Elder Wilson, clerk. The usual forms and ceremonies of the order on such occasions were observed, and the charge to the church and the right hand of fellowship given by the moderator. The articles of the "Dausville Association" so called were adopted. These however were revised in 1836 by a committee of the church appointed for the purpose, consisting of Elder C. LaHatt, J. Whitman, Elijah Fay, A. Gill and Isaac Sage.

There were added to the church the first year of its existence, fifty-two members: forty-three by baptism and nine by letters from other churches. Polly Andrews was the first accession, uniting on the day of the formation of the church.

During the first month, eight united, and amongst them Elijah and Mrs. Lucy Fay. Sylvester Andrews was the first church clerk. The first deacons were, Elijah Fay and Sylvester Andrews, elected April 8th. 1820. and ordained on the following day. Elder Jonathan Wilson was the first pastor.

Of the sixty-three members comprising the church at the close of the first year of its existence, but three are living, as far as is now known: Orrin N. Sage, living in Cincinnati, Ohio; James Andrews, living at or near Waverly, Iowa, and Philip Kane, living at Littleton, Iowa. Having no stated place of worship, meetings were held for most of the time at the house of Dea. E. Fay, until September 26th. 1820, when it was "voted that we hold meetings half of the time at the house of Dea. E. Fay, and half of the time at the house of Bro. John Price," on the Dr. Wilbur farm northeast corner of lot 38, T. 5. In January, 1822, it was "voted to hold meetings half the time at the house of Dea. E. Fay, and half the time at the school house near D. Eaton's." This was the frame school house on the corner east of Mr. Eaton's, on lot 33, T. 5. For some time meetings were held in a house belonging to John R. Coney, and as there is no farther record with reference to the matter, we rely upon the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," which is to the effect that meetings were held at various points as convenience or necessity dictated, until about 1830 to '32, when they came to be held pretty regularly at the school house at Salem X Roads, now Brocton. Previous to this date, March, 1831, there being no Baptist church at Westfield, those of that faith there had united with the Portland church: but the inconvenience of attendance at so great a distance induced them to ask a council for the purpose of "forming an independent body," and place them in position to assume the duties and responsibilities of a church. After due consideration the petition was granted. Those thus leaving the church, were, Elias Mallory, Joshua Tinker,

Joshua Tinker, jun., Wm. Vranderburg, Sarah Vranderburg, Mary Rice, Ruth Wilcox, Sally Sexton, Sally Ludlow and Sarah Overton.

In 1842 another colony left the church to assist in forming a church of the order at West Portland: (See notice of that church,) since which time the course of the church has been marked by "lights and shadows," and they have come up to their present strong and influential position through much of difficulty and trial; often necessary in order that a church be the better fitted for the work it has to do.

The membership at this date, March, 1873, is 149; males 60, females, 89. They enjoyed the ministerial labors of Elders Jonathan Wilson and Pearson Crosby up to October, 1822, when it was "voted to employ Elder Charles LaHatt, to preach for one year upon the following terms:" to "find him a house and garden and firewood: move his family and pay him \$150; $\frac{7}{8}$ in produce at the country price, proportioned to wheat at 75 cents per bushel; the remaining $\frac{1}{8}$ in cash." This will indicate pretty clearly the poverty of the church, the low price of produce and the scarcity of the circulating medium of the country. Perhaps, however, the Elder preferred produce to the "rags" circulating as money; for the writer very distinctly remembers hearing him discourse on a Sabbath in 1836, very vehemently against all banks and banking institutions, as so many means in the hands of the devil to lure men to destruction; and the United States government and the State government chartering and upholding them would be held responsible for the evil done; that this curse was but marking the downfall of the "model republic." "Father La Hatt" remained with the church as pastor until 1838, when he was dismissed, but preached more or less until the time of his death, which occurred August 3d, 1850. He was a German, born in the city of St. Goar, and was educated at the University of Bonn, and emigrated to this country before the Revolution. He was a man ardent in temperament, and outspoken with reference to his impres-

sions, and unyielding in all his convictions of duty; a good man, no doubt a christian, but better fitted to command than to lead.

Elder Corwin preached to the church about 1838; Eli Dodge in 1839. Elder Sanderson was employed in October, 1839, ordained in September, 1840, and dismissed in 1841; since that time they have had the services of Elders Chas. La Hatt, Howard, Wilson, Marble, Keyes, Rathbun, Roberts, Alden, Mace, Smith, Dickinson, Connelly, J. H. Miller and G. W. Divoll, the present pastor. Others were employed for short periods, but it is impossible to determine the precise time of each, or the term of their services.

"The First Baptist Society of Portland," formed and acting in connection with the church, was organized April 6, 1822, under the act of 1813, for the incorporation of religious societies. The meeting was held at the house of John Price, on the farm now owned by Edward McGarrall; Elijah Fay and Charles Morse presiding. The first trustees chosen were Isaac Sage, Charles Morse and Elijah Fay. Isaac Sage was clerk of the meeting. The act was signed by the officers, and the acknowledgment taken by Hon. Zattu Cushing. April 15, 1822, and recorded April 24, 1822. On the consummation of the organization of the society, they received $33\frac{1}{3}$ acres of the one hundred acres donated to religious societies in the town by the Holland Company in 1820; the Congregational and Methodist Societies having received a like number of acres. In May, 1831, the Society, under the direction of the court, sold the land to Chauncey Hill for \$176. This land was a part of lot 11, T 5, R 13, and a part of the farm now owned by John Hardenburg.

The first house of worship was commenced in 1834, a few rods west of the center of the village of Brocton, then "the corners" on the site of the present house. The finishing of the audience room was done by A. S. Moss and J. B. Fay in 1837, and the house was dedicated the same fall. The first meeting held in this house was a covenant meeting of

the church, October 7, 1837. The first marriage in the house was that of Joseph B. Fay and Mariah M. Sage, October 8, 1837. The lot on which the house was located was donated by Dea. E. Fay and conveyed to the society by deed bearing date October 26, 1833. This house was occupied by the church and society until 1867 when it was sold to G. E. Ryckman for \$250. It is now owned by Josiah Hall as a joiner and machine shop in Brocton. It was intended to introduce the original subscription list obtained to defray the expense of building, but it is now nowhere to be found. That it was not adequate to defray the expense incurred is shown by the records of an occasional assessment upon the property of the male members of the church to pay a balance for a specified object.

The present tasteful and commodious brick edifice was erected the same year (1867) and is at once a credit to the society and the village and town in which it stands. The subscription for the purpose of raising funds for that object was circulated first in July and August of 1866 and with a success that determined at once the action of the society, and they proceeded in the latter month to elect a building committee and make arrangements for the commencement of the house early in the following spring, which arrangement was carried out and the house was completed in December of the year 1867, "for the people had a mind to work." The architect was Atron Hall of Jamestown, N. Y. Thomas Walker of Westfield, had charge of the mason work. The frescoing was done by V. Boloni of Buffalo. It was dedicated December 18, 1867. The sermon preached on the occasion was by Rev. B. D. Marshall of Buffalo, from Prov. xxx: 26: "The conies are but a feeble folk, yet make they their houses in the rocks." The entire cost of the house was nine thousand dollars.

Much difficulty seems to have been experienced by the society with reference to a *parsonage*. They had resolved to build but could not definitely fix upon a location. On the 12th

of July, 1823, it was "voted to purchase an acre of land of Deacon Fay and erect a commodious house on the same for the use of a minister." On the 23d of August of the same year it was again "voted that the church and society build a house for our minister." "Voted to raise money by subscription to build said house, and that the deficiency, if any there be, be made up by assessment on the property of the male members of the church." In January, 1824. "voted. first. to reconsider the vote of the 12th of July: to purchase land of Deacon Fay. Second, to build a house on brother Price's land" (Dr. Wilbur's farm). "Third. to have a committee of three to superintend the building. Fourth. that Dea. Fay, J. Safford and James Andrews compose said committee." On the 9th of February following "voted to erect a house for the use of our minister on John R. Coney's land. Voted that Deacons Fay and Andrews and J. R. Coney serve as a committee to superintend said building." The records show no further action in the case. but from other sources it is known that the acre of land was purchased of Mr. Coney. part of lot 26, T. 5. on the North Erie road. place now owned and occupied by Hiram Burton. on which a parsonage was commenced the same year (1824), and which was occupied by "Father Lallatt" until his death in 1850. In the winter of 1850 '51 it was exchanged with Milo A. Driggs for the place in the east part of the village of Brocton now owned and occupied by the society as a parsonage, the society paying a difference of \$650.

CHAPTER XXVI.

West Baptist Church.

About 1831 the meetings of the first Baptist church of Portland had come to be regularly held at Salem X Roads, now Brocton; and a church edifice completed in 1837. Some of the members lived in the west part of the town—five miles from their place of public worship. With them the task of a regular attendance at Salem was felt to be extremely difficult, and many times from stormy weather and other causes, almost impossible. Under these circumstances they petitioned the church at Salem X Roads to be allowed to meet for worship in their locality, as a branch of the Portland church. A meeting of the church was called March 12th, 1842, at the place of worship, to consider the above petition, and the following resolution was offered, fully considered and passed: "That all the members of the Baptist church in Portland who can be better accommodated for worship at the stone school house in said town, shall have the privilege of being a 'branch' of the church, possessing the power of receiving and dismissing members, and doing all other business that may come before the church, except the returns to the association, which shall be made by the clerks of the church and the branch, as the Baptist church in Portland; and also the exception of employing a minister, which business shall be done by the church and the 'branch,' as the Baptist church in Portland. Done by order and in behalf of the church.

ARTHUR B. POST, Ch. Clerk."

In June following, at a meeting of "the mother church,"

a request was received from the "branch" in West Portland to the effect that the "branch" be allowed to become a distinct and separate church. After a discussion of the request the following was offered and passed: "That the branch of this church be and is a separate body from this body when recognized as such, and receives the fellowship of sister churches." A. B. Post, Ch. Clerk.

A council was called to set them apart as a church. Representatives from the following churches were invited: Casadaga, Stockton, Dewittville, Ripley, Mayville, Panama, Westfield, and Northeast, Pennsylvania. The council convened on the 22d day of June 1842, in the barn of Matthew Farington, standing on the farm now owned by H. A. Blowers, on lot 41, T. 5, and now standing on farm of Darwin Holenbeck, on the north part of lot 37, T. 5. Elder J. Going preached a sermon from 1. Thes. 3 ch. 8 v., when the usual ceremonies were had, and the "branch" declared a church in "Gospel order." Under the name of the "West Baptist church in Portland." Lemi Bartholomew and James Andrews were elected deacons, and Titus Roe, clerk. The names of the members of the "branch" have been lost. The number was twenty-three. At the organization of the church it numbered eighty-seven; males thirty-five, females fifty-two. Their names were as follows:

Hollis Fay, Edwin W. Farington, Geo. Freeman, Alanson Jones, Henry Hurist, Henry Herrick, Edwin Monfort, Ransom Pelton, Wm. Patton, Geo. Munson, Frederick Herrick, Matthew Farington, Lemi Bartholomew, Darwin Wilbur, Emery K. Woods, Henry Fay, John Jarvis, Calvin Andrews, Titus Roe, Jared Taylor, Daniel Burchard, Reuben Russell, Norman Brown, Stephen Druse, Ichabod Russell, Itlamer Crouch, Joseph Jarvis, Lexington Taylor, Zadoc Rogers, Robert Freeman, James Andrews, Jonathan Wilson, Alice Farington, Phebe Farington, Charlotte Farington, Harriet, Farington, Ann Brown, Harriet Delavarge, Roxana E. Fay, Louisa Granger, Mary Jones, Hepsibah Woods, Harriet Bennett, Ann Merritt, Alvira Munson, Elizabeth Freeman, Harriet Herrick, Maria Farington,

Mary Pelton, Sally M. Bartholomew, Lodema Noxon, Elizabeth McGregor, Vally M. Greene, Amanda Taylor, Mary Ann Taylor. Jerusha Skidmore, Matilda Taylor, Lucinda Bartlett, Serva Russell, Martha A. Wilbur, Jane E. Hulburt. Mary F. Shuff, Mary Jarvis, Emily Freeman, Phebe Fay, Margaret Farington, Jane Caldwell, Flora Sperry Jane Freeman, Sarah Jane Munson, Sarah M. Brown, Huldah McGregor, Hannah Rouse, Ann Towser, Mary L. Woods, Polly Taylor. Juline Greene.

The above list does not make the full number, but the footings by the clerk at the time, make the number as stated. The church at its formation numbered more than at any subsequent period. From emigration and from other causes, the membership gradually diminished, and there being no special manifestations of grace, their numbers have fallen to thirty-nine at this writing, (1873.) The whole number of its membership, from its organization to the present, is one hundred and seventy-seven. The meetings for the most part were held in the stone school house in Dist. No. 3, until the completion of the church edifice.

Rev. Jonathan Wilson preached to them until August 28th, 1842, in connection with "father LaHatt," who labored with them more or less until 1850.

Rev. Levant Rathbun preached to the church two years: from April 1844.

Rev. Malcom Roberts preached from July 14, 1849, to some time in 1850. Since then they have had the ministrations of Rev. C. B. Read, John Haladay, O. L. Crittenden, W. R. Connelly, Alonzo Frink, Marion A. Wixon, Daniel E. Burt and J. W. Davis.

Others occupied the desk for short periods, and amongst them Rev. C. B. Keyes. Lemi Bartholomew was licensed to preach by the church May 20th, 1843, and he "improved his gift" at intervals until 1860.

Immediately after the formation of the "branch," the propriety of building a place of worship was earnestly discussed,

and a subscription was drawn, March 17th, 1842, for the purpose of testing the feasibility of the enterprise. There being no legally organized society, by the terms of the subscription the subscribers were authorized to elect a building committee, who should act as trustees. On the 20th of April following the subscription did not exceed \$475.00; but at a meeting held that date, it was "voted to build a meeting house according to the plan subscribed to, and that Lemi Bartholomew, Daniel M. Farington and Edwin W. Farington be a building committee and trustees for the present year." No farther advance seems to have been made until after the legal organization of the society September 12th, 1842, which took place at the school house in Dist. No. 3, their usual place of worship, Ithamer Crouch and Ichabod Russell presiding. The society there formed was to be known as "The West Baptist Society of Portland, Chautauqua Co., N. Y." The first trustees were the same chosen in April previous. The act of incorporation was acknowledged before Hon. F. H. Ruggles of Fredonia, and recorded Oct. 4th, 1842. at page 28 of religious societies. At this meeting it was again "voted to build a meeting house on the contemplated spot." More than five hundred dollars were yet needed, yet such was the anxiety manifest, and the confidence of the society in their ability to build the house, that they resolved as above stated and at once set about the work. Notwithstanding the meager show with reference to material aid, through the active and energetic efforts of the trustees and a few others, the present brick edifice, standing on the southerly portion of lot 41, T. 5, was put up the same fall, and the next season finished and dedicated. The land upon which it stands was purchased of Daniel M. Farington for \$75.00. The brick work was done by Godfrey Bryant of Westfield, and the carpenter and joiner work by Lemi Bartholomew and E. W. Farington. The parsonage lot upon which was an old frame building, was purchased of the heirs of Stephen

Pratt. The present parsonage was built in 1867. The sheds in the rear of the church edifice were built at private expense.

This church and society deserve to live and prosper, and doubtless will, if they but keep in view the great end of their associated existence.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Universalist Church and Society.

A compact, or agreement by a number of members of this faith in town, was made and signed at the house of Simon Burton, at the mouth of "Slippery Rock Creek" on the 21st of September 1821. The paper then presented, and signed by fourteen persons, informally creating a society of the order, was as follows:

"We the undersigned, believing in the universal goodness of God to man as revealed in the person of Jesus Christ our Lord, believing also that it is essentially necessary for our immediate happiness and for the declarative glory of God that we live sober, righteous and godly lives, and for which we have our full reward in this world, but to be saved from sin is the work of God and not man, in whom we have the strongest faith, and confidence in his promises, that in the dispensation of the fulness of time he will gather together in one all things in Christ, both they which are in heaven and they which are on the earth, even in Him: and as we feel desirous for the promotion of brotherly love and friendship among men, and wishing to increase the upbuilding of the Redeemer's kingdom: and as we believe the preaching of the Gospel, which is glad tidings of great joy which the angels declared should be to all people, is both necessary and salutary: do for these purposes unite and associate ourselves together by the name and title of the First Univer-

salist Society in Portland, and pledge ourselves to adopt, support and abide by the following articles, viz :

Art. 1. The first meeting of the society shall be on the 24th of September 1821, and annually on the same day hereafter at such places as shall be agreed upon at a previous meeting.

The business, when met, shall be to elect one or more trustees, who are to take charge of the concerns of the society; and a clerk who shall record the proceedings in a book provided for that purpose.

Art 3. The said trustees shall have power to call a special meeting of the society at such time and place as they shall think proper by giving six days previous notice.

PORTLAND, September 21st, 1821."

(Signed)

Simon Burton.	Willard Burton.
Oliver Spafford.	Hiram Burton,
Harry Mumford.	Moses Joy.
David Joy,	Walter Mumford.
Ahira Hall,	Zimri Hill.
Samuel Beach, 2d.	Slapp Hovey.
Lyman Doolittle.	James Charter.

In accordance with the provisions of the above, a meeting was held on the 24th of the same month, and a board of trustees and a clerk chosen. Meetings for the next year were occasionally held at the house of Simon Burton or the house of some other member. Not far from one year from the date of the first formation of the society, a church was formed with thirty five members mostly from the families of those first uniting in the compact, and baptism, the administration of the Eucharist, and other rites and ceremonies, and order of worship of a church of the order, were practiced for a number of years. The society did not own a place of worship, but held their meetings at first as stated above, in private houses, and afterward in school houses in various sections of the town.

On March 4th, 1824, a society was formed in accordance with the statute of April 5th, 1813, for the incorporation of religious societies, to enable the order to purchase and hold real estate, and for other purposes. The meeting was held at the house of Simon Burton, Harry Mumford and Simon Burton presiding. The name by which the society was to be known was, "The First Universalist Society in Portland." The first trustees elected were Simon Burton, Harry Mumford, Moses Joy, Willard Burton, Walter Mumford, Wm. Dunham, jun., Hiram Burton, Ahira Hall and Oliver Spafford. The act was acknowledged before Hon. Benjamin Evans, and recorded in the county clerk's office, March 5th, 1824.

After a few years, from neglect, the provisions of the statute in such cases failed to be complied with, and the society, as such, and the church also ceased to exist. Some years since, an effort was made to reorganize the church, but from causes not known to the writer the enterprise was never completed. Meetings however have been held with more or less frequency; and for the past eighteen years in the house of the M. E. Society at Brocton, as preachers have come upon the field. This being the state of things, the number really, or nominally belonging to the order in town, cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy.

The early preachers of the order holding service in town, as far as they can now be called to mind, were Caleb Todd, Lewis C. Todd, ——— Manly, T. C. Eaton, Joseph Eaton. Those more recently holding service were Stephen Rorapough, C. C. Richardson and L. E. Rexford.

The efficiency of the order in town is much impaired by the want of proper church and society organizations.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Protestant Methodist Church.

In the spring of 1858, a church of the Protestant Methodist order was organized at the school house in Dist. No. 11. near the residence of Isaac Howe, by Rev. O. C. Payne of Fredonia. This movement was for the convenience of members living in the vicinity, and at an inconvenient distance from any place of worship of the order. The names of the original members were as follows: Wolcott Colt, Chandler Colt. Mrs. Merab Colt. Joel S. Farnham, Mrs. Lydia Farnham, Platt A. Lathrop, Lucy Lathrop. Collins Haight, Sarah Colt. Mrs. Nancy Porter. Cynthia Kelley and Mrs. Cornelia Howe. The preachers sent to the charge were Rev. O. C. Payne, Rev. William A. Sharp. Rev. A. S. Ostrand. Platt A. Lathrop was elected leader of the class. All the members are still living with the exception of Joel S. Farnham and Lucy Lathrop. No society was incorporated, and the church organization. after two or three years, was discontinued; not a single member at this writing remains upon the field.

Roman Catholic.—The Roman Catholic church has a representation in town of about thirty members, mostly Irish, but with what particular church organization they are connected is not known. They have no church organization in town. It is in contemplation however to erect a church edifice near Brocton Station. the present season. 1873.

Freewill Baptists.—A church of this order was formed on the south border of the town many years since, and a house of worship built on "Chautauqua Hill," within the town of Chautauqua: but the writer has learned very little definitely with reference to it. It ceased to exist probably twenty five to thirty years, since.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Brotherhood of the New Life.

Rev. Thomas Lake Harris, of Amenia, Dutchess county. N. Y., purchased, principally in 1867, nearly two thousand acres of farm lands in Portland, mainly on the lake border, for the purpose of establishing a branch of the order of the "Brotherhood of the New Life," an order to some extent known in Europe, but less in America. In this enterprise Mr. Harris associated with himself a few chosen friends, who, like their leader were enthusiasts in their belief. The association at present numbers above one hundred, but sixty-five or seventy however are now engaged upon their purchase: the balance finding their *use* in various sections of this country and in Europe. They live by themselves as far as possible, and are exceedingly reticent with reference to the association and its inner workings when approached by those outside, and will hold no converse with the simply curious. They are usually known as the "Harris Community," though they repudiate the idea of being a "community" as such. The fact of their being difficult of access excites curiosity, and is the occasion of much impertinent inquiry. The air and charm of mystery hangs over and about them: and what the world has learned of them is very little, and that in such conflicting statements that it has been impossible to form a correct opinion with reference to them or their mode of life. The association has gained considerable notoriety and prominence from the fact of its numbering among its members those "widely known in Theological, Literary

and Political circles;" and among these "Lady Oliphant and her son Hon. Lawrence Oliphant. Both are well known in the literary world; and Mr. Oliphant when he left England gave up his seat in Parliament, where he was a prominent and active member." "Mr. Harris is well known by his writings and otherwise. Formerly he was a successful and popular Universalist preacher in New York city; afterward a thorough investigator of Spiritualism;" and for some time a Swedenborgian. Some years since he visited England where he became well known as a preacher and writer; but eventually returned to America and established the "Brotherhood." Fearing that he might make statements entirely inconsistent with facts in speaking of the order, the writer addressed a letter to Mr. Harris, asking such information with reference to the association as he was willing to furnish for historical purposes, and very promptly received the following in reply.

SALEM-ON-ERIE, N. Y., April 13. 1873.

DR. H. C. TAYLOR:—Esteemed Friend:—In response to your recent favor permit me to reply as follows:

1. The purchase made by myself and friends in the town of Portland consists of something less than two thousand acres; principally of farm and vineyard lands, but inclusive of the plat at the junction of the Lake Shore and Alleghany Valley Railroad, where we are laying out a village which we have named Salem-on-Erie designing to make it an industrial and business center. These properties were secured mainly in the month of October 1867: about one half as a personal investment, and the moiety in behalf of the gentlemen interested with me in the enterprise. These lands, in part, comprise what is known on the old town maps as "the Diamond," and extend in length two miles on the shore of Lake Erie, being nearly contiguous to each other.¹

(1) These lands were purchased mainly of T. S. Moss, Mark Haight, H. A. Burton, Hiram Burton, John Dudley, Owen Powell, Ogden Bradley, Reuben Ogden, John Hardeburg, Simon Burton, Joseph Shaver, Henry Churchill, A. E. Lamont, W. M. Henderson, J. B. Fay, Chester Skinner, H. C. Taylor, Worthey Rolph, and Mrs. Caroline Hall.

Besides the usual operations in agriculture and vineculture, we are engaged, 1st in the wholesale pressing and shipping of hay;¹ 2d in the general nursery business;² in the manufacture and sale of pure native wines, more especially for medicinal use. Our product of wines is from fifteen thousand to twenty-three thousand gallons annually. Our principal cellar is of stone, arched and fireproof, one hundred and ten feet in length, and affording with the one adjoining, storage for about sixty-five thousand gallons of wine.³ At the village we also carry on a hotel and restaurant, and have just enlarged our operations by erecting a steam grist mill and opening an exchange for transactions in produce and general merchandize. We are at present laying out and planting a public park and gardens, and draining and improving as well as from time to time adding to the freehold estate. Thus far in brief of the mere material question.

2. As the religious principles held by myself and associates, and which form the grounds of our business relations and social co-operations afford a subject of very natural inquiry in the county, the more so, as we make no efforts to indoctrinate or proselyte,—a few words in reference to them may perhaps be not wholly devoid of interest.

We are connected by sympathy and general unity of purpose with a society, better known in Europe than in America, whose members have adopted the name of the "Brotherhood of the New Life," and whose one object is therealization of the noble christian ideal in social service. It is simply an effort to demonstrate that the ethical creed of the Gospel is susceptible of service as a working system, adapted to the complex and cultured nineteenth century, and containing the prac-

(1) They cut and secured in 1872 about one thousand tons of hay from their own premises, and purchased from outside parties about two hundred and fifty tons. Of this amount eight hundred and fifty tons were pressed and sent to market; the balance used by them and sold to parties near home.

(2) The "Chautauqua County Green Houses and Nurseries" situated at their village at the "junction" are quite extensive, and being yearly enlarged. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the whole admirably conducted.

(3) This part of their business is under the name of the "Lake Erie and Missonri River Wine Company." The grapes manufactured are in part raised by them, and in part obtained by purchase.

tical solution of the social problems of the age. In one sense the Brotherhood are Spiritualists:¹ in the fervid and intense conviction that the individual man has no real life in himself: that all life, and with it the virtues and energies of life are the result of a divine inflowing. Considering, first, that all real life is the continuous outgift of God, and second, that our Lord is that one true and living God; (whether right or wrong in their opinion) there is amongst them a practical faith in him as the sole Ruler, Actuator and Director. They are monarchists who recognize the Divine Man for their Sovereign.

In another sense the Brotherhood are Socialists. They consider that the practical fulfilment of the Gospel is in what may be termed "Divine-natural Society." From the present civilization, the aggregation of self-interests, they would evolve a noble form, "one pure and perfect chrysolite,"—the association of noble and cultured souls in every industrial and human service. They hold most fully, most vitally that "the worship of God is the service of humanity." If they revere in Christ, the Lord, they also accept in Him the Artisan.

Marriage, the Family and Property, that triad of institutions most menaced by the revolutionary and distinctive spirit of the age, are held by them of infinite authority and universal value. Of the first they believe that man and woman, two in one, made in the image of the Divine Spirit, perfect in eternity that holy relation that finds here its fit and beautiful expression in wedded love. Of the second they hold that restored to its divine purity and unselfishness, it builds the Home as the microcosm and nursery of the heavens. Of the third they consider that while communism has its transient use in crisis of reaction against a prevalent worldliness, yet that individual possessions, to men who hold all things in God and for His service in the neighbor, are indispensable, both as aids to

(1) But they reject the system of general mediumship and constant intercourse with the spirit world, as profitless, dangerous, and even profane. They accept Mr. Harris as their center, and believe that the will of Heaven is transmitted to them through him.

individual growth and means of public usefulness. In a word, the time-honored virtues, Faith, Loyalty, Honor, Purity and Obedience are believed by them to be of infinite present and real moment. While they do not reject the sacred observance of accustomed Religion, they believe in uplifting every avocation of life into a permanent Religious Ministration. Cherishing the faith of Scripture in individual regeneration, they hold that it is the function of regenerate man to regenerate society; that this work must be initiated and carried out by the entrance of the cultured, the prosperous, the gifted, as well as those of humbler state, into those employments which have been counted menial; and that those labors should be done from the inspiration of the Divine Love which have heretofore been performed from selfish greed or at the mere spur of material necessity. "See," said the ancient pagans, "how these christians love one another." It is the aim of the Brotherhood in all its many fields of action to reinstate that antique and eternal principle, not in demonstrative preachment but in a most unobtrusive yet demonstrated social fact. With kind regards, believe me respectfully yours.

THOMAS LAKE HARRIS.

The members have no permanent homes but remove from one place to another on their premises, as is best for their *uses* or their employment for the time, each being placed in a position for which he is best fitted. Mr. Harris has fitted up a fine residence near the lake which he has named "Vine Cliff." It is being tastefully surrounded by lawns, groves, gardens and an almost endless variety of flowering shrubs, vines and plants that render a stroll about the grounds delightful. It is beautifully situated and commands a lengthened view of the lake on the north, the Chautauqua hills rising in partially wooded slopes on the south, and seems to finely illustrate the sentiment concealed in the name chosen for their town. Sabbath service by Mr. Harris is usually held during the warm season, but at other times or when he is absent they have no public service, "but those who desire it observe Sunday with

singing and prayer. those who do not care to meet with the others, work if they feel disposed. for, as they say, since they neither work for themselves or for gain there can be no harm in it." They profess the "highest state of christianity in which each one will take more pleasure in doing some useful service for another. *from the love of it*, than in serving himself."

It is but just to say of the Brotherhood in Portland that in all respects they seem to be living out the principles of their order in their every day life and regard their religion as something to be put on and worn as a garment. Their deportment is most discreet and gentlemanly. and although their interests seem to center to a large extent in their association, they are excellent citizens.

CHAPTER XXX.

Mills, Tanneries, Asheries and other Industries.

Dunham's Saw-Mill.—Wm. Dunham is claimed to have built the first mill in the town of Portland, in the fall of 1816. Considerable discussion has been had whether this was the first mill, or the one built at Brocton by Moses Sage. Both parties seem to be sanguine in regard to priority of construction; but there is little doubt that the mill of Mr. Dunham was commenced first, and as little that the one built by Mr. Sage was the first put in running order and the first doing business. Mr. Dunham's mill was built on Dunham's creek on lot 32, T. 5. It was burned in 1818, 1833 and 1861, and each time rebuilt by the respective owners of the site. In 1850 it was rebuilt upon a site a few rods north of the original site by J. E. Harris. It is not now in operation.

Sage's Saw-Mill—Was built by Moses Sage on Slippery Rock creek at Brocton, near the west end of the dam of the grist mill in that place, in the summer and fall of 1816. It was the first mill in town doing business. [See Dunham's Mill.] Some years later it was sold to Dr. Daniel Ingalls, and in 1834 to J. C. Haight, who, with Harvey Williams, run it for two years, when it was discontinued.

Burton's Saw-Mill—Was built by Simon Burton, sr., in 1817 at the falls at the mouth of Slippery Rock creek. It was twice rebuilt by his son Hiram. The last is now standing but going to decay.

Fay's Saw-Mill—Was built on Fay's creek, on lot 42, T. 5. in 1817 by Hollis and Elijah Fay. The *mud sill* is said to be still in place. In 1819 it was removed to a point near the lake by Hollis Fay where it was run for a number of years. Some remains of it are still to be seen.

Ogden's Saw-Mill—Was built by Oliver Spafford about 1820 on Slippery Rock creek about half a mile from its mouth and rebuilt by Willard Burton and Samuel Millett some years later. It is now entirely removed.

Burr's Saw-Mill—Was built on lot 2, T. 5, by Daniel Vail, in 1821. Mr. Vail settled on this lot in 1816. The mill was located on the west branch of Slippery Rock creek and on the site of the mill now owned by Lloyd Burr. Mr. Burr purchased the property in 1834 and still owns it. The mill was burned in 1839 and again in 1844 but at once rebuilt. It is still in operation.

Taylor's Saw-Mill—Was built by Reuben and Erastus Taylor in 1824 on Correll's creek, on part of lot 35, T. 5. It was located twenty rods north of the track of the L. S. R. R. on land now owned by E. B. Taylor. It was in operation eighteen to twenty years. Some remains of it are yet to be seen.

Nathaniel Fay's Saw-Mill—Was built on the farm of Mr. Fay on the west branch of Slippery Rock creek, in 1824. Its location was a few rods south of the present residence of Franklin Fay. It was in operation sixteen to eighteen years. It is now entirely removed.

Evert's Saw-Mill—Was built in 1826 or '27 on the farm since owned for some years by Isaac Marsh, by Jesse Everts. Cephas Brainard and Luther Crosby. It was located on the head waters of Correll's creek. It was run but a few years. In 1841 the frame was removed to a site on lot 40, T. 4, known as Elliot's Mill.

Bacon's Saw-Mill—Was built on Slippery Rock creek sixty rods above the Brocton grist mill, on lot 13, T. 5, by Dr. Daniel Ingalls, in 1827 or '28. It was sold to Harvey Williams in

1837, rebuilt in 1847, in 1848 sold to Russel Furman and J. Deland and some years later to John Furman. It is now owned by Earl Bacon, who some years since introduced machinery for the manufacture of horse rakes which is still in operation.

Goodsell's Saw-Mill—Was built by Robert Leavitt on Fay's creek, southwest part of lot 39, T. 5, in 1829. It was for some years owned by Franklin Goodsell, who introduced a lathe for turning broom handles. It is now owned by Homer J. Skinner.

Dalee's Saw Mill—Was built by Field for Waterman Dalee on Slippy Rock creek, on east part of lot 13, T. 5, above the mill of E. Bacon, in 1829. It was an entire failure. The heavy snows of the winter of 1829-30 broke in the roof and it was never repaired. The entire cost was \$400.

Elliott's Saw-Mill—Was built by Oliver Elliott in 1819 or '20 on the head waters of Fay's creek, on lot 40, T. 4. It was rebuilt in 1851 by Henry Mosher, who sold it in 1842 to Hiram Arnold. Mr. Arnold removed it to south part lot 33, T. 5.

Dalee's Saw-Mill, No. 2—Was built in 1832 by John and Waterman Dalee on southeast part of lot 13, T. 5, on land now owned by John Knickerbocker. It was built on the east branch of Slippy Rock creek but run by water from the west branch. It was afterward owned by various parties and among them Samuel, James and H. B. Crandall. It is now entirely removed.

Fletcher's Saw-Mill—Was built in 1832 by Robert Leavitt on Dunham's creek, on lot 26, T. 5. It has since been owned by various parties and now by C. A. Fletcher. It is still in use.

Coney's Saw Mill—Was built at the upper falls on Slippy Rock creek, north of Brocton, in 1835, by Solomon Coney. In 1847 it was sold to J. C., M. W. and G. H. Richardson; in 1851 to J. C. Richardson, by whom a steam power was introduced in 1854. In 1857 the steam power was removed and the

property sold to John Dudley. The mill at this date (1873) is entirely removed.

Jewett's Saw-Mill—Was built one-fourth of a mile from the mouth of Correll's creek by George R. Jewett in 1836. It was run from twelve to fifteen years. Some years later it was occupied by Thomas Judd as a manufactory for horse power wood mills and afterward by Earl Bacon in the manufacture of horse rakes. It is now in ruins.

Bigelow's Saw-Mill—Was built by Lawson T. Bigelow on the east branch of Chautauqua creek, on lot 52, T. 4, in 1837. A flax machine, a planing machine and a box factory were added in 1843. It is not now in operation.

Hull's Saw Mill—Was built in 1840 by Perry, Delos and Ferdinand Hall on the east branch of Chautauqua creek, on lot 52, T. 4. It was afterward owned by Delos, then by Levi, then by Henry L. Hall, and now by John Clark.

Richardson's Saw-Mill—Was built near the mouth of Little Canadaway creek in the northeast part of the town, on lot 8, T. 5, by J. C. Richardson in the winter of 1840-41. It was run to 1847 when it was sold to Samuel Johnson. It is now entirely removed.

Arnold's Saw-Mill—Was the *Elliott saw-mill* removed from lot 40, T. 4, to south part lot 33, T. 5, in 1842. It was burned in 1844 but rebuilt the same year. It was run to 1853 when it was discontinued.

Robbins' Steam Saw Mill—Was built by Daniel Robbins on lot 8, T. 5, in 1848. It was burned August 30, 1851, but rebuilt in 1854 by Willard Robbins. It was afterward owned by various parties and about 1857 the steam power was removed to some point in Pennsylvania and the mill discontinued.

Jewett's Steam Saw-Mill—Was built by George R. Jewett in 1849, on the northwest part of lot 25, T. 5, at Portland Center, in connection with a steam grist mill and run by the same power. It was discontinued in 1852.

Fay & Goodrich's Steam Saw Mill—Was built by George

R. Jewett on lands of J. B. Fay and D. G. Goodrich, part of lot 14, T. 5, in 1852. The motive power was a steam engine removed from the steam grist and saw-mill at Portland Center. The mill was burned a few months later and never rebuilt.

Wheeler's Steam Saw-Mill—Was built by Elijah Wheeler in 1868, on lot 26, T. 5, near Portland Center. It was run but a few months. The boiler is still in place.

Crandall's Steam Saw-Mill—Was built and put in operation on North Division street, Brocton, by Samuel Crandall in 1871. It is still running and doing a good business.

Whitcher's Saw-Mill—Was built in quite an early day on the east branch of Chautauqua creek, on lot 60, T. 4, but by whom built or when the writer has not been informed. It is now in ruins.

Burton's Grist-Mill—Was built by Simon Burton, sr., in 1817, at the mouth of Slippery Rock creek. The water in the lake at that date was from three to four feet lower than at the present and the beach could be traversed from the mouth of the creek to Van Buren point. Mr. B. set his mill on the beach below the falls on ground now covered by water, too near for safety, and although a breakwater was built for its protection it was soon destroyed. While it was in operation it was a great convenience to the settlers. It was the first of its class in town.

Coney's Grist-Mill—Was built by Solomon Coney a few rods below the falls on Slippery Rock creek, on northeast part of lot 21, T. 4, in 1823. It was not a large mill but did good business for the settlers for several years, how many is not now remembered. Some of the remains of the building are still to be seen, and near by the "native burr stones."

Godfrey's Grist-Mill—Was built on Correll's creek, on southwest part of lot 31, T. 5, by Alanson and Stafford Godfrey, in 1829. The mill proved a failure from lack of water and other causes and was sold in 1840 or '41 to George Stoning, who converted it into a mill for the manufacture of *course paper* and *book board*. Some years later the building was removed

by E. B. Taylor to its present position near the line of the L. S. R. R. and the manufacture of *book board* continued. A few years since a flax machine was placed in the building by David Bacon and used for two or three years only.

Vanloven's Mill—Was originally built by Dr. S. Pomeroy and — Lowell on lot 39, T. 5, in 1829 or '30. It was a small mill for grinding corn and feed. It was sold to Martin Everett and repaired in 1845. G. M. Taylor bought it in 1848 but sold to Mr. Vanloven in 1849. It is still in operation.

Brocton Grist-Mill—The original mill was built by John C. Haight and Harvey Williams in 1836, at a cost, including the tannery attached, of \$4,000. It was owned by various parties until about 1853 when it was purchased by R. S. Morrison and in 1855 the building of the steam mill at Portland Center was removed by him and placed as an addition and the whole put in good order at a cost of \$8,000. It is now owned by Wm. Whaland.

Portland Center Steam Mill—Was built in 1848 by Geo. R. Jewett, on northwest part of lot 25, T. 5, near the present residence of R. D. Fuller. It was discontinued in 1852 and the steam power removed to a saw-mill of Fay & Goodrich's. The building was sold to R. S. Morrison in 1855 and removed by him and attached to the Brocton mill where it now stands.

"Brotherhood" Steam Mill—Was first set in operation at Salem-on-Erie (Brocton station) in the winter of 1872-3 by the "Brotherhood," principally for grinding feed, which is furnished in large quantities. It seems a fair investment.

TANNERIES.

Parker's Tannery.—The first tannery in town was built by James Parker on the farm of David Eaton, northeast part of lot 37, T. 5, in 1807. It was but a small and rude affair: the vats were dug from the trunks of trees and placed in a ravine southeast of the residence of Mr. Eaton and the *beam house* was a log shanty. It was occupied less than two years, Mr. P. removing to the *crossroads*. Some remains of this tannery with remnants of hides are still to be seen.

Tower's Tannery.—Mr. John Tower “started a tannery” on the southwest corner of lot 34, T. 5, next west of the farm of J. McFadden, about 1820. This also was a small affair but was continued for several years.

Kinne's Tannery.—Was built probably in 1826 on lot now owned by J. H. Haight and Linus Burton, in Brocton. He sold to Joshua Jackson in 1830 or '31. Remains of the vats may yet be seen.

Brocton Tannery.—Was built by J. C. Haight and Harvey Williams in 1836, on part of lot 13, T. 5, in connection with the south portion of the grist-mill. It was occupied by them but a few years. Mr. Williams selling his interest to Mr. Haight. It has since been owned by various parties and at present by J. N. Porter and J. H. Haight.

Carding Machine.—The first and only carding machine of this town was put in operation at Portland Center, in 1825, by Orrin Ford, the first proprietor of the Laona Woolen Factory, since converted into a Paper Mill. The building stood a few feet north of the residence of R. D. Fuller, on lot 25, T. 5, and is now occupied by George Couchman as a barn. The first roll was carded by Jared Risley that year. The establishment was afterward owned by G. R. Jewett and occupied by Vincent Dunn. The motive power was a spring of water now to be seen on the premises of S. S. Jones, a few rods north of his house. It was conveyed a portion of the way in pump logs.

Cheese Factory.—Was established by Dea. A. L. Blowers, in West Portland, on lot 38, T. 5, in 1866, at a cost of \$2,000. [See Table of Agricultural Products.]

Cider Mills.—The first mill of this class was built by Calvin Barnes in 1824, on a rise of ground southeast of the residence of J. S. West, on lot 33, T. 5. The building is now occupied by Mr. West as a horse barn.

The second of this class was built by Dea. Elijah Fay in Brocton, in 1830. It is still standing. -

Potteries.—[See Biog. Sketches No. 220.]

Millwrights.—The first of this class settling in town was Solomon Coney in 1815, the second Simon Burton in 1816.

Book Bindery.—A Bindery was established at Centerville, by Vashni Millet in 1844, in the building now occupied by G. W. Munger as a blacksmith shop, and for some years by D. Tallman as a tavern and dwelling. It was removed to Fredonia, this county, in 1848. Mr. Millet now lives in Wisconsin.

Blacksmiths.—The first mechanic of this class settling in town, it is believed, was Luther Crosby, in 1816. He was a gunsmith, but worked at blacksmithing for the accommodation of settlers. [See Biog. Sketches No. 69.] As far as known the second doing business in town was Simon Burton, jun., also in 1816. His shop stood near the mouth of Slippery Rock Creek. Wm. Cotton settled on lot 47, T. 4, in 1817, and was a blacksmith. [See Biog. Sketches.]

Wagon Maker.—It is conceded that Cotton Nash, the first settler of Centerville, was also the first wagon maker settling in town. [See Biog. Sketches.]

Shoemaker.—The first of this class in town was David Eaton, though it was not engaged in as a business, being made subservient to the great business of every settler, clearing land. Many of the settlers kept a few tools and did their own cobbling. The first doing a regular business is not known.

ASHERIES.

1. *Coney's Ashery.*—Most of the settlers had their leaches and kettles for the manufacture of Black Salts from the ashes made in their fallows, but as far as now remembered but three establishments for the manufacture of pot or pearl ashes were ever put in operation in town. The first was by John R. Coney in 1818. This establishment stood on the north side of the main Erie road in the hollow between Brocton and Portland Center, very near the line of the B. C. & P. R. R. on southeast part of lot 26.

T. 5. A pearling oven was attached, and Coney's Ashery was the great center for the trade in ashes, until about 1828 or '29, when the business was given up by him. A large quantity of ashes is still to be seen there.

The products of this establishment were sold for the most part to Walter Smith, at first of Fredonia, but afterward of Dunkirk.

2. Abial Silver established an ashery for the manufacture of potash only, on the south part of lot 34, T. 5, land now owned by Henry S. Munson, in 1830, which he run for two years. It was continued by Wm. Curtis for two years, when it was allowed to "run down."

3. *Morrison's Ashery*—was established by R. S. & O. Morrison, on S. Div. St. Brocton, on the site of the present residence of D. L. Brown, in 1843, and was run for about ten years. A pearling oven was attached, and during the last two years an effort was made to manufacture saleratus (Bi Carb. Pot.) but with imperfect success.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Distilleries.

In the early days of the country whisky seemed to be a necessity. It entered into the economy of nearly every household arrangement. Until 1817, most of it was brought from Pennsylvania, and "Pittsburg forty rod whisky" was a cognomen in common use. The first distillery built in the town, was by Ethan A. Owen, in 1817, on part of lot 53, T. 4. The track of the B. C. & P. R. R. passes over the spot, a few rods south of Prospect Station, on the farm now owned by Wm. Arnold.¹ It was but a small affair, but answered the purpose; was run but a few years. Elisha Arnold who afterward owned the farm was a distiller, but his place of business was in Westfield. The second distillery built in town was by Simeon Whitcomb and Orris Perkins in 1819, on a farm now owned by David Granger on lot 41, T. 5, in the orchard north of the West Baptist church. This also was a small affair, running but from three to five bushels per day. It was in operation probably but two years. The third of this class was built in 1824 or '25 by Silas Houghton near the falls in Slippery Rock Creek, on lot 21, T. 5, which he ran for two or three years, and sold to Solomon Coney in 1827, who continued the manufacture for a few years later, how long is not remembered. No other

(1) This spot was the scene of that fearful railroad accident, or "Prospect Horror" of December 24th, 1872, where twenty persons, possibly more, lost their lives and others were seriously injured.

manufactory of this class was ever put in operation in town, with the exception of a small one for the distilling of brandy by Ryckman, Day & Co., in Brocton. This is not at present in operation.

After the first few years of the settlement of the town grain was plenty and cheap; rye selling for from fifteen to seventeen cents per bushel, and corn in proportion. Whisky sold for from twenty to twenty-five cents per gallon, a strong contrast to the price for which it is now sold, \$2.90. But a small proportion of the grain raised was distilled or used here; large quantities were conveyed to various localities and exchanged for liquor or store-pay, very little money entering into the arrangement.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Taverns.

In the "good old days of honesty and singleness of heart," so often the subject of reference in these later years, spirituous liquors were largely used by the whole population. Whisky was the rule and abstinence the exception. Notwithstanding this freedom of use, it was thought as necessary to restrict or regulate its sale then as now. The license law in force at the first settlement of Portland, and for many years after, was enacted in April 1801. Its provisions were nearer the provisions of the present law, with reference to the granting of licenses, than any since enacted. All licenses were granted by a board in each town called Commissioners of Excise, composed of the Supervisor and two justices of the peace. The Supervisor could in no case be excused from signing a license if one had been granted by the board, otherwise it would be of no validity. The idea of a tavern always carried with it the idea of a place for the sale of strong drink. The requirements of the law with reference to moral character, accommodations &c. were the same, nearly, then as now, and if a man proposing to keep a tavern could satisfy the board with reference to these particulars, he was granted a license to sell spirituous liquors under five gallons, and for which he must pay from five to thirty dollars at the discretion of the board. In some of the larger cities from five to

fifty dollars was charged. The applicant was obliged to pay seventy-five cents to each of the commissioners for granting the license. Safeguards were thrown about the system and penalties attached to violations, but in most cases they were practically disregarded.

1. *James Dunn's Tavern*: 1808.—The first tavern opened in town was by Capt. James Dunn, on the ground now occupied by the house of John Dudley, on the Dunn farm, part of lot 30, T. 5, in 1808. The road then passed on the south side of the house. Mr. Dunn was from Pennsylvania and arranged his buildings in true Pennsylvania style of those days, and in fact the present to some extent, a separate building for each department, dining, cooking, lodging and storeroom. In 1811 he added a large log building for a bar room. His first license was granted by Arthur Bell, as Supervisor, and John McMahan and Perry G. Ellsworth as justices. Mr. Dunn was well fitted for an inn-keeper and provided substantial if not luxurious fare for those favoring him with a call. Mrs. Dunn was well skilled in the culinary art of the times, and acceptably catered to the appetites of her guests. To the weary traveler "Dunn's Tavern" was in fact an acceptable "lodge in some vast wilderness." It was continued for many years, but the time of its discontinuance is not remembered. It was a rallying point for some years.

2. *Ingersoll's Tavern*: 1809.—Peter Ingersoll opened a tavern in a large double log house on the McKenzie farm on part of lot 41, T. 5, in 1809. His first license was granted by Thomas Prendergast as Supervisor, and John McMahan and Perry G. Ellsworth as justices. This house was a rallying point for that region. Mr. Ingersoll kept this tavern until 1816, when he sold to Joseph Cass. Mr. Cass continued until 1818 when he removed to the house now on the farm and continued it as a tavern until 1821. Afterward it was occupied by various parties, and amongst them

Leman Averill, J. Boardwell, —Blood, T. Klumph, and others. When it was discontinued is not remembered.

3. *Barnes' Tavern*: 1811.—Daniel Barnes opened a tavern in 1811, in a log house a few feet east of the house now owned and occupied by A. B. Post, on central part of lot 4, T. 5. It was kept open for several years after the close of the war of 1812. The first license was granted by Matthew Prendergast as Supervisor. The tavern was kept by no other person.

4. *Williams' Tavern*: 1811.—Wm. Berry purchased of the administrator of the estate of Nathan Fay, the farm now owned in part by Lincoln Fay, part of lot 25, T. 5, and opened a tavern the same year in a log house nearly on the ground occupied by the house of Mr. Fay. His first license was signed by Matthew Prendergast as Supervisor. In 1812 Mr. Berry rented his house to David Joy. Two months later it took fire and burned down. By direction of Mr. Berry, Mr. Joy built a frame house the same season, the first frame house occupied as a tavern in town. This frame is still standing on the farm of Jonas H. Martin half a mile south of its original site. Henry Abell purchased the property in 1814, and sold it to Richard Williams in 1815, who kept it as a tavern until 1822, the time of his death; renting it however a portion of the time to R. Goldsmith, — Nims, and possibly one other. The family of Mr. W. continued the tavern until 1825, when it was sold to widow Abigail Fellows, who kept it for a year in connection with her brother Jacob Light, and for five years by the aid of her sons, or to 1831, when it was discontinued.

5. *Joy's Tavern*: 1814.—David Joy erected a two-story frame house on the ground now occupied by the house of W. W. Pettit on southwest part of lot 19, T. 5, in 1814, and occupied it as a tavern the same season. He sold to Wm. Harris, sen., in 1817, who kept the house until 1826, when it was purchased by Jared Risley, and occupied for one year. It

was afterward occupied by Reuben Snow, Thomas Ensign, Andrew Matthewson and others.

6. *Smith's Tavern*: 1815.—Martin Smith opened a tavern in the frame house built by Jeremiah Potter in 1812, probably in 1815. (See Biog. Sketches.) How long it was continued is not definitely known, but probably to 1819 or '20.

7. *Joy's Log Tavern*: 1817.—Early this year David Joy and his son Moses occupied a log house as a tavern, on the ground where now stands the house of H. A. S. Thompson, north part of lot 19, T. 5. There was very little travel on this route, but as an old settler said with reference to it, "such a place was necessary, although in the woods, on account of the many loggings and log house raisings through the country, as a depot for whisky." How long it was kept is not known. [See Biog. Sketches, David Joy.]

8. *Coney's Tavern*: 1822.—John R. Coney opened a tavern in the house now standing on the "Coney farm," northwest part lot 19, T. 5, in 1822, which he kept until 1835. In 1834 he built the tavern house at Centerville, and occupied it the next year. In 1849 he sold to Curtis Wilbur. It was afterward occupied by Caleb Griswold, S. C. Riley, and M. G. Barber. Town meetings have been held in this house since it was opened. It was discontinued in 1863.

9. *Sage's Tavern*: 1824.—Moses Sage opened a tavern in the house now owned and occupied by J. N. Porter, on north part lot 13, T. 5, east of Brocton, in 1824, which he continued until 1830. The town meeting of 1827 was held here, and an exciting discussion and a closely contested vote with reference to the place of holding the next meeting was had which resulted in the resolution "to hold it at the house of Henry Abell" at the *Cross Roads*. At the meeting in 1828 the old and vexed question was again discussed and a vote obtained to hold it at a point where the house of O. J. Greene now stands, on south part of lot 34, T. 5. (See page 25). The exasperation occasioned by this vote was

the occasion of the erection of the town of Westfield.

10. *Martin Coney's Tavern*: 1828.—The house now owned by O. J. Greene, on south part lot 34, T. 5, was built in 1828 by Martin Coney, opened as a tavern the following winter or spring, and which he kept until 1832. It was occupied in 1833 by R. K. Barnes and by Wm. Curtis in 1834. It was discontinued in the spring of 1835. The first town meeting of the present town was held here in April 1829.

11. *Williams' Tavern*: 1830.—Harvey Williams opened a tavern in a building standing on the ground now occupied by the dwelling of W. C. Warner, east of Brocton, which he continued until 1835. It was afterward occupied by S. S. Hawkins, C. D. Hadden, and lastly by O. D. Hadden.

12. *Brown's Tavern*: 1830.—The house upon the farm of E. P. Wilson, on lot 38, T. 5, was built in 1830 by Robert Leavitt, and opened as a tavern by him. In 1832 it was sold to Rodolphus Brown, who continued it to 1836 or '37 when it was discontinued.

13. *Tallman's Tavern*: 1832.—The building now occupied as a blacksmith shop at Portland Center by G. W. Munger, was built in 1832 by Robert Leavitt and at once opened as a tavern. Mr. L. sold in 1834. It was occupied by Oliver Coney about 1836: and some years later by Darius Tallman who kept it until 1855 when it was discontinued.

14. *Minton's Hotel*: 1833.—That portion of the building now owned and occupied C. S. Ogden, on the northeast corner of Main and N. Div. Sts. in Brocton, as a dwelling, was built for a tavern in 1833 by Milton Jones and D. Howell, and occupied by them in the fall of the same year. In 1836 it was sold to A. B. Holbrook, and occupied by Alfred Holmes. It was occupied by various parties up to 1868 when it was purchased by Mr. Ogden, and amongst them Zadoc Martin, Darius Tallman, J. H. Minton, A. J. Mericle, J. W. Crocker, Richardson and Ryan and others. Mr. Minton owned and occupied it for several years.

15. *Exchange Hotel*: 1837.—The north front of this tavern building standing on the southwest corner of Main and S. Div. Sts. Brocton, was built in 1835 by Samuel Hall and E. R. Southwick for a store and dwelling and occupied by them as such for one year. It was sold in the winter of 1836-'37 to A. B. Holbrook, who sold it to B. F. Post. Mr. Post enlarged the house in 1837 and opened it as a tavern. In 1838 it was occupied by Wm. Benjamin and father; in 1839 by ——— Langdon, and in 1840 by Porter Pemberton. Mr. Post sold the property to Russell Fitch in 1841, who sold to A. M. Hunt in January 1850. Mr. Hunt sold to Z. L. Goodsell in April 1865. The proprietors following were, U. S. Ladue, Darius James, Wm. Renouard, M. Francis, J. D. Love and D. Morey the present owner. The house has been kept as a tavern thirty-six years.

16. *Jones' Temperance House*: 1839.—The building now occupied by C. W. Haight as a store in Brocton, and the one occupied by A. J. Mericle, also as a store, were converted into a tavern from private dwellings, by E. L. Jackson and Milton Jones in 1839. It was occupied by them for two years, when it was discontinued until 1845, when it was kept by D. Tallman for one year, after which it was closed.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Temperance and other Societies

No public expression upon the subject of temperance in the county, in the form of a society, was had until the summer of 1829, when a county society was formed. In the fall of the same year the first society formed in the territory of the old town of Portland, and a correspondent thinks the first local society in the county, was formed at Westfield. Lincoln Fay, Isaac Durand and Robert K. Barnes from this town were present and became members. This movement aroused strong opposition and many honest minded persons held the whole movement to be an encroachment upon the liberties of the people and a step toward the union of the church and state. Societies soon formed in other sections and a town society for Portland in the winter of 1830-31, Lincoln Fay president, R. W. M. Dalee vice president, R. K. Barnes secretary, J. W. Morgan, Isaac Durand and others executive committee. Meetings were frequently held during the winter and spring and addresses delivered by H. L. Richmond of Westfield, now of Meadville, Pa., and member of congress from that district, Sylvester Randall of Fredonia, late Judge Randall of Illinois, Austin Smith of Westfield, David Eaton and others of Portland. The society was made auxiliary to the county society. A remarkable revival of religion in 1831 gave a fresh impulse to the temperance movement and a large amount of work was done. The society continued with varied success and one or two reorganizations until the inauguration of the Washingtonian movement. In this effort the key note to

success seems to have been struck. Throughout the county a gradual change in an incredibly short space of time came over the people and the masses not only adopted the practice of *total abstinence* but "publicly arrayed themselves on the side of temperance, integrity and virtue." In 1832 while the excitement occasioned by the efforts against the *ruling spirit* of the country was greatest Mr. R. K. Barnes attempted a *temperance raising* of a large barn at the then center of Portland, the barn now owned by O. Jerome Greene. Predictions were rife that not a stick could be moved without firstly a moving of the spirit. Such an effort was an encroachment upon old established customs and was met by strong opposition. "But the day of raising came, refreshments were ample, friends rallied in large numbers, and under the management of Martin Quigley the work was done and the company went home with steady steps."—[*Mrs. M. B.*] This was the second *temperance raising* in the county, the first taking place in Sheridan a few days previously. That or the next year a fourth of July celebration on temperance principles was had in the grove near the school house in district No. 8. David Eaton was president of the day and Grant Goodrich of Westfield, now Judge Goodrich of Chicago, orator. By these and other means a healthy public sentiment was established with reference to the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage. Of the pioneers of the temperance reform in town a correspondent writes: "There is one feature very marked in regard to them—they were true to the pledge. Many of them have passed away but they have left a record untarnished. Those who remain are nearly all true to the cause they espoused." Temperance efforts have taken varied shape from time to time from causes hard to define. One of the most efficient agents for good in this direction was a secret organization instituted in the hall of the house of O. J. Greene, on lot 34, T. 5, on the 2d of April, 1849. It was known as

Portland Division Sons of Temperance No. 510 of the State of New York. Their place of meeting was changed in the following June to an upper room now owned by Mrs. Traverse

in Brocton, and soon after to a hall in the building opposite the school house in Brocton, furnished by Mr. Linus Burton, which they occupied until the discontinuance of the Division in 1853. The charter members were Darwin G. Goodrich, M. P. Vanleuven, A. J. Abrams, Thomas Cushing, G. H. Townsend, O. N. Fay, Oscar Eaton, O. J. Coats, L. Clark, A. Bowdish, Geo. Wells. The first W. P. was O. N. Fay. The membership reached 120. Some of the best temperance work in town was done by this order.

Social Circle.—For the purpose of admitting females to a full participation in the duties and privileges of an organization of this class a new secret temperance order was instituted at Albany, this state, in July, 1856, called the "Order of Social Circles." A subordinate was instituted at Salem X Roads in *Temperance Hall* May 5, 1853. The first C. G., or presiding officer, was H. C. Taylor. The Circle was numbered *ten*. The following were charter members: J. B. Haywood, L. L. Lathrop, L. W. Richardson, C. W. D. Lathrop, C. W. Burton, A. E. Ogden, S. Burton, E. Elmore, O. L. Ogden, Alf. Burton, M. L. Ogden, James Thompson, J. W. Bowdish, John O'Hara, H. C. Taylor, Julia Haywood, M. R. Lathrop, Mary Haywood, C. C. Thompson, Harriet Bowdish, Elizabeth Elmore, Frances Taylor. Its membership reached sixty. It was a working order, but existed less than two years.

Good Templars.—A lodge of this order (another secret temperance organization) was instituted at Portland Center in the fall of 1854, but was discontinued after a few months' existence. J. E. Harris was the first W. C. T. Their place of meeting was the house opposite the tavern occupied by Asahel Peck. A second lodge of the order was instituted at the same place in the fall of 1868 which remained in working order until the spring of 1872. Their places of meeting were at the M. E. church, the hall of O. J. Greene, the hall of L. Douglass and lastly in the hall of Mr. Wm. Clark in the old M. E. church edifice. A lodge of this order was instituted at Brocton in the fall of 1868 but ceased to exist in the fall of 1871.

1871. These lodges numbered among their members some of the best material in town, and they were efficient agents in the great work of temperance reform and are entitled to a large share of credit in shaping public opinion with reference to it, but they failed eventually from the effect of those strong revulsions that invariably come over all associated effort in moral enterprises. At the present writing there is not a temperance organization in town other than so far as the various churches may be considered as such. Most of the members of the orders named, now living, as far as known, remain true to their obligations, and the town will compare favorably with other towns in regard to the status of the people on this question.

Masonic Order.—There are in town thirty-six members of this order belonging to lodges in other towns according to location, a part to "Forest" lodge, Fredonia, a part to "Summit" lodge, Westfield, a part to "Peacock" lodge, Mayville, and a few to lodges more remote. No lodge has as yet been instituted in town, the near proximity to the lodges named seeming to render it impractical.

Odd Fellows.—A lodge of this order was instituted at Salem X Roads, now Brocton, in the summer of 1849. Thomas Cushing was the first N. G. Its meetings were held in the hall of the Sons of Temperance. Its members numbered 66. Its charter was surrendered in 1852. It is not known that there is now a member of the order in town.

Bible Societies.—A society of this class has been formed in town on four occasions for the purpose of furnishing the Scriptures to every family in town not in possession of a copy. The first society it is said was formed in 1833, which as far as remembered, as also the next two formed, accomplished the object for which they were created. The last was formed in the summer of 1867, which, nominally at least, is still in existence. It was made auxiliary to the county society. What has been accomplished by or through it the writer has been unable to learn. The importance of such an organization it would

seem ought to prompt the best interests and energies of the whole moral and christian element in its behalf.

Anti-Slavery and other Benevolent Societies have existed in town at various times. No records were kept and nothing definite can be written with reference to them. Without doubt they had their influence on the public mind and the first to some extent aided in establishing the great principles of human liberty and civil and political equality that have since so revolutionized the sentiment of the whole country and wiped out the darkest stain upon our national escutcheon and the foulest blight upon the moral and christian sentiment of christendom.

Early Newspapers.—Very many of the settlers on leaving their early homes made arrangements with friends for the family paper after its perusal there. Occasionally one received it direct from the office of publication. It was always a welcome visitor. Until 1814 these papers were received through the office at *Canadaway* or at the *crossroads*. The first regular paper known to have been taken in town and sent from the office of publication, other than as above indicated, was the *Buffalo Gazette*, afterward called the *Buffalo Patriot*, by David Eaton and three or four others in 1811. The first *county* paper taken was the *Chautauque Gazette*, first published in Fredonia in 1817. In 1821, the year of its first publication, the *Fredonia Censor* was taken by a few, more largely the next year and afterward, until at the present (1873) the circulation is about one hundred. Of the religious papers the following only are remembered: The *Gospel Advocate*, a universalist publication which was commenced in Buffalo in 1822 by Rev. Thomas Gross, circulated largely in town, one of the proprietors, Mr. Simon Burton, an early settler, giving it his influence and earnest support. The *Methodist Magazine*, published in New York, was taken by Simon Burton, jr., and Elisha Fay as early as 1820 or '21, and possibly by others. From time to time other papers were taken but the names are forgotten.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Physicians.

From 1805 to 1808 it is probable that no physician was called by the few settlers within the present town of Portland. in fact none were within reach, and from 1808 to 1812 they were obliged to rely upon Canadaway, and from the latter date to 1824 upon Canadaway and the Crossroads for medical aid. Dr. Squire White came to Canadaway in the fall of 1808. He was a brother of Dr. Asa White, of Sherburn, Chenango county, this state, in whose office he commenced the study of his profession in the year 1800. He afterward went to Cherry Valley, Otsego county, and for a year was a partner with the celebrated Dr. White of that place, whose skill as a surgeon extended throughout the state. During his course of study he attended medical lectures three winters in New York city and was licensed to practice by the Chenango Co. Medical Society May 2, 1808. He taught school during the winter of 1808-9 in what is now the west part of Sheridan, this county. [See Early Teachers.] From this time forward he practiced his profession to the close of his life. The fact of his having practiced for many years over our sparsely settled region is well remembered by the older settlers of Portland. He was a man of excellent abilities and shared largely the confidence of the people. At this day he is often referred to by those who remember his eccentricities and his ability to divine the peculiarities of human character. He commanded the respectful consideration of the citizens of the town, as elsewhere.

as a man and a physician to the day of his death. He was the first regularly licensed physician settling in the county and was surgeon of the first regiment of militia organized in the county.

Dr. Lawton Richmond—Was the second physician doing business in and the first residing in the old town of Portland. He was the second licensed physician settling in the county. He was born in Kent county, R. I., August 17, 1784, and removed with his father and family to Herkimer county, N. Y., about 1794. By untiring energy he acquired a good English education and mainly through his own unaided efforts, and at his majority commenced the study of medicine and in due time was licensed by the proper authorities. He married Sally Townsend, May 23, 1809, and that summer removed to Chautauqua county near the head of Chautauqua lake, in the present town of that name. In 1812 he removed to the *ancient* crossroads, now Westfield, and continued the practice of medicine, and for five years traversed the entire region from the east line of Portland to the line of the state on the west. In 1817 he was induced to "sell out" and remove to southern Indiana, but owing to a series of hindrances and severe misfortunes he did not arrive at his destination until the fall of 1818. He eventually settled in the little village of Allensville, Switzerland county, then consisting of but a dozen log houses. The climate proving uncongenial and his health failing him he was obliged to seek again a location in the vicinity of the lakes and in 1828 removed to Rock Run, a short distance from Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1829 he returned to Westfield. There he practiced his profession until 1834 when he purchased a farm near Meadville, Pa., to which he removed. He died here in Nov. 1843.—[*Hon. H. L. Richmond M. C., Meadville, Pa.*] Dr. Silas Spencer, who was for some time a partner with Dr. R., says: "As a man, a christian and honest practitioner of medicine looking to the welfare of his patients rather than to their purses, he stood high above the reach of reproach." Dr. R. was a local preacher of the M. E.

order, an easy speaker and of deep religious convictions. He had the credit of having preached the first Methodist sermon ever preached in the county of Chautauqua. [See *M. E. Church.*]

Dr. Fenn Deming—Was the second physician settling within the old town of Portland and doing business within the present town. Dr. D. was from Connecticut formerly; came from Oneida county, this state, to the *crossroads* about 1814. He practiced but a few years, leaving the profession for the less laborious business of selling drugs, opening the first drug store at the *crossroads* some time previous to 1818. He was for some time surgeon in the U. S. army in the war of 1812. He was the first postmaster of the Westfield postoffice, established in 1818. He lived in Westfield but a few years, removing to Illinois where he died.

Dr. Silas Spencer—Was a native of Connecticut but came to the *crossroads* from St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in the fall of 1817. He was a man of ability and very soon obtained a good reputation as a practitioner, and after the removal of Dr. Simons in 1820 was the only physician in the old town of Portland for three years and did an extensive practice. Many of the older citizens of the present town of Portland often refer to Dr. Spencer and his arduous, self-sacrificing labors among the comparatively few settlers in town. He is still living at Westfield in the enjoyment of a green old age. (May, 1873.)

Dr. Marcius Simons.—Dr. Simons was a native of Massachusetts, but in early life emigrated to Chenango county, N. Y. He studied medicine firstly in Norwich, that county, afterward with Dr. Valentine Mott in New York city and attended lectures there. He came to this county and settled in Westfield in 1816. In 1820 he removed to Forestville, in 182— to Lodi, now Gowanda, but returned the same year to Forestville. In 1836 he removed to Buffalo, in 1838 to Fredonia, in 1845 to Silver Creek and in February, 1849, to Brocton. While living at Westfield he built the first *brick house* built in the county. He was one of the early practitioners

in the present town of Portland. A cotemporary says of him : "He was a man of good talents and acquirements and a good practitioner of medicine." He was an esteemed citizen. He died at Brocton April 6, 1865.

Dr. Carlton Jones.—Dr. Jones came to Westfield about 1823. He did less business in the present town of Portland than Dr Spencer, but was a man of skill, particularly in surgical practice : and became eminent in the treatment of inflamed eyes. He died in that place a few years since. His widow and one son still live in Westfield.

Dr. Daniel Ingalls.—Came to Portland from Springville. Erie county. N. Y., in 1824. He was the first physician settling in the present town. He had a large practice and became wealthy, but eventually failed, a victim of the speculation mania of 1836 and '37. He was a man of good skill in his profession. [See Biog. Sketches.]

Dr. Silas Pomeroy.—Dr. Pomeroy came to Portland in 1828, and settled on a part of lot 40, T. 5. He was what was termed a Botanic Physician, and was successful in the treatment of chronic diseases. [See Biog. Sketches.]

Dr. Aaron Wilbur.—Dr. Wilbur came to Portland from Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1828 : and for many years occupied the Price farm, now owned and occupied by Edward McGarrall. Although a practitioner for many years in other parts of the state, he never entered upon the duties of a profession in Portland. [See Biog. Sketches.]

Dr. James Ball.—Dr. Ball came to Portland from Allegany county, N. Y., in the spring of 1832. He at first occupied a house standing on the premises now owned by Wm. H. Bell on lot 33, T. 5, afterward a house now owned and occupied by Mrs. Salome Martin at Centerville : moving to Salem X Roads about 1835. In 1841 or '42 he removed to Michigan, where he died a few years later. He was a man of average skill in his profession, and is often referred to by the early settlers.

Dr. — Saunders.—Dr. Saunders came to Portland about

1837, and for some time occupied the house on Main St., Brocton, now owned by J. H. Haight. He remained in town but a few years, removing eventually to some point in Massachusetts. Although capable, he did not succeed well in his profession. Very little, definitely, seems to be remembered of him.

Dr. Swartwood.—Dr. S. came to Portland in 1839, and settled at Centerville. He taught a select school in that village in the winter of 1839-'40. Not receiving patronage as he expected, he left town within a year. "Whence he came or whither he went" is not now remembered.

Dr. — Barnes—Came to Portland about 1842 or '43; and for a few months occupied a house standing where the store of R. A. Hall now stands in Brocton. He stayed less than a year, leaving for "parts unknown."

Dr. — Marcum—Came to Portland about 1841. He was a practitioner of the Botanic system of medicine as then understood, and was particularly successful in the treatment of chronic diseases. He was a man of good ability, but unsteady habits. He removed to the south part of the county about 1847, where three or four years later, for causes not understood, he committed suicide.

Dr. Daniel Henn.—Dr. Henn came to Portland from Cherry Valley, this state, in 1838. He was a young man, and commenced here the practice of his profession. He boarded at the hotel of J. R. Coney. Early in 1839 he removed to Westfield, where he continued the duties of his profession until death, some years since. He was an ambitious, energetic man and a good physician.

Dr. Wm. G. Wolcott.—Dr. Wolcott came to Portland from Whitehall, Washington county, this state, in 1838. He lived after his marriage in the house now owned and occupied by Mr. E. Randall in Brocton. In 1845 he sold his property to Dr. James A. Hall and removed to Westfield, this county; but after one or two years returned to Whitehall where he died of consumption a few years later. He was Allopathic

in medical sentiment, but while living here adopted Homeopathy. He was an excellent man.

Dr. — Austin—Came to Portland in 1843 or '4. He was a young man and commenced here the practice of medicine. He had no family but boarded at the hotel of R. Fitch. He stayed but a few months. For causes not known he committed suicide at some point in the vicinity of James-town in this county.

Dr. James A. Hall.—Dr. Hall was a son of Ahira Hall, an early settler of the town of Portland. He studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Albina Hall, in the state of Maine; attended medical lectures at Bowdoin College at Brunswick, that state, and after practicing in Maine for six years removed to Salem X Roads in 1844 and continued his profession. In 1845 he purchased of Dr. W. G. Wolcott the house and lot in that village now owned by E. Randall, but sold some years later and purchased the house and lot on Main street now owned by J. H. Haight, and still later the house now occupied by the family. Dr. Hall was an active, energetic business man, a good practitioner and an excellent citizen. He died at Brocton April 8, 1866. [See war of 1861.]

Dr. Lemuel Clark.—Dr. Clark was born in Harbor Creek, Erie county, Pa. He studied the botanic practice of medicine and commenced the duties of the profession in Salem X Roads, now Brocton, in the spring of 1845, occupying the house and store now owned by J. E. White on the corner of Main and South Division streets. He attended medical lectures in the winter of 1849-50 at the E. M. Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio. He afterward practiced at Fredonia, Mayville and Summerville, in this county, and is now living on his farm in the town of Chautauqua. He was a successful practitioner and a good citizen.

Dr. — Rose.—Dr. Rose was an eminent practitioner of the botanic school, and came to Portland from Harbor Creek, Pa., with Dr. L. Clark in 1845. Being advanced in years, he did not engage in the active duties of the profession, doing

but an office business. One or two years later he returned to Harbor Creek. Few men of any school were endowed with a better faculty for the successful practice of medicine than Dr. Rose. He was a man of excellent qualities. He died many years since.

Dr. Thomas Cushing.—Dr. Cushing came to Portland from Cazenovia, this state, in the winter of 1848-9. He attended medical lectures at the Albany Medical College. He was a good practitioner and succeeded well in his profession. He bought and occupied the house in Brocton now owned by D. T. Taylor. Dr. Cushing removed to North East, Pa., in 185— and after a few years to Orleans county, N. Y., where he still resides.

Dr. Horace C. Taylor.—Dr. T. is a native of Franklin county, Massachusetts. He commenced the study of medicine at Fredonia, N. Y., in 1845; afterward studied at Salem X Roads, now Brocton, and attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, classes of 1848 and '49. He commenced the practice of the profession at Salem X Roads in July, 1849. He has ever shared in a reasonable degree the confidence of the people and is still engaged in the duties of the profession. He occupies the property on East Main street, Brocton, located by Hollis Fay in 1813.

Dr. ——— McIntyre.—Dr. McIntyre came into Portland in 185— from ————. He purchased the house on South Division street built by T. S. Moss some years since and now owned by Mrs. H. Kelley. He remained, however, but two or three years, removing to Wisconsin in 185—.

Dr. William Skinner.—Dr. Skinner was originally from Chenango county, this state; came from Sherman, in this county, to Portland in 1861. He was a cousin of Capt. Chester Skinner of Brocton. He was educated at Columbia College, New York city, and was engaged in the practice of medicine many years before coming to Western New York. He was a man of fair talents but infirm health. He died of consumption in 1866.

Dr. Herman J. Dean.—Dr. D. is a native of Lockport, New York, and completed his medical education at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He commenced the practice of the profession in Michigan but removed to Centerville, in this town, in May, 1857. He is a man of good abilities and succeeds well as a physician. He married Eda, a daughter of Mr. Lincoln Fay, and now owns and occupies the premises in Brocton so long owned and occupied by Capt. James Budlong.

Dr. Nathaniel H. Barnes—Came to Portland from Michigan in 1861 and for one year practiced in town, afterward removing to Jamestown, this county. He is a member of the Homeopathic school of practitioners. Dr. Barnes is also a clergyman and some years since relinquished medical practice for the pulpit.

Dr. Thomas C. Wilson.—Dr. W. is a native of New York city. He commenced the study of medicine at Stockton, in this county, in 1866. He attended lectures at Bellevue medical college in New York city and commenced the practice of the profession at Centerville, this town, in 1869. Dr. W. was four years in the U. S. army, war of 1861. He is a young man but by perseverance cannot fail of success.

NOTE.—It was the intention of the writer to give a short sketch of each clergyman that at any time made Portland a home, in a manner similar to that of physicians, but it has been found impossible to obtain the information necessary except in comparatively few cases, and the effort is reluctantly abandoned. They have been named, however, as far as possible in connection with the churches to which they belonged.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Merchants.

The first *store* opened within the bounds of the present town of Portland was by Thomas Klumph, a son of Augustus Klumph, in 1817, on the farm now owned by Chester Munson, north part of lot 37, T. 5. It was kept in a small room in one corner of his father's log house. Very few goods were kept and these were mostly of the Yankee notion class. A correspondent says that "a few yards of cloth, a handful of groceries, tobacco and pipes comprised the stock mostly." A perambulating German peddler might have carried away the whole concern upon his back. Mrs. Samuel Munson says that the first looking glass she ever owned she bought at this store. A glass was a luxury in those days. This store was but a small affair but was the first attempt at selling goods in town and was often a convenience to the settlers. It was discontinued after about two years.

The second store in town was opened in 1830 by Abial and Frank Silver, in the west room of the house now owned and occupied by Cullen Burr as a dwelling, south part of lot 34, T. 5. The stock consisted of such goods as were usually found in pioneer stores. A good trade was established here. In 1832 they sold to Wm. Curtis and E. Tinker. The Silvers removed to Michigan. The store was kept by the new proprietors until 1834 when it was discontinued.

The first store opened in Brocton was by Dr. Daniel Ingalls and Joseph Lockwood in 1830. The building is still standing

on the southeast corner and owned by J. E. White and occupied by C. O. Furman. In 1832 or '33 the property was sold to B. F. Post, who also bought the goods belonging to Dr. Ingalls and continued the trade for a few years later. Mr. Lockwood removed his portion of the goods to Centerville. Various parties have since sold goods in the building and among them Chauncey Hulburt, H. A. S. Thompson, Thompson & White, Thompson & Wells and C. S. Ogden. A store was also opened here in 1836 or '37 by a firm from Rochester, but failing, the goods were sold to Harmon Smith and the trade continued for about one year later.

The north part of the hotel of D. Morey at Brocton was built in 1835 for a store and dwelling. The east room was used for the sale of goods by Samuel Hall and E. R. Southwick, the owners of the building, for about one year, when the building was sold and converted into a tavern. [*See Taverns.*]

The building now owned and occupied by J. B. Haywood as a store, on the northwest corner at Brocton, was built by E. R. Southwick in 1836 and occupied by him as a store. In 1837 it was sold and occupied by A. S. Moss and J. B. Fay as a store. In 1839 it was purchased by Ransom S. Morrison and occupied by him for the sale of goods to 1840; by R. S. & O. Morrison to 1845; by R. S. Morrison to 1846; by Morrison & Moss to 1858, and by R. S. Morrison to 1860. Various parties have sold goods in this building since and among them Rufus Haywood & James A. Hunt; J. A. Hunt, C. O. & G. Furman; G. Furman & J. B. Haywood; J. A. H. Skinner, and by the present owner in 1866 to the present.

In 1844 H. A. S. Thompson opened a store in the room so long occupied as a bar room in Ogden's building at Brocton, but removed to the southeast corner in 1848.

J. H. & W. L. Minton opened a store in Brocton in 1847 in a building standing west of the hardware store of R. A. Hall and now occupied by G. W. Thompson, on the north side of the street, as a market. They removed to the store now occupied by C. S. Ogden in 1849. After 1852 it was continued

by W. L. Minton, by Minton & Richardson and by W. L. Minton to 1863, when it was discontinued.

T. S. Moss & Mark Haight opened a store in Brocton in 1858; C. S. Ogden & J. A. Hunt in 1866; C. S. Ogden in 1867; D. Baker in 1867; Baker & Furman in 1868; C. O. Furman in 1870; A. J. Mericle in 1867; Mark Haight in 1870; Moss & Haight in 1871; E. Elmore, hardware, in 1864; Elmore & Thompson in 1866; Hall & Thompson in 1870; R. A. Hall & E. C. Ball in 1870, and R. A. Hall in 1873.

Thomas Klumph was the pioneer merchant of Centerville as he was of the town, opening a store in 1832 in the west room of the house on Main street owned by R. D. Fuller and nearly opposite the M. E. church. He continued the business until the fall of 1837 when he removed west. This house was built by two brothers by the name of Goodwin in 1831 and '32.

Joseph Lockwood opened a store at Centerville in a building a few feet east of the tavern house now owned by R. D. Fuller, in 1833. This building was afterward removed to the hollow east of Centerville and some portions of it eventually found a place in the house of George Couchman.

In 1835 Joseph Lockwood and David Somerman built the store building on the southeast corner at Centerville now occupied by the family of Asahel Peck, deceased, and occupied it as a store for about one year, when the goods were bought by Horace Lockwood and the trade continued for a year later. Lockwood sold to Harmon Smith, who sold to A. Abrams. S. C. Riley opened a store in 1845; S. C. Riley & Amos Barton in 1846; Amos Barton & Brother in 1850; Amos Barton in 1851; Curtis Wilbur in 1849; R. D. Fuller in 1850; P. Mericle & S. C. Riley in 1855, followed by A. Andrews and others, as — Griswold, F. Tower, P. Barber, Fuller & Townsend, Fuller & Barnhart, Fuller, Mericle & Barnhart, A. J. Mericle, J. Dunham, T. Rolph & Dodge, T. Rolph, I. Shattuck, Dr. T. C. Wilson, drugs, E. T. Harris and some others.

Various small grocery establishments have existed at various times but are hardly worthy of note.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Fruit—Fruit-Growing and Wine-making.

Portland occupies the center of one of the most important fruit-growing regions of the state. Its whole extent is well fitted for the growth of the apple, pear and peach; and all but a narrow strip on the south and a section in the southwest corner, admirably adapted to the cultivation of the grape and a large variety of the smaller fruits. It stands prominent in the front rank of towns, when considered with reference to the amount, variety and quality of the fruit grown.

Capt James Dunn's Orchard.—This was the first orchard of any kind set in town. Early in the spring of 1807 Mr. Dunn visited his former home in Pennsylvania, and on his return brought a small bundle of young apple trees from two to three feet in length. To save them he watered them in the small streams by the way as often as he watered his horse. Mrs. Dunn with her own hands set the first of these young trees in the place where it now stands, on the well known Dunn farm, and tradition has it that in after years she gathered the first fruit grown upon it, and the first of its kind matured in town. The balance of the orchard, very nearly as now standing, was set from those sprouts, and from trees grown from seeds then planted by Mr. Dunn.

David Eaton's Orchard.—In 1807 Mr. Eaton planted a nursery from seeds brought from his early home in Mas-

sachusetts. In 1809 he purchased one dozen young apple trees and commenced an orchard around his dwelling on lot 37, T. 5. A few of these are still standing: but the larger portion of the orchard as now seen was set from trees grown from the seeds planted in 1807. That year he planted pear seeds from which were grown trees that thirteen years after produced their first fruit, the first of the kind grown, not only in the present town, but in the county. "David Eaton's Pears" were both a novelty and a luxury. Four of these trees are still standing and producing fruit. These pears were of three kinds, the Harvest Bell, Harvest Pear and Madeline.

Elisha Fay's Orchard.—This orchard was set in part from a nursery planted by Mr. Fay from seeds brought by him from Massachusetts in 1807, and in part from one planted in 1813. Pear trees were also set, but few of them matured. This orchard is now owned by Geo. Smith, and stands on lands first settled by Mr. Fay, part of lot 25, T. 5. Mr. Fay claims the honor of introducing to Portland those standard varieties of apples, since become so famous, the Roxbury Russet, the R. I. Greening, and Spitzenburg; also the Baldwin and Sopsvine a little later, all from Massachusetts.

In 1820, *Inman & Tinney*, two men out of town, and largely interested in fruit growing, planted several nurseries on shares with landholders. Some of these were well cared for, while others grew up a mass of worthless sprouts. The one planted on the farm of John Quigley was one of the latter. One planted on the farm of Nathaniel Fay was one of the former, and furnished trees for some of the best orchards in the country. In 1824 and '25, fruit trees of various kinds were largely introduced from the nurseries of Wm. R. Prince of Long Island, through his agent, Rev. Charles LaHatt. The enthusiasm for nursery and fruit culture, since so prominent in the life of Mr. Lincoln Fay, began to be

manifest at this date. In his communication Mr. Fay says: "I read much on the subject, and introduced all the valuable varieties until I had tested one hundred and fifty varieties of apples, one hundred of peaches, besides all the other varieties adapted to a northern latitude. Most of them were a total loss, not more than one in ten of all tested have been propagated for sale." Mr. Fay has been a life-long market fruit-grower, has raised and sold trees on a small scale for forty years, "twenty five thousand trees being as many as he had growing at any one time." Of the variety and quality of fruit grown by Mr. Fay and also by all the principal fruit growers in town an estimate may be formed from the following extract from the letter of Mr. Fay: "I swept all the first premiums on fruit at the first U. S. Pomological Fair at Buffalo. Twelve states were represented. I really had, so said the judges, the best selected varieties found in any lot from any of the states, and they were obliged to award me the first premiums." Mr. Fay is still engaged in fruit growing, and although his nursery is on a limited scale, it is in fact, one of the finest in western New York.

Elijah Fay's Orchard.—Was set from seeds planted in 1813. It was set in part in 1815 and in part in 1817. The orchard was in bearing condition in 1821; seventeen and one-half bushels of apples being sold that year to thirteen of the settlers, no one venturing to purchase more than two and a half bushels. A large proportion of the trees in this orchard are still standing and in bearing condition, in all about ten acres. Pears were planted at the same time.

Nathaniel Fay's Orchard.—The nursery of Mr. Fay was planted from seeds in 1815, on the farm located by him, part of lot 12, T. 5, and largely increased in 1820. (See Elisha Fay's orchard). He furnished trees to settlers for many years. The orchard upon the farm, nearly as now seen, was set in 1820 or '21. A few trees were set before.

Pear trees were set at the same time, some of which are still living.

The orchard about the residence of the writer was set by Moses Sage in 1816. A few trees of the orchard of A. B. Post, by Daniel Barnes in 1814. A part of the orchard of Corington Barker in 1816. A few trees on the farm of H. A. Blowers, by Thomas Klumph as early as 1812; and a part of the orchard of Edward McGarrall, by John Price in 1812 or '13.

Orchards rapidly increased, and new varieties of fruit were introduced, so that at the present the town in this particular stands second to none in Western New York. A congenial soil and climate with proper manipulation have made the apple crop one of the most important raised in town, and large quantities are yearly sent to market, mostly to New York, Boston or other cities. The variety is large, but those relied upon for market are those already named.

Cherries and Plums were introduced very soon after the apple and pear, and are still grown extensively, and in their season are largely sent to the oil territory of Pennsylvania.

Since 1855 *Strawberries* have been largely cultivated, and have proved a source of large profit. Wilson's Seedling is the variety principally cultivated and upon which reliance is chiefly placed. Other varieties are largely cultivated, but less extensively. The oil territory of Pennsylvania, Buffalo and other eastern localities furnish a ready market.

Raspberries have been largely cultivated since about 1860, and find a ready sale in various localities, principally in the oil territory of Pennsylvania.

Peaches were first cultivated from the pits, planted in 1807 by Captain Dunn and others. Very little effort was necessary, the trees growing almost spontaneously and yielding prolifically. The fruit was at first small and inferior in quality, but was soon improved. It was usually the first fruit raised, and the crop was seldom a failure. The writer

well remembers that as late as 1827 the yield was so extensive that there was not even a nominal value in the market and hogs were turned into the orchards to fatten. Some of the earlier varieties were the Heath, Sergeant's Yellow, Early York, Kensington, Prince's Rareripec. These have mostly given place to improved varieties, as Hale's Early, Crawford's Early, and Hill's Chili. The Early York is still a leading variety.

For some years the peach has been a very uncertain crop from a disease of the trees, called the Yellows. Of its nature nothing is known. Its approach is insidious, and as yet no certain remedy has been found. It is, however, less prevalent than formerly. Other causes doubtless have their influence in rendering the crop uncertain, as the change in the climate and the blasting winds of early spring. Notwithstanding, there is seldom a year but some part of a crop of this luscious fruit is gathered.

Fay's Vineyard.—Dea. Elijah Fay has the honor of introducing to our climate and town that incomparable fruit, the grape. In 1818 he made an effort to introduce the native Fox grape from Massachusetts, but was not successful, the soil producing large vines but little fruit. In 1822 he obtained a few roots of Miller's Borgunda, Sweetwater and Hamburg varieties then popular, but with no better success. In 1824 he introduced the Isabella and Catawba, which proved to be well adapted to the soil and climate. The vines of these two varieties, covering a plat of ground no more than two by eight rods, were the only ones in town for many years, with perhaps an exception of a few on two or three farms or gardens. They were largely productive. The first wine made by Dea. Fay, was from grapes grown in 1830, from five to eight gallons, and was the first made from the cultivated grape in western or even central New York. Each year an addition was made until 1859, when the wine house of Fay, Ryckman & Haywood was built and put in operation. Until the winter of 1872-3 the old stocks of

these pioneer vines were strong and healthy, and each year sent forth a vigorous growth and have failed but twice of a crop of fruit since their first one in 1825. One of them had been trained a distance of one hundred and ten feet, and in 1871 yielded one hundred and sixty pounds of fruit. The severity of the past winter, 1872-'3, materially injured them and they are in part removed. The family have still a few gallons of the vintage of 1847. Probably three hundred gallons per year were made by Mr. Fay for the last four years of his life. His cellars contained one thousand five hundred gallons at the time of his death.

Wine House of Fay, Ryckman & Haywood—Was built in 1859 by Joseph B. Fay, Garrett E. Ryckman and Rufus Haywood on ground obtained of Dea. E. Fay at Brocton, consisting of a wooden structure one and one-half stories high, 30 x 50 feet on the ground, and with a double cellar, one beneath the other, of ten feet each in height. Facilities for the successful manufacture of wine were at once introduced and 2,000 gallons made the same fall. The success of Dea. Fay in the manufacture of wine had given an impetus to the culture of the grape, and at that date twenty acres would be a fair estimate of the area set and in bearing condition. Not until a few years later was it supposed that the heavy clay soil of the lake country or the shaley soil of the "side hill" was at all adapted to the culture of the grape and thus far it had been confined to the *gravelly belt*. The increase of fruit enabled the company to increase their manufacture from year to year and in 1865 the amount was 16,000 gallons. Their wines found a ready sale and from their excellent quality laid the foundation of the popularity of the present wine house of Ryckman, Day & Co. Mr. Fay retired from the firm in June, 1862. Ryckman & Haywood continuing the business until 1865. Their cellars had a storage capacity of 30,000 gallons. The expense of the concern, exclusive of storage, was \$2,400.

Lake Shore Wine Company.—The establishment of the wine house of Fay, Ryckman & Haywood gave a strong

impetus to the planting of vines and at the close of the war of 1861, when the minds of the inhabitants were relieved of the strain of anxiety consequent upon the war, the impulsiveness of the American character became strangely manifest in the avidity with which the people seized upon the idea of large profits and great and sudden wealth in the culture of the grape. The fact of the adaptability of the heavier lands of the town for grape culture had been demonstrated and vineyards of from one-half to two acres or more were set on nearly every farm and a plat of cuttings for new vines became a necessity. At the close of 1864 there were at least 400 acres of vines in town. The profits and fortunes of the speculation mania of 1836 and '37 bid fair to become manifest on a small scale on every hand, so strangely the spirit of speculation runs riot in men when the balance wheel of cool calculation has lost its influence or been overcome by the force of impulse. During this state of things, in the spring of 1865, a project was started at Brocton for building a wine house of more extended proportions and still further encouraging the growth of the grape. With very little difficulty a company was formed with a capital of \$100,000 fully subscribed and fifty per cent. paid in, which went into operation April 1, 1865, with Timothy Judson president, J. B. Fay secretary and Albert Haywood superintendent. By previous agreement the company purchased the stock of 17,000 gallons of wine of Ryckman & Haywood and their entire wine interest, real and otherwise, for \$38,000. The present wine house of Ryckman, Day & Co. was built the same season by the company at a cost of \$6,500, consisting of a brick structure 40 feet by 70, two stories high of ten feet each and a cellar to compare with the old one. It was supplied with all the modern conveniences for an establishment of the kind, but from a series of mismanagements and a strange fatuity the enterprise did not seem to prosper. The company became involved, a general derangement of its affairs occurred and stockholders became disheartened. At this juncture two prominent stockholders, G. E. Ryckman and

R. B. Day, who held the paper of the company for large amounts, commenced proceedings for collection, and on June 2, 1868, sold the entire personal property of the company, much of which was purchased by themselves. and in June, 1869, to satisfy a balance yet due, sold the real estate, which they also purchased for the remaining indebtedness of the company. Thus terminated an enterprise that ought to have been a success. The same inflated ideas of large profits and speedy wealth were carried into the purchase of grapes and the management of the manufacture that existed at an earlier date in regard to vine culture, and the result was but a natural finale of such a course.

Wine House of Ryckman, Day & Co.—This firm commenced business the first of June, 1868. The wine purchased at the sale of the Lake Shore Wine Company's property was 24,000 gallons. The storage capacity was but 40,000 at that date. It is at this date (1872) 90,000 gallons. The storage capacity of the cellars is 120,000 gallons. In 1870 about 200 tons of grapes were manufactured and a like number in 1871. Mr. Ryckman furnished 30 tons, 100 to 125 tons were furnished by the vineyards of town and the balance from other towns and from northern Ohio and central New York. In 1870, 45,000 gallons of wine were made and in 1871, 42,000. The varieties of grapes used were Catawba, Isabella, Concord. Clinton, Iona, Delaware; the larger proportion were of Isabella and Catawba. They have now in their cellars about 85,000 gallons. Energy and judicious expenditure of capital has placed the business of the company on a firm footing, the enterprise has become one of large profit to the firm, and their wines now rank equal if not superior to those of other wine houses in western or central New York. Champagne is also largely manufactured. A brandy distillery is also attached to the establishment but is not in operation.

Empire Vineyards.—The vineyards of Ralph D. Fuller, of Portland Center, were commenced in 1862, increased to six acres by 1867 and now consist of twelve acres. The fruit was

sent to market until 1867 when the manufacture of wine was commenced, 200 gallons being made that year. In 1871 10,000 gallons were manufactured, and at this writing (1873) he has in his cellars 14,000 gallons. The varieties of grapes grown are Isabella, Catawba, Clinton, Delaware and Concord, the first in excess of the others. These wines find a ready sale in every locality where known. Mr. Fuller occupies the cellars of the tavern house built by J. R. Coney in 1834. This wine house is but an instance of individual enterprise in this direction and is a credit to the business energies of the proprietor.

Wine House of Thomas Quigley.—The raising of grapes for market was commenced by Mr. Quigley in 1858. The first wine made by him (20 to 30 gallons) was in 1863. The amount made in 1871 was 3,000 gallons. He occupies cellars under his own residence in the west part of Centerville. This is but another instance of enterprise in this direction among the citizens of town. A few others have occasionally made from ten to three or four hundred gallons, but only as a necessity from the low price of fruit.

The number of acres now (1873) set to grapes in town is about 600. From the low price of the fruit possibly a hundred acres have been torn up the present season.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Railroads—Buffalo & Erie Railroad.

Mayville & Portland Railroad.—The act incorporating a company for the construction of this road was passed March 29, 1832, with a capital of \$150,000. The incorporators, names were "Wm. Peacock and those that shall subscribe to the capital stock." The commissioners named to secure subscriptions to the stock, were: Wm. Peacock, Martin Prendergast, T. B. Campbell, James McClurg, E. L. Tinker, Gilbert Knapp. The extent of the charter was fifty years, and eight years were allowed for construction. The intention was to construct a road from Portland Harbor on Lake Erie to Mayville, or to Chautauqua Lake near Mayville. From various causes the design was never carried out. It is quite probable that some portion of the present town of Portland would have been crossed in the construction.

The special act chartering the B. & E. R. R. Company was passed April 14, 1832. The road was expected to unite the city of Buffalo, this state, and the borough of Erie, Pennsylvania. The company was allowed four years to commence the work and ten in which to complete it. The charter extended fifty years. The capital stock was \$650,000. A route was surveyed and located nearly the entire length in this state, sixty-eight miles, but nothing further was done. The stock was taken, but from disagreement in regard to route at certain points, the four years were allowed to

expire, and the enterprise failed. The route through Portland was south of the present road, at Brocton Station from twenty to thirty rods.

Fredonia & VanBuren Railroad.—During the speculation mania of 1836-37, when the city of VanBuren, situated partly in Portland and partly in the town of Pomfret, was rapidly coming into existence, it was proposed to construct a railroad from Fredonia to that place; and a company was formed for that purpose, May 21, 1836, with a capital of \$12,000. Before operations were commenced, the inevitable collapse consequent upon the excessive inflation of business and prices came on, the ephemeral city subsided and nothing further with reference to the road was done.

Dunkirk & State Line Railroad.—After the location of the B. & S. L. R. R. by way of Fredonia in 1849, a project was formed for building a railroad from Dunkirk to the state line of Pennsylvania, nearest the borough of Erie. This was to be virtually a continuation of the N. Y. & Erie Railroad. A company was organized April 15, 1850, with a capital of \$500,000. Nothing further was done, the object for which the project was originated—the diversion of the B. & S. L. road from the route by way of Fredonia to one by way of Dunkirk, being accomplished. The gauge was designed to be the same as the N. Y. & E., and the same as the E. & N. E. R. R., then in process of construction. [See B. & E. R. R.]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.—This great thoroughfare passes through the town of Portland nearly parallel with the shore of Lake Erie, and at an average distance from it of one and a half miles, and across lots 7, 6, 15, 14, 21, 27, 26, 32, 31, 35, 34, 39, 38, 41, T. 5, R. 13; a distance of seven miles and sixty-two and one one-hundredth rods. The average cost of construction through town was \$33,000 per mile. The road from Buffalo to the Pennsylvania state line was constructed by a company formed June 6th, 1849, under the name of the B. & S. L. R. R. company. The

route was first located by way of Fredonia, and passed through Portland from fifteen to twenty rods south of the present line at Brocton Station. By a subsequent act of the company the route was changed to one passing through Dunkirk. The road was constructed on this route in 1850 and '51, the first train passing over it from Dunkirk to near the state line January 1st, 1852, and from Buffalo to Dunkirk on the 25th of February following. The Erie & North East R. R. was purchased by this company under the act of April 13th, 1857, and the road operated under the name of the B. & E. R. R. The three railroad companies between Erie and Chicago were consolidated under the name of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad company, the last act taking effect in May 1869. In August following the B. & E. R. R. was consolidated with the last and under its name, making a continuous line of railway five hundred and forty miles in length. An additional track was laid during the fall of 1872.

Portland Station at Portland Center was located on west part of lot 26, T. 5. Buildings were erected in 1852. Brocton Station was located on the west part of lot 14, T. 5. To secure this the citizens conveyed water in wooden pipes a distance of one mile nearly, for the use of the company, at a cost of about \$600. Of this sum \$500 was afterward refunded by the company. Brocton Station was discontinued in the fall of 1867, and the one at Portland a few months later. The present station is named Brocton, and was located on part of lot 21, T. 5, in 1867, and the buildings erected in the fall of that year. The real estate owned by the company in town is one hundred and ten acres. The assessors' valuation of railroad property for the year 1871 was as follows: Real estate \$3,500; Superstructure of road \$75,000; embankments and culverts, \$45,000; buildings at Brocton \$5,000, and at Portland \$1,000. Tax paid on this valuation aside from school district taxes, in 1871 was \$1,887.02.

At a meeting of the assessors of towns along the line of the road in the county, held on the 28th of June 1873, it was resolved that all property of the road except land and buildings be assessed at a uniform rate throughout the county and that the superstructure be assessed at \$40,000 per mile for double track. For the town of Portland this is double the amount heretofore assessed. Brocton Station is at the terminus of the B. C. & P. R. R. Nearly 36,000 passengers were carried from this station by the L. S. R. R. during the year 1872: over 33,000 going eastward. The fare collected for this traffic was about \$38,500. Freight received, forwarded or delivered during the same period was in round numbers 190,000,000 pounds: and the revenue for this service was nearly \$35,000.

Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh Railroad.—This road was chartered under the name of the *Buffalo & Oil Creek Cross Cut Railroad*. The articles of association were filed July 19, 1865. At a later date the name was changed to the B. C. & P. R. R. It is 43.20 miles in length and connects the city of Corry, Pennsylvania, with Brocton, in the town of Portland, where it forms a junction with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. That portion of the road in the state of New York is 37.20 miles in length and terminates at the state line in the town of Clymer, on lot 49. The company building from this point to Corry was chartered by the legislature of Pennsylvania and the two were consolidated April 24, 1867. A route was surveyed and located in 1865 passing from Brocton station across lots 21, 20, 26, 25, 19, 13, 12, 18, 24, 23, 28, T. 5. and 40, 48, 47, 54, 53, 61, 52, T. 4, R. 13. The capital stock of the company was \$1,000,000, to which the citizens of Brocton and vicinity subscribed \$25,000 on condition that the road terminate in Portland. The average cost of the road through town was \$33,000 per mile. To facilitate the building of the road those interested within the county procured the enactment of a law April 7, 1866, authorizing the bonding of towns along the route under certain restrictions, and directing the supervisor

to dispose of such bonds or any part of them, when obtained, on such terms as he shall deem most advantageous to the town but not less than par, and invest the proceeds in stock of the B. & O. C. C. R. R. Co. for the construction of the road and for necessary outfit, and receive a certificate of stock for the same. Under the provisions of the statute a vote of the town of Portland was obtained authorizing the bonding of the town for \$20,000. Bonds were issued for the amount by the supervisor, J. B. Fay, bearing date July 24, 1866, with a tenure of 30 years at 7 per cent. They were at once sold to the following parties:— T. S. Moss and Moss & Haight, \$10,000; U. S. Ladue, \$5,000; E. Elmore, \$5,000, and the proceeds invested as directed by the statute. This transaction was one wherein the town loaned its credit to the company for a specified object, receiving stock as security. By agreement the interest on the bonds was paid by the company for three years, but on the fourth year was refunded by the town. [*See Session Laws 1866, Chap. 430, P. 957.*] The right of way through the town was guaranteed by 44 citizens of Brocton and vicinity, but on the issuing of the town bonds that guaranty was relinquished, the company assuming the responsibility, which gradually rose from \$4,000 to \$11,000. A respectable portion of the citizens were opposed to bonding the town for the purpose named, raised the question of legality and threatened an appeal to the courts. The legislature was again appealed to and an act was passed April 2, 1867, declaring the bonds legal and binding upon the towns issuing them. The road was placed in running order in 1866 and the feasibility of the enterprise at once made manifest by the amount of business transacted. The number of passengers passing over the road in 1871, which year is a fair average, was 89,344. The revenue for this service was \$82,754.52. The amount of freight for the same term was 96 659 tons, and the amount of revenue for this service was \$159,635.68. The receipts for mail and express service were \$6,577.23, and for miscellaneous service \$474.78, making a total of \$249,442.21 for the year. *Prospect Station*

is the only one located on this road in town. It is situated on lot 53, T. 4, at a point familiarly known as "Fish & Barnes'." A postoffice was established here soon after the road was opened with Alpha Barnes as postmaster. For various reasons, and especially the large debt incurred in building the road which they were compelled to carry, some time in 1872 the company failed to meet their obligations to the bondholders and the employes, and on application of some of the former it was placed in bankruptcy. After due course of law the road was sold to the bondholders and by them to the Allegheny Valley R. R. Co., by whom it is now owned and run.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Slavery—Political Status of the Town—Tables of Valuation, Taxes, Productions, Population, &c.

Slavery.—It is probably known to but few, comparatively, that the state of New York was formerly a slave state. Such, however, was the fact, but the evil existed in but a mild form. Before the Revolution there was a slave market in Wall street, New York city, where the “bulls” and “bears” now congregate to speculate in gold and stocks instead of human flesh and blood. It was forty years after the Revolution before the last slave was free. The soil of the present town of Portland was never cursed by the toil of the bondman, but like other portions of the state it was no asylum for the slave. The law of March 31, 1817, passed by the legislature of the state, declared a gradual abolition of slavery and its final extinction by limitation. At the time of the enactment of that law there were eight slaves within the county of Chautauqua, belonging to masters who resided here. But this stain has long since been obliterated and not a vestige remains within the state. The following is on record in the *town book* of the old town of Chautauqua, the only word the writer has found wherein property seems to have been recognized in human beings:

Certificate of Slave Born in Chautauque County:—

I, Matthew Prendergast, one of the judges in and for the county of Chautauque, do certify that on the sixteenth day of February last past was born unto me a black boy slave by the name of Jonas.

JOHN DEXTER,

This 22d September, 1816.

Town Clerk.

Certificate of Freedom:—

CHAUTAUQUE, April 14, 1814.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—This may certify that William Harris, of the county and town above mentioned, aged forty-seven years, about five feet seven inches high, of black complexion, born in the State of Rhode Island, town of Scituate, of free parents, hath made before me such proof of his freedom as to the pretence of any person to the contrary notwithstanding. Given under my hand,

MATTHEW PRENDERGAST,

One of the judges of the court of common pleas in said county.

JOHN DEXTER, Town Clerk.

Political Status of the town of Portland.—The political complexion of the town has been pretty uniformly Clintonian, whig and republican respectively, since 1816. Circumstances have occasionally changed this, but the following statement of the vote for governor of the state and president of the United States will indicate the sentiment of the town since that date. The old town of Portland was erected in 1813. but did not vote for governor before the erection of Ripley. The reader is referred to these statements as furnishing all that is practicable.

Vote of the Town of Portland for Governor—1816 to 1872.

The * indicates Clintonian, whig and republican; †, bucktail and democrat; ‡, abolitionist; §, freesoil; ||, knownothing; U., Union; A. M., Anti-Mason.

1816.—Daniel D. Tompkins, 46; Rufus King, 32.

1817.—DeWitt Clinton,* 29; scattering, 1.

1820.—DeWitt Clinton,* 26; Daniel D. Tompkins,† 20.

1822.—Joseph C. Yates,† 195; scattering, 3.

1824.—DeWitt Clinton,* 162; Samuel Young,† 68.

1826.—DeWitt Clinton,* 185; Wm. B. Rochester,† 112.

1828.—Martin Van Buren,† 108; Smith Thompson,† 65; Solomon Southwick, a. m., 174.

1830.—Francis Granger,* 178; Enos T. Throop,† 85.

1832.—Francis Granger,* 214; Wm. L. Marcy,† 84.

1834.—Wm. H. Seward,* 226; Wm. L. Marcy,† 109.

1836.—Jesse Buell,† 189; Wm. L. Marcy,† 124.

1838.—Wm. H. Seward,* 263; Wm. L. Marcy,† 107.

- 1840.—Wm. H. Seward,* 296; Wm. C. Bouck,† 98; Gerritt Smith,‡ 1.
- 1842.—Luther Bradish,* 248; Wm. C. Bouck,† 84; Alvan Stewart,‡ 7.
- 1844.—Millard Fillmore,* 260; Silas Wright,† 101; Alvan Stewart,‡ 51.
- 1846.—John Young,* 195; Silas Wright,† 79; Henry Bradley,‡ 50.
- 1848.—Hamilton Fish,* 219; Reuben H. Walworth,† 88; John A. Dix,§ 47.
- 1850.—Washington Hunt,* 228; Horatio Seymour,† 101.
- 1852.—Washington Hunt,* 275; Horatio Seymour,† 106; Minthorn Tompkins,† 22.
- 1854.—Daniel Ullman,|| 299; Myron H. Clark,* 29; Horatio Seymour,† 5; Greene C. Bronson,† 4; Wm Goodell,‡ —.
- 1856.—John A. King,* 162; Erastus Brooks,|| 180; Amasa J. Parker,† 41.
- 1858.—Edwin D. Morgan,* 149; Amasa J. Parker,† 86; Lorenzo Burroughs,† 60; Gerritt Smith,‡ 5.
- 1860.—Edwin D. Morgan,* 216; Wm. Kelley,† 178; James T. Bradley,‡ —.
- 1862.—James S. Wadsworth,* 190; Horatio Seymour,† 167.
- 1864.—Reuben E. Fenton,* 264; Horatio Seymour,† 168.
- 1866.—Reuben E. Fenton,* 255; John T. Hoffman,† 165.
- 1868.—John A. Griswold,* 292; John T. Hoffman,† 165.
- 1870.—John T. Hoffman,† 134; Stewart L. Woodford,* 231.
- 1872.—John A. Dix,* 252; Francis Kernan,† 177.

Vote of the present Town of Portland for Presidents of the U. S.

- 1832.—Henry Clay,* 205; Andrew Jackson,† 84.
- 1836.—Henry Clay,* 187; Martin VanBuren,† 126.
- 1840.—Wm. H. Harrison,* 309; Martin VanBuren,† 92; James G. Birney,‡ 1.
- 1844.—Henry Clay,* 264; James K. Polk,† 102; James G. Birney,‡ 46.

- 1848.—Zachary Taylor,* 209; Lewis Cass,† 87; Martin Van Buren,§ 52.
- 1852.—Winfield Scott,* 273; Franklin Pierce,† 104; John P. Hale,‡ 28.
- 1856.—John C. Fremont,* 165; James Buchanan,† 145; Millard Fillmore, *U* 40.
- 1860.—Abraham Lincoln,* 226; Stephen A. Douglass.† —; John C. Breckenridge,† 170; John Bell, *U* —.
- 1864.—Abraham Lincoln,* 259; Geo. B. McClellan,† 172.
- 1868.—Ulysses S. Grant,* 290; Horatio Seymour,† 167.
- 1872.—Ulysses S. Grant,* 243; Horace Greeley,† 181.

Table showing the assessed valuation, the equalized valuation and the equalized valuation per acre in town each year from 1829 to 1871 inclusive. The number of assessed acres in town is 20,510.

Year.	Assessed Valuation.	Equalized Valuation	Equalized per Acre.	Year.	Assessed Valuation,	Equalized Valuation	Equalized per Acre.
1829	\$ 99,485	\$	\$ 4.85	1851	\$ 464,909	\$ 627,126	\$ 30.58
1830	97,022	97,023	4.73	1852	584,026	672,126	32.77
1831	.....	.....	.....	1853	527,122	684,053	33.34
1832	139,601	104,934	5.12	1854	554,046	679,053	33.10
1833	126,387	123,859	6.04	1855	507,318	669,228	32.62
1834	130,509	150,390	7.33	1856	510,951	526,439	25.66
1835	139,400	157,903	7.70	1857	490,627	530,515	25.87
1836	172,422	272,423	13.28	1858	507,222	498,157	24.29
1837	207,460	195,911	9.55	1859	503,301	497,252	24.24
1838	239,124	214,211	10.44	1860	506,338	492,955	24.04
1839	267,422	216,767	10.57	1861	505,361	483,262	23.56
1840	259,701	220,746	10.76	1862	518,316	479,899	23.40
1841	259,691	225,344	10.99	1863	527,136	478,679	23.34
1842	240,340	244,265	11.91	1864	525,197	490,165	23.90
1843	269,970	223,479	10.90	1865	549,583	501,429	24.45
1844	263,849	220,516	10.75	1866	575,195	497,164	24.24
1845	255,930	224,221	10.93	1867	674,539	576,445	28.11
1846	227,578	224,221	10.93	1868	691,011	576,445	28.11
1847	229,709	226,881	11.06	1869	682,603	612,816	29.88
1848	229,960	227,881	11.11	1870	703,794	597,329	29.12
1749	230,777	241,113	11.76	1871	703,815	602,248	29.36
1850	233,948	268,430	13.09				

It is not possible to carry the table back of 1829, as previous to that date the town included a part of the present town of

Westfield, and previous to 1816 the whole of the present towns of Portland, Westfield and Ripley after the organization as a town in 1813. In earlier years, however, the board of supervisors fixed the price per acre to be assessed on farm property. In 1816 the town was assessed as per resolution of the board, for unimproved road lots, \$2.75 per acre; back lots, \$2.00 per acre; improved road lots, \$8.00 per acre; back improved lots, \$5.75 per acre. This valuation was gradually increased from year to year until it reached the sum of \$99,485 in the aggregate for the year 1829. In 1821 the board raised the assessment 2 per cent.; in 1822, 1 per cent.; in 1824, \$5,000; in 1826, 15 per cent.; in 1827, 3 per cent.

The personal property returned for taxation in town gradually increased from \$1,800 in 1829 to \$70,927 in 1869. This sum, however, fell off to \$34,626 in 1871.

The following statement will be of interest as showing the difference between the assessed valuation on substantially the same property in 1817 and 1871, with tax upon the same:

Owner in 1817.	Lot.	Town.	Aces.	Valuation in 1817.	Tax in 1817.	Owners in 1871.	Valuation In 1871.	Tax in 1871.
John R. Coney,	19	5	100	\$ 943	\$3.71	T. L. Harris,.....	4,500	65.32
David Eaton,.....	37	5	117	1,161	4.57	Alfred Eaton,.....	1,830	26.13
Elijah Fay,.....	20	5	169	1,583	6.22	The Family,.....	8,695	126.20
Nathaniel Fay,...	12	5	200	1,280	5.03	Franklin Fay.....	5,300	76.93
Moses Joy,.....	19	5	137	974	3.83	H.A.S. Thompson	7,500	94.35
						J. L. Hatch and Chester Skinner,		
Peter Kane,.....	38	5	100	799	5.11	Mrs. M.D. Leach,	4,200	60.97
A. Klumph,.....	37	5	56	362	2.32	Chester Munson,.	1,950	28.30
Zadoc Martin,...	3	5	65	385	4.51	H.W. Thompson,	1,600	23.22
Moses Sage,.....	13	5	155	1,217	7.79	T.L.Harris, H.C. Taylor and others	6,900	94.64
James Wilder,...	19	5	90	625	2.46	N. pt. Jadson Fa.	1,400	20.32
Ahira Hall,.....	4	5	66	260	1.66	Santord Martin,...	1,300	18.87

The above is not strictly correct owing to small pieces of land being bought or sold, but it approximates the facts sufficiently to show what was intended by it.

The following table will exhibit the amount of tax assessed and paid by the town from 1829 to 1871, inclusive. It includes all town expenses except collectors' fees :

Year.	Town Expenses.	School Tax.	Roads and Bridges.	County Tax.	State Tax.	Bounty Tax.	Total Tax.
1829	\$ 213.58	\$ 84.76	\$ 26.37	\$ 267.78	.....	.....	\$ 592.49
1830	194.27	84.76	95.79	375.35	.....	.....	750.17
1831	265.61	169.51	21.05	526.88	.....	.....	983.05
1832	175.40	193.77	84.71	553.82	.....	.....	1 007.70
1833	330.04	194.25	33.21	525.03	.....	.....	1,082.53
1834	148.86	194.25	197.37	697.06	.....	.....	1,237.54
1835	219.04	190.25	61.85	769.88	.....	.....	1,241.02
1836	213.39	190.25	128.86	729.79	.....	.....	1,262.29
1837	126.94	231.98	26.32	835.17	.....	.....	1,220.41
1838	174.10	290.47	110.52	735.32	.....	.....	1,310.41
1839	271.92	290.47	91.98	706.37	.....	.....	1,360.74
1840	299.88	361.00	66.31	793.27	.....	.....	1,400.46
1841	204.09	244.55	52.63	715.73	.....	.....	1,227.00
1842	177.98	254.55	83.15	714.11	1,259.12	.....	1,488.91
1843	169.40	249.45	.....	849.02	1,233.31	.....	1,441.18
1844	162.01	249.30	46.93	809.65	254.31	.....	1,522.20
1845	186.46	241.83	26.31	758.18	136.99	.....	1,349.47
1846	186.59	207.53	49.40	676.40	.....	.....	1,119.92
1847	168.27	207.53	89.20	670.18	234.16	.....	1,369.34
1848	368.91	222.73	103.97	617.34	117.28	.....	1,430.23
1849	155.17	215.13	51.00	989.57	120.25	.....	1,531.12
1850	168.25	215.13	123.51	892.89	137.12	.....	1,536.90
1851	202.34	342.41	126.99	879.96	326.32	.....	1,877.96
1852	207.05	442.93	80.00	1,007.79	172.74	.....	1,910.51
1853	210.81	453.52	150.00	975.91	713.85	.....	2,501.09
1854	218.96	471.26	40.00	967.20	529.36	.....	2,226.78
1855	212.13	447.71	.....	1,249.67	876.46	.....	2,785.97
1856	228.54	418.95	.....	840.13	558.60	.....	2,046.22
1857	229.15	439.12	.....	901.52	1,293.36	.....	2,855.15
1858	705.94	407.74	50.00	1,071.74	951.38	.....	3 186.80
1859	496.27	350.71	70.00	1,026.87	911.16	.....	2,895.51
1860	287.98	360.99	156.00	895.44	1,607.39	.....	3,331.80
1861	496.22	385.46	110.00	970.40	1,606.10	.....	3,568.18
1862	244.42	390.05	220.00	940.58	2,080.24	4,200.00	8,075.29
1863	214.67	395.22	100.60	990.08	2,239.60	.....	3,939.57
1864	328.25	384.60	200.00	1,152.81	2,307.51	29,218.98	33,591.36
1865	417.66	396.56	200.00	1,676.13	2,068.74	.....	4,759.09
1866	315.24	399.80	200.00	1,705.70	2,565.38	.....	5,146.12
1867	380.71	748.21	250.00	2,894.09	3,920.66	.....	8,193.67
1868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	*6,133.96	847.66	250.00	3,132.96	2,966.80	Includes State Bo- mity Tax.	13,631.38
1870	*2,016.20	782.19	900.00	2,757.92	3,762.53		10,218.65
1871	*2,084.24	851.42	2,050.00	2,692.46	3,002.69		10,680.81

Rejected and returned taxes, a small item, are not included in the above.

* Includes interest on railroad bonds.

The Population of the town at different periods since the organization of the present town has been: In 1830, 1,771; 1835, 2,181; 1840, 2,136; 1845, 1,966; 1850, 1,905; 1855, 1,936; 1860, 1,984; 1865, 1,816; 1870, 1,887.

Population of Centerville in 1872 was 233; of Brocton, 308.

Sex, Civil Condition, &c., of the population are shown by the census of 1865 as follows:

Population, 1,887 (census 1870). Males, 896; females, 991. Single, 946; married, 783; widowers, 23; widows, 64; others not known. Voters, 462; natives, 424; naturalized, 38. Foreign population, 182. No. of families, 409 (census 1870). Owners of land, 305. Over 21 years of age and not able to read and write, 41 (census 1870).

Age and Sex of population by census of 1865 is shown as follows:

Under 10—males, 184; females, 195. 10 and under 20—males, 212; females, 201. 20 and under 30—males, 117; females, 143. 30 and under 40—males, 112; females, 116. 40 and under 50—males, 106; females, 108. 50 and under 60—males, 78; females, 76. 60 and under 70—males, 56; females, 49. 70 and under 80—males, 24; females, 20. 80 and under 90—males, 10; females, 9. Balance of population, ages not known.

Places of Birth of the population of Portland according to census of 1865:

Chautauqua county, 948; other counties of this state, 436; Connecticut, 36; Illinois, 3; Indiana, 3; Massachusetts, 44; Michigan, 5; Minnesota, 3; Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 19; New Jersey, 2; Ohio, 15; Pennsylvania, 74; Rhode Island, 8; Vermont, 50; Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 15; Canada, 19; England, 45; France, 1; German states, 5; Ireland, 49; Scotland, 3; Sweden, 24; balance unknown.

Dwellings in Town.—Census of 1865 shows that there were 4 stone dwellings, valued at \$3,500; 5 brick dwellings, valued at \$4,300; 362 frame dwellings, valued at \$234,315; 2 log houses, valued at \$175; 9 other dwellings valued at \$660.

Total number given, 382 ; total value given, \$242,950. There are 32 dwellings the value of which is not given.

Agricultural and other Products of the town for the year ending June 1, 1870, were valued and estimated as follows: Assessed value of real estate, \$703,798 ; cash, or real value of real estate in town, \$2,111,394 ; personal property assessed, \$34,345 ; No. of horses, 460 ; No. of cows, 1,270 ; working oxen, 44 ; young cattle, 689 ; No. of sheep, 1,789 ; No. of swine, 467 ; value of all live stock in town, \$157,325. Bushels of wheat raised, 9,703 ; bushels of corn raised, 13,020 ; bushels of oats raised, 25,328 ; bushels of barley raised, 4,196 ; bushels of buckwheat raised, 130 ; bushels of peas raised, 15 ; bushels of potatoes raised, 14,051 ; pounds of wool clipped, 12,215. Orchard products, in dollars, \$23,695 ; wine made in gallons, 25,270 ; products of market garden, in dollars, \$4,695 ; pounds of butter made, 142,630 ; pounds of cheese made in families, 6,370 ; pounds of factory-made cheese, 22,000 ; gallons of milk used in cheese factory, 27,500 ; capital invested in cheese factory in dollars, \$2,000 ; value of cheese made in factory, \$3,300. Tons of hay raised, 5,289 ; clover and hay seed raised, in bushels, 58 ; pounds of maple sugar made, 2,500 ; value of animals slaughtered or sold to be slaughtered, in dollars, \$27,227 ; total value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, in dollars, \$234,545.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Town Meetings and Special Elections.

Town Meetings of the Town of Chautauqua were held, in

1805. At the house of widow McHenry, at the ancient crossroads, now one mile west of the center of the present village of Westfield.

1806. Same as 1805.

1807. At Mrs. Perry's (Mrs. McHenry), same as 1806.

1808. At the house of Hezekiah Barker at "Canadaway settlement," now Fredonia.

1809. At the house of John Scott, inn-keeper in the now village of Mayville.

1810. Same as 1809.

1811. At the house of Matthew B. Lawrie.

1812. House of John Scott. Same as 1809.

1813. Same as 1812.

On the erection of the town of Portland town meetings were held, in

1814. At the house of Jonathan Cass in the now village of Westfield, the house standing a little in the rear of the store of H. J. Minton.

1815. At the house of Mrs. Sarah Perry. Same as 1807.

1816. At the house of Martin Smith, house standing where the house of Milton J. Munson now stands, on lot 33, T. 5. R. 13; house built by Jeremiah Potter in 1812, the first frame house built in the present town of Portland.

1817. At the house of Martin Smith. Same as 1816.

1818, At the house of Joseph Cass on the McKenzie farm, part of lot 41, T. 5. This year the present frame dwelling was built, but it is not known whether the town meeting was held in this or in the old double log house across the way, in which Mr. Cass lived two years.

1819, At the house of Joseph Cass. Same as 1818.

1820, At the house of Joseph Cass. Same as 1819.

1821, At the house of Perry G. Ellsworth. Same as Joseph Cass.

1822, At the house of Jonathan Boardwell, same as Joseph Cass, on the McKenzie farm.

1823 and '24, Same as 1822.

1825, House of Lemon Averill. Same as Joseph Cass. [See 1818.]

1826, House of Lemon Averill. Same as 1825.

1827, House of Moses Sage: house now owned and occupied by J. N. Porter, east of Brocton, on part of lot 13, T. 5.

1828, House of Henry Abell in the village of Westfield: house standing where the Brewer block now stands.

1829, At the house of Martin Coney in the present town of Portland: house now owned and occupied by O. Jerome Greene, on part of lot 34, T. 5.

1830, House of Martin Coney. Same as 1829.

1831, At the house of Andrew Mathewson; house standing where the house of Wm. W. Pettit now stands, on central part of lot 19, T. 5.

1832, At the house of John R. Coney: house standing upon the "Coney farm," northwest corner of lot 19, T. 5.

1833, At the house of R. K. Barnes. Same as 1829.

1834, At the house of Wm. Curtis: house now occupied by O. J. Greene. Same as 1833.

1835, At the house of John R. Coney, the tavern house built by him at Portland Center in 1834 on the northwest corner of lot 25, T. 5.

From this date to the present (1873) the town meetings have been uniformly held at the same place as in 1835. The fall

elections were held each year at the place of holding the town meetings, according to the provisions of the statute.

Special Town Meetings have been held as follows :

1st. January 27, 1816, at the house of Mrs. Sarah Perry, with reference to a division of the town. It was adjourned to the house of Perry G. Ellsworth. The vote was 46 in favor and 51 against a division.

2d. May 12, 1818, at the house of Joseph Cass, for the election of town officers failing to qualify.

3d. July 12, 1824, at the house of Jonathan Boardwell, for the election of officers failing to qualify.

4th. January 29, 1833, at the house of R. K. Barnes, with reference to the disposition of the poor fund. [*See School Fund.*]

5th. May 2, 1836, at the house of J. R. Coney, for the election of officers failing to qualify.

6th. May 6, 1839 ; same as 1836.

7th. May 19, 1846, at the house of J. R. Coney, with reference to the granting of licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. [*See act May 14, 1845.*] Vote cast, 280. For license, 115 ; opposed, 165.

8th. May 1, 1847, at the house of J. R. Coney, with reference to granting of licenses, as in 1846. Whole vote, 289. For license, 160 ; opposed, 129.

9th. April 10, 1851, at the house of Caleb Griswold, for the election of town officers failing to qualify.

10th. March 8, 1864, at the house of S. C. Riley, with reference to tax for bounty for veteran soldiers reenlisting—war of 1861. [*See War of 1861.*]

11th. July 30, 1864, at the office of Isaac Shattuck, with reference to tax as bounty for those enlisting under the call of the president of July 18, 1864—war of 1861. [*See War of 1861.*]

12th. January 7, 1865, at the house of S. C. Riley, with reference to tax as bounty for volunteers under the call for

men made December 19, 1864—war of 1861. [*See War of 1861.*]

Special General Elections have been held as follows :

1. April 30, 1816, and two following days, for election of member of the 14th congress. Vote cast as follows : Archibald S. Clark. 44 : Daniel W. Lewis, 33.

2. June 19, 20, 21, 1821, for members of constitutional convention, in accordance with act of March 13, 1821. Vote cast as follows : Augustus Porter, 73 ; Samuel Russell, 76 : Joseph W. Moulton, 21 ; Philo Orton, 20 : Matthew Prendergast, 1.

3. Held on the third Tuesday in January, 1822, and two following days, with reference to the adoption of the new constitution framed in 1821. Vote cast. 103. For. 102 : opposed. 1.

CHAPTER XL.

Town Officers—Supervisors.

1. John McMahan was the first supervisor of the old town of Chautauqua, elected April 1805, and re-elected in 1806 and 1807, and met with the board of Genesee county at Batavia. "He was the son of James, and born in Chilisquaqua, Pennsylvania, about 1764. He came to Chautauqua Creek in 1803, and purchased in the present town of Westfield 22,014 acres of land, and erected mills on the creek in 1804. He died at Mayville, September 22, 1831, aged 66 years."—[Hon. E. T. Foote.]

2. *Arthur Bell*—Was elected supervisor of Chautauqua in April, 1808, and served with the Niagara county board which met at Buffalo. "He was born at Paxton, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1753. He was a revolutionary soldier. He was one of the founders of the first Presbyterian church in the county. He died August 6, 1834, aged 81 years."—[Hon. E. T. Foote.]

3. *Thomas Prendergast*—Was the first supervisor of the town of Chautauqua after its division, elected in 1809. "He was the son of William, and born in Pawling, N. Y., September 14, 1758. He emigrated to the present town of Ripley in 1806, where he died June 3, 1842, aged 84 years." He was the first supervisor of the ancient town of Portland, elected in 1814. He was a patriarch on the board, representing Ripley from 1817 to 1827 inclusive excepting 1826.—[Hon. E. T. Foote.]

4. *Matthew Prendergast*—Was supervisor of Chautauqua in 1810 and 1811. "He was the eldest son of William. and was born in Pawling, N. Y., and emigrated from Pittstown, N. Y., to Chautauqua in 1806. He was sixty years of age when he came to this county." He was for some years a judge of the county. He died at his residence on the west side of Chautauqua Lake, February 24, 1838, aged 83.—[Hon. E. T. Foote.]

5. *Samuel Ayers*—Was supervisor of Chautauqua in 1812. His residence was on the east side of Chautauqua Lake. "He was born at Killingworth, Connecticut, November 9th, 1769, and came to Chautauqua in 1808. He removed to Mason county, Virginia, about 1825, where he died August 29th, 1829."—[Hon. E. T. Foote.]

6. *John Scott*—Was supervisor of Chautauqua in 1813. "He was the son of William, and born in Taunton, Massachusetts, January 1, 1770. He came to Canadaway settlement in 1804, married Brilliant, a daughter of Dea. Orsamus Holmes, and settled in Mayville in 1807, and opened a public house. He removed from Mayville in 1826, and eventually settled in Lee county, Illinois, where he died in 1845."—[Hon. E. T. Foote.]

7. *Thomas Prendergast*.—[See No. 3.]

8. *David Eaton*—Was the second supervisor of the ancient town of Portland, serving on the board for 1815 and for the second town of Portland for 1816 and 1817. He was also a member from the present town for 1833, '34, '35.—[See Biog. Sketches.]

9. *Thomas B. Campbell*—Is of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Thomas, was born in Arjillshire, Scotland; his father in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and his mother in Bedford, same state. Judge Campbell was born in Alexandra, Grafton county, of that state, May 19th, 1788. He came to the ancient cross roads in March, 1817, was elected supervisor in 1819, and for nine years in succession. He was chairman of the board in 1820, '23, '24 and '25.

In his letter he says: "I have been a resident of the same homestead I now occupy fifty-five years, and there are but few of my former associates now remaining—some have removed but many have died. I have lived to witness the contrast between the appearance and condition of the county fifty five years ago, then almost a wilderness, and now, one of the most prosperous and promising counties of the Empire State."

10. *Elisha Arnold*—Was supervisor of the second town of Portland for 1827 and 1828, and for the present town for 1829, '31 and '32. He was an active, efficient member.—[See Biog. Sketches No. 261.]

11. *Nathaniel Fay*—Was supervisor for the year 1830. He served his constituents well, and filled various positions in town for many years.—[See Biog. Sketches.]

12. *David Eaton*.—[See No. 8, also Biog. Sketches.]

13. *Asa Andrews*—Was supervisor for 1836 and 1840. He was an efficient officer.—[See Biog. Sketches.]

14. *Timothy Judson*—Was elected to nearly every position in town, and to that of supervisor for the years 1837, '38, '39, '41, '42, '43, '46, '47, '49, '52, '53, and '54. He was chairman of the board in 1839, 1852, 1853 and 1854. [See Biog. Sketches.]

15. *John R. Coney*—Was elected supervisor of the town for 1844, '45 and '51. He was a capable business man.—[See Biog. Sketches.]

16. *Ebenezer Harris*—Was supervisor for the year 1848. —[See Biog. Sketches.]

17. *Asa Blood*—Was supervisor of the town for 1850. He was the son of Comfort and Mary Morey Blood, and was born in Vermont, April 8th, 1808. He emigrated to Mayville, in this county, in 1829, and to Portland in 1831, and for thirty-five years lived on a farm near Portland Center, part of lot 26, T. 5. He was an active business man and large dealer in cattle. He now lives at Westfield, this county.

18. *Charles A. Marsh*—Was supervisor for the year 1855, and was an efficient officer. He was the son of Isaac and Polly Roby Marsh, and was born at Nashua, N. H., and came with his family from Michigan to Portland in June, 1836; settling with his father on northwest part of lot 24, T. 5. By an accident some years since Mr. Marsh became disabled, the motor nerves of his lower extremities became paralyzed, and he has since been unable to walk. He now lives on his farm at Portland Center.

19. *Darwin G. Goodrich*—Was elected supervisor for the years 1856 and 1858, and was an active, capable officer. He was the son of Charles and Rebecca Brownell Goodrich, and was born at Sinclairville, this county, December 25, 1824, and came with the family to Portland in 1835. He was a dealer in wood and lumber. He now lives at Clermont, Iowa, and is editor and publisher of a spirited weekly paper at that place.

20. *Ralph D. Fuller*—Was elected supervisor of the town for the year 1857. He was the son of Ebenezer and Hannah House Fuller, and was born in Cazenovia, this state, February 26, 1820. He came to Portland in 1845. Mr. Fuller is a merchant, and proprietor of the Empire Vineyards at Portland Center.

21. *Horace C. Taylor*—Son of Bernice and Caroline Estabrook Taylor, was born in Montague, Franklin county, Massachusetts, November 26th, 1813. He came with his family to Fredonia, this county, in the spring of 1827, and settled in Portland in October, 1847. He was elected supervisor of the town for the years 1859, '61 and '62. He is a physician, and has been in the practice of his profession at Brocton since 1849. He was supervisor during the first two years of the war of 1861, and shared largely in the perplexing duties of the position, with reference to raising men and means to answer the calls of the government.

22. *Gurdon M. Taylor*—Was the son of Erastus and Elizabeth Mathewson Taylor, and was born in Portland,

May 10th, 1821. He was elected supervisor in 1860. He was a man of sterling integrity and an esteemed citizen. He was a farmer, and died March 4th, 1861, on the farm settled by his father in 1809.

23. *Albert Haywood*—Son of Benjamin and Polly Sawyer Haywood, was born in Jaffrey, Cheshire county, N. H., August 10th, 1825, and came to Portland from there in May, 1855. He was elected supervisor for 1863 and '64, the last two years of the war of 1861, when the duties of the office with reference to raising men to fill the quota of the town, and money by taxation and otherwise, were perplexing and arduous, yet were acceptably discharged. Mr. Haywood is a dealer in horses and cattle and resides in Fredonia.

24. *Joseph B. Fay*.—Mr. Fay for many years shared the confidence of the people, and was often elected to office: and for the years 1866 and '67 was a member of Assembly from the first district of this county. He was the son of Elijah and Lucy Belknap Fay, and was born in Portland, May 17th, 1817. He was elected supervisor for the years 1865 and 1866. Mr. Fay is a farmer and fruit grower, but a year since sold his interest in town, and is now living at Topeka, Kansas.

25. *Alfred Eaton*—The son of David and Mercy Eaton, was born in Portland, March 4th, 1815. He was elected supervisor of the town for the years 1867 and '68, and discharged the duties of the office acceptably. He is a farmer and occupies the farm settled by his father in 1806. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1869.

26. *Joseph E. Harris*—The son of Joshua and Clarissa Scott Harris: was born in the county of Windham, Vermont, July 15th, 1809. He came to Portland in 1831. In some capacity he served the town many years. He was elected supervisor for the year 1869. Mr. Harris is a farmer and occupies a portion of the land settled by Wm. Dunham in 1816.

27. *Theodore S. Moss*—Was elected supervisor for the

years 1870, '71, '72 and '73. He was the son of Edward and Sally Sherwood Moss, and was born in Washington county, this state, October 16th, 1822. He came from there to Portland in 1839. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1849. Mr. Moss was for many years a merchant, and now is a member of the firm of Moss, Haight & Dunham, bankers at Brocton.

Town Clerks.—Town clerks of the town of Chautauqua, county of Genesee: 1805, James Montgomery: 1806, James Montgomery; 1807, John S. Bellows.

Of the town of Chautauqua and county of Chautauqua: 1808, John Scott; 1809, John Scott; 1810, Lazarus Cary; 1811, Lazarus Cary; 1812, John F. Cary; 1813, George McG. Ogle.

Of the ancient town of Portland: 1814, Asa Hall; 1815, Amos Atwater.

Of the second town of Portland: 1816, Jabez Hulburt; 1817, Fenn Deming; 1818, Fenn Deming; 1819 to 1828, David Eaton.

Of the present town of Portland: 1829-32, David Eaton; 1833-34, Timothy Judson; 1835-43, John R. Coney; 1844-45, Asa Andrews; 1846-48, John R. Coney; 1849, Asa Andrews; 1850, Orlando Daily; 1851, Caleb Griswold; 1852, Asa Andrews; 1853-56, Ralph D. Fuller; 1857, Wm. L. Minton; 1858, H. J. Dean; 1859, Isaac Shattuck; 1860, R. D. Fuller; 1861, Isaac Shattuck; 1862-63, J. A. H. Skinner; 1864-65, Isaac Shattuck; 1866, Thomas Rolph; 1867, T. K. Bambrick; 1868, G. W. Marsh; 1869, H. S. Woods; 1870-73, T. C. Wilson.

Justices of the Peace—Were appointed by the governor and council of appointments until 1823, after which they were appointed by the board of supervisors and judges of the county until 1826, when they were made elective by the people at the annual elections. The time of their election was changed in 1829 to the time of holding town meetings, the first Tuesday in April. In 1839 the time of holding the town meetings was changed to the first

Tuesday in March; and again to the third Tuesday in February in 1852.

Those appointed for the old town of Chautauqua county of Genesee, were, in 1805, Perry G. Ellsworth, David Kinkade and Peter Kane; 1806, Perry G. Ellsworth, David Eason, and John McMahan; 1807 no appointments.

For the town of Chautauqua, county of Niagara: 1808. John McMahan and Matthew Prendergast.

For the town of Portland from 1813 to 1823: 1813, Jabez Hulburt; 1814, Guy Webster; 1815, Calvin Barnes; 1816, Calvin Barnes; 1818, Fenn Deming, T. B. Campbell; 1821, Fenn Deming, John House. Parsons Taylor, Lemon Averill, Henry Mumford, Ahira Hall.

The whole number appointed for the territory of the county up to 1823 was fifty-four.

The writer searched diligently for a record of those appointed by the judge and board of supervisors from 1823 to 1826 for the town of Portland, but was able to find but two, Henry Mumford and Fenn Deming, whose appointment bears date February 19th, 1823. There are doubtless others, but their appointments are not now to be found.

The first election of justices by the people was on the 5th of November, 1827; election at the house of Moses Sage. This feature in elections was a novelty, and the vote is given as a matter of curiosity. Thirteen candidates were voted for. Elisha Arnold received 345 votes; Ahira Hall, 198; Wm. Dunn, 185; Harvey Newcomb, 179; David Mann, 172; Walter Mumford, 137; Samuel Hall, 119; G. W. Fowle, 39; David Eaton 1; Oliver Lee, 1; Parsons Taylor, 1; Lyman Redington, 1; John McWhorter, 1.

The first four named were declared elected, and classified as follows: Elisha Arnold held for 4 years; Harvey Newcomb for 3 years; Wm. Dunn for 2 years, and Ahira Hall for 1 year. In 1828 Ahira Hall was reelected by a vote of 242, against G. W. Fowle, 45 votes.

The first election of justices for the present town of Port-

land was held on the second of November, 1829 and the two following days. Four candidates were voted for although but two were to be elected. David Eaton received 166 votes; Ebenezer Harris 143; Parsons Taylor 83, and Walter Mumford 57 votes. David Eaton and Ebenezer Harris were declared elected, and classified as follows: David Eaton to hold for four years, and E. Harris for one year. The following is a list of those since elected:

1830, Ebenezer Harris; 1831, Elisha Arnold; 1832, James Aldrich; 1833, Asa Andrews; 1834, Ebenezer Harris; Timothy Judson, vac.; 1835, Samuel Hall; 1836, T. Judson; 1837, Z. L. Goodsell; 1838, Ebenezer Harris; 1839, Landais Lathrop; 1840, Z. L. Goodsell; 1841, Wm. Clark; 1842, Ebenezer Harris; 1843, James Thompson; 1844, Asa Andrews; 1845, T. Judson; 1846, Z. L. Goodsell; 1847, George Wells; 1848, Ebenezer Harris; 1849, T. S. Moss; 1850, J. S. West, Amos Barton, vac.; 1851, T. Judson, and vac.; 1852, Thomas Judd; 1853, T. S. Moss; 1854, Amos Barton; 1855, T. Judson; 1856, J. S. West, and vac.; 1857, T. S. Moss; 1858, Isaac Shattuck; 1859, U. S. Ladue; 1860, J. L. Hatch; 1861, Rufus Haywood; 1862, Isaac Shattuck; 1863, U. S. Ladue; 1864, Edwin Elmore; 1865, Thomas Flanders; 1866, J. G. Weld, and vac.; 1867, Amos Barton; 1868, Edwin Elmore, U. S. Ladue, vac.; 1869, Alfred Eaton; 1870, H. S. Woods; 1871, J. A. H. Skinner; 1872, Edwin Elmore; 1873, U. S. Ladue.

Assessors.—Assessors have always been elective by the people, and for one year only, until 1846 when they were elected for three years, one being elected each year, and confined to three in number. Those elected for the old town of Chautauqua, at the first town meeting, 1805, were James McMahan, Benj Barrett, Wm. Alexander. The first elected for the second town of Chautauqua, in 1808, were David Eason, Alanson Weed, Wm. Alexander.

The first elected for the original town of Portland, in 1814, were Oliver Stetson, Jonathan Cass, David Eaton.

The first elected for the second town of Portland, in 1816, were Elijah Fay, Reuben Slayton, Jonathan Harmon.

The first elected in the present town of Portland, in 1829, were Ebenezer Harris, Parsons Taylor, Hiram Fish.

The first elected in 1846, and classified, were as follows: Hiram Fish to hold for one year; Daniel Webster for two years, and M. P. Vangaasbeek for three years.

Commissioners of Highways.—As in the case of assessors, commissioners were elected but for a single year, until the act of May 10th, 1845, when they were elected for three years, and classified, one being elected each year thereafter.

The first elected for the old town of Chautauqua in 1805 were Thomas McClintock, James Dunn, Arthur Bell.

The first elected for the second town of Chautauqua in 1808, were Alexander Cochran, Abijah Bennett, Matthew Prendergast.

The first elected for the old town of Portland, in 1814, were John Post, Wm. Bell, and James Parker.

The first elected for the second town of Portland, in 1816, were Jonathan Cass, Nathaniel Fay, David Eaton.

The first elected for the present town of Portland in 1829, were John T. McIntyre, John R. Coney, M. P. Vangaasbeek.

In 1866, under act of December 14th, 1847, the town voted to dispense with a board, and elect but a single commissioner, yearly; and the first elected under this arrangement was Erastus Denison.

Collectors—Have always been elected yearly. The first elected for the old town of Portland in 1814, was Samuel Dickson.

The first elected for the second town of Portland in 1816 was David B. Granger.

The first elected for the present town in 1829 was Asa Andrews.

Inspectors of Elections.—The justices of the peace with the town clerk of each town presided at general elections,

as at town meetings, until 1843, since which inspectors have been chosen by the people at their town meetings, three being necessary; two only upon the same ticket, the highest upon an opposing ticket usually being appointed by the board.

The first elected in town, in 1843, were Ebenezer Harris and Warren Couch: Zalmon L. Goodsell, appointed.

Common School Commissioner.—By act of June 19, 1812, this office was created, three being necessary to constitute a board, and were elected yearly. [*See Schools.*]

The first elected for the old town of Portland (in 1814) were Robert Dickson, Jabez Hulburt, David Eaton.

The first elected for the second town of Portland (in 1816) were James Parker, Reuben Slayton, Ethan A. Fay.

The first elected for the present town (in 1829) were Ahira Hall, Lemon Averill, Walter Mumford.

By act of 1843 this office was abolished and that of town superintendent created. David Eaton was appointed to the office by the town board until the next town election, in 1844, when Joseph Correll was elected and held the position for five years in succession. This office was in turn abolished by act of April 12, 1856, and that of school commissioner created. [*See Schools.*]

Inspectors of Common Schools.—This office was created by the same act as that of commissioners of schools and was abolished at the same time, 1843.

Those first elected for the old town of Portland (in 1814) were Elijah Hayden, Amos Atwater, James Parker.

Those first elected for the second town of Portland (in 1816) were David Eaton, Nathaniel Bird and Peter Kane.

Those first elected for the present town of Portland (in 1829) were Daniel Ingalls, Timothy Judson, David Eaton.

Constables.—The first elected for the old town of Chautauqua (in 1805) was John Lyons.

The first elected for the second town of Chautauqua (in

1808) were Daniel Cornwell, Hugh Whiteside, Alanson Weed.

Those first elected for the old town of Portland were Samuel Dickson, Asa Hall.

For the second town of Portland, in 1816. David B. Granger.

Those first elected for the present town of Portland (in 1829) were Asa Andrews, Oliver Coney.

Overseers of the Poor.—The first overseers elected for the old town of Chautauqua (in 1805) were Zattu Cushing. Abraham Frederick. Mr. Cushing declined and Orsamus Holmes was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Those first elected for the second town of Chautauqua (in 1808) were Thomas Prendergast. Abijah Bennett.

Those first elected for the old town of Portland (in 1814) were James Montgomery, John Brewer.

Those first elected for the second town of Portland (in 1816) were Low Minegar, John House.

Those first elected for the present town of Portland (in 1829) were Cephas Brainard, Elijah Fay.

In the records of town meeting of 1812 is the following:
“Sun being down, adjourned till the next morning, 6 o'clock.
Next morning met agreeable to adjournment and proceeded to business.”

CHAPTER XLI.

War of 1812—Declaration of War—Call for Troops—The Response by the County and by the Town of Portland—The March to Buffalo and Lewiston—Battle of Queenstown—Chautauqua Regiment Engaged.

It is not designed to give an account of the causes of the war of 1812. They long since passed into history and are familiar to the most casual student. The particular scenes in which the Chautauqua men were engaged will alone receive attention. The war was formally declared June 18, 1812. At that time the population of the whole county was not above 2,900, and that of the present town of Portland, composed of thirty-eight families, was not above two hundred and fifty. These thirty-eight families were located principally along and near the south and Erie roads and the now town line road between Portland and Westfield. On account of their scattered and defenseless condition in the wilderness, the news of a declaration of war was more than usually depressing, and during its continuance they were subjected to numerous alarms that were harrassing in the extreme. It is probable that an actual invasion of the town would have produced no more of a disturbance in the minds of the settlers than the continued reports of the approach of the British and Indians, the burning of houses and the flight or massacre of the inmates; yet in no section of the Union had the spirit of patriotism a deeper root. A very few condemned the war, but the large body of the settlers responded with promptness and enthusiasm to the calls made upon them. "Early in June, 1812, Col. John McMahan received an order from Gov. Tompkins

to detach from his regiment a full company to consist of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer and one hundred privates. Col. McMahan immediately issued orders calling the officers of the regiment together at Dunn's tavern in the present town of Portland, on farm now owned by John Dudley, and after an address read the order he had received and expressed a hope that the whole number could be obtained without resorting to a draft. On calling for volunteers, Capt. Jehial Moore, of Forestville, Lieutenant David Eaton, of Portland, and Ensign Charles Burritt, of Canadaway, now Fredonia, offered themselves. Orders were then issued for one battalion to meet at Mayville and the other at Canadaway to 'beat up' for volunteers. Capt. Jehial Moore and Ensign Burritt were to attend the meeting at Canadaway and Lient. Eaton the meeting at Mayville. On the day of the meeting patriotic speeches were made by the colonel and others present, and on 'beating up' for volunteers the whole number assigned to each battalion turned out. The members of this company were to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning and to serve six months. Within a few days news was received that the 18th of that month congress had declared war against Great Britain. Scarcely had the minds of the settlers become familiar with this fact ere an order was received by Capt. Moore to collect his company and march to Lewiston and join the 18th regiment of New York detached militia, commanded by Col. Hugh W. Dobbin, of Geneva. Non commissioned officers were despatched to warn the men to assemble, those from the western part of the county at the *cross roads*, now Westfield, and those from the eastern part at Canadaway, on the 4th of July. Those from the west part assembled as per orders and the same day marched to Canadaway and joined those assembled there, and on calling the roll it was found that every man was present,—113 in all,—able-bodied men. The next day the company commenced their march and arrived at Lewiston on the 9th and joined the regiment."

[*Eaton.*] Those from the present town of Portland who served in this company were David Eaton, John Ingersoll, Hiram Burch, Erastus and Jared Taylor.

Great delay was experienced in collecting, equipping and drilling the army of the center and it was not until the 13th of October that the commander decided to make a descent upon Canada. The time was perhaps somewhat anticipated by the fact that the troops after remaining idle for three months, became impatient of further delay and demanded to be led against the enemy; many of them threatened to return home unless their wishes were complied with. This enthusiasm was the result of the capture by the Americans, under Lieut. Elliott of the U. S. Navy, of two British brigs from Detroit, laden with furs and military stores that had arrived on the 8th of October and anchored under the protection of the guns of Fort Erie. After their capture they were run aground for want of sufficient wind to bear them against the current of the river and enable them to escape. One of them was burned; most of the lading, however, was secured. But this was not the order of veterans well acquainted with the dangers to be encountered, and despising them; it was the inconsiderate rashness of inexperienced men ready to anticipate the proper moment but not possessing the firmness to persevere when surrounded by unaccustomed terrors. After a conference with generals Smyth and Hall, General VanRensselaer resolved to make an attack on the heights of Queenstown. From the information he could collect the enemy's force had been chiefly drawn off for the defense of Malden, as it was supposed, under the command of general Brock, who had left the territory of Michigan under the direction of general Proctor, until he could organize a force to return. Could this place be possessed by our troops they would be sheltered from the approaching inclemency of the season and the operations of the western army much facilitated. But of the sanguinary conflict upon the heights of Queenstown on the 13th of October, its successes and reverses, it is not proposed to speak. All these are

familiar to the student of history. Had the whole American army conducted themselves as heroically as those who crossed the river the result might have been different: as it was, those engaged 'covered themselves with glory,' while 1,200 men under arms on the American side refused to cross and remained idle spectators of the scene. Their ardor had become suddenly cooled from witnessing the scenes on the other side. Every officer who crossed the river, it is said, distinguished himself, and all did their duty nobly. The Americans lost 60 killed and 700 prisoners. The greater part of the prisoners were taken to Montreal except the militia who were paroled the next day. Previous to the attack the question of the power of the government to send state troops beyond the bounds of the state was largely discussed and the opinion seemed to prevail that such power did not exist, and a few planted themselves upon this as a constitutional privilege and intimated a refusal to cross the river if an attack should be decided upon. Recognizing this construction as correct, or at least acting upon it as such, in preparing for carrying out the attack upon Queens-town the officers relied solely on voluntary aid on the part of the militia. Volunteers were called for and the 18th New York detached militia, to which the Chautauqua company belonged, was paraded by Major Morrison (Col. Dobbin being absent), who proceeded to make a flaming, patriotic address, in which he sought to inspire them with enthusiasm and zeal and expressed the hope that the whole regiment would volunteer for the enterprise and show their devotion to their country and their willingness to defend its honor; that they would not falter in the hour of danger but be true to the principles of patriotism that should and did inspire every loyal heart. He did not ask them to jeopard their lives unnecessarily, but hoped they would be willing to go as far as he would go and he would ask them to go no further. "All those willing to volunteer in the enterprise against the enemy on the opposite side of the river were requested to advance eight paces, and with the exception of 50 to 60 the whole regiment advanced and formed a new

line. Those who refused to advance were formed into a company under a lieutenant, one of their number, and called the "*coward company*." The Chautauqua company, as far as is now known, all volunteered and were among the first troops embarked and the first to land on the other side of the river. The five from Portland in that company, it is but just to say, did their duty nobly and acquitted themselves like men as they were. It is not believed the others did less. On landing upon the Canadian shore and while halting for a moment under the bank, the enquiry went quickly around, "Where is Major Morrison?" "Who has seen Major Morrison?" The redoubtable major was not to be found and was not seen on the west side of the river that day. His patriotism very suddenly ran out at the moment of embarkation, and he kept at a safe distance. But the cowardly lieutenant who had been left in command of the "*coward company*," seeing the peril of his countrymen upon the other side, seized a musket, passed over and fought like a hero through the fight to its close." [Eaton] The company of Capt. Moore were noted for their bravery and daring and in common with all engaged did all that men could do under the circumstances, and only yielded to superior numbers. Lient. Eaton was wounded by a ball through his wrist about ten in the forenoon and was ordered from the field by Capt. Moore; the wound proving severe, he was not able to return.

Erastus Taylor was wounded in the last effort of the Americans before the surrender, by a ball striking his leg below the knee, breaking and shattering the bone in a shocking manner. He was taken prisoner and placed in an old building for two or three days, after which, with other wounded prisoners, he was conveyed to the hospital at Lewiston. He remained here until some time the next winter when his father conveyed him to his home in Chenango county, a distance of two hundred miles, in an open sleigh. He was not able to walk upon the fractured limb for three years, but finally recovered and returned to Portland in 1816.

Jared Taylor, brother of Erastus, and John Ingersoll were not wounded but taken prisoners and paroled the next day. Nothing is now known with reference to Hiram Burch, but the presumption is that he was taken prisoner and paroled.

Soon after the declaration of war the people of the county were greatly exercised with reference to their exposed and defenseless condition and a want of arms by the militia for self defense. After a good deal of discussion and a full consideration of the matter in a public meeting held for the purpose, Robert Dixon of the now town of Ripley, was sent by the people to Albany to procure arms. Mr. Dixon was successful in his effort, and in September of that year two hundred stands of arms were forwarded from the state arsenal at Canandaigua to this county.

Directly after the battle of Queenstown a second requisition was made for a company from this county, which was promptly met, but it does not appear that any from Portland were members of it. This was for the purpose of filling up the ranks of the army upon the Niagara frontier, preparatory to another attempt at an invasion of Canada under Brig. Gen. Smyth of the regular army, who had been placed in command after the resignation of Gen. VanRensselaer on account of his wounds. "Gen. Smyth had issued, on taking command, a flaming address to the 'men of New York,' appealing to their patriotism, calling on them to retrieve the late disaster and at the same time by this step secure their wives and children from the predatory and murderous incursions of the savages. This address was backed by an animated proclamation from General Porter of the New York militia, and a force was collected at Buffalo, organized, armed and equipped and deemed sufficient for the enterprise." But after two or three ineffectual attempts (in November) to carry out the plan, Gen. Smyth ordered the abandonment of the effort for the season, and the troops made arrangements to go into winter quarters. There seemed no good reason why this last attempt, on the 30th of November, should not have succeeded. "The whole body of

the troops, with the exception of two hundred men, were embarked at four o'clock, the men conducting themselves with great order and obedience and affording every hope of success. Nothing seemed wanting but the word to move when the order came for debarkation." "One universal expression of indignation burst forth: the greater part of the militia threw down their arms and returned to their homes, and those who remained continually threatened the life of the general. Some recrimination passed between General Smyth and General Porter, the latter charging the former with cowardice and unofficerlike conduct."

Nothing further was done toward the invasion of Canada during the fall and winter or until the latter portion of the next year, at least little in which the Chautauqua troops were interested. The contest seemed to be one for posts.

CHAPTER XLIII.

War of 1812 continued—Operations on the Niagara Frontier from the taking of Ft. George to the burning of Buffalo.

On the 27th of May 1813, Ft. George on the Canadian side of the Niagara, one mile above its mouth, was taken by the Americans, but they were not allowed to remain in possession many months, the fortunes of war placing not only Ft. George but Ft. Niagara in the possession of the British. Gen. McClure had been placed in command of Ft. George, and in December following, for no good reason set fire to the village of Newark, situated at the entrance of Niagara river, and reduced it to ashes. Two days after, hearing of the approach of British troops, he abandoned the fort and retired to the American side of the river. The act of burning the village of Newark was promptly disavowed and regretted by the government, but not satisfied with this the enemy commenced a system of burning and destruction of property and life disgraceful in the extreme. On the 19th of the same month, December, Ft. Niagara was surprised and taken, and the garrison nearly three hundred, and mostly invalids, put to the sword. This was quickly followed by the burning of the villages of Youngstown, Lewiston, Manchester, and the Indian village of Tuscarora. Very many of the inhabitants of these places were inhumanly butchered. The enemy continued the march up the river until they reached a point opposite Black Rock on the 30th. Their force consisted of one

thousand five hundred regulars and four hundred Indians. In anticipation of some such movement on the part of the British a call had been made early in December for the militia to turn out to repel any attack that might be made. "The Chautauqua militia were called out *en masse* to rendezvous at the cross roads, now Westfield, and march to Buffalo under the command of Col. John McMahan."

The call was promptly obeyed even at that inclement season of the year, "without being provided with blankets, knapsacks, tents, rations, camp equipage or transportation to render them comfortable. The families of many of these soldiers were left at home without a male adult, or any one but females and children to cut the firewood or browse the cattle. It should be borne in mind that the county was then almost an entire wilderness, without any surplus of provisions, and very little forage for the cattle, except browse. The men on their march to Buffalo, and while there, suffered much from cold and hunger."

The Chautauqua regiment was the 162d, "and numbered about four hundred effective men, about two hundred of whom responded to the call of the commander-in-chief. There were four companies under the command of Col. John McMahan and Majors Wm. Prendergast and Isaac Barnes." On arriving at Buffalo "they were quartered in log huts a little to the eastward of the village. The militia force assembled at that point including those from this county, amounted to about two thousand men, under the command of Gen. Hall." Those in the regiment of Col. McMahan from the present town of Portland were David Eaton, Elisha Fay, Nathaniel Fay, Ezra Joy, Moses Joy, Calvin Barnes, Wm. Dunn, Andrew Kelsey, Hollis Fay, Sanford Haines, Hiram Haines: the last as a substitute for Elijah Fay.

On the night of the 30th of December, between 11 and 12 o'clock the American camp was alarmed by the receipt of intelligence that the enemy were crossing Niagara river

at Black Rock. A portion of the militia from the counties of Niagara, Genesee and Ontario, was immediately marched down to oppose their landing. The main body of the British had effected a landing at the mouth of Conjockity Creek, a mile or more below the ferry. Efforts were made to prevent their progress, though with but partial success. The militia who had proceeded to the ground, not in a body but in detached parties, were easily routed by the disciplined troops of the enemy and driven back as fast as they arrived at the scene of action.

The skirmishing between the hostile forces continued during the greater part of the night, the firing of which was distinctly heard at Buffalo where the Chautauqua regiment had remained under arms, paraded in front of Pomeroy's tavern, as a reserve. About four o'clock on the morning of the 31st, Col. McMahan's regiment was marched to Black Rock, posted opposite the ferry, in the rear of the battery that had been erected at that point." A good degree of enthusiasm existed amongst the Chautauqua troops, but a slight incident occurring while on the march from Buffalo to Black Rock seemed to very materially dampen their ardor. Gen. Hall had been to the *Rock* through the early morning directing the movements of the troops as far as he was able, but was returning with his staff to Buffalo as the Chautauqua regiment was on its way to the scene of action. The regiment was halted and the General and Col. McMahan in an undertone held a hurried consultation, which of course was not understood by the men; but on leaving the General said, sufficiently loud to be heard by the whole regiment, "Colonel, do your duty, but if you *must retreat*, the rendezvous is at Miller's." This was said in a tone that evidenced to the men that the contest was hopeless. Their enthusiasm went out at once, and they moved on mechanically rather than with zeal and ardor.

"Soon after daylight, six or seven boats, containing each

fifty or sixty men, were seen to put off from the Canadian shore with the evident intention of landing. A firing was kept up by the batteries at the ferry, and was returned from the opposite shore. One of the enemy's boats was struck by a cannon shot from the American side, and sunk with its hostile freight. About the break of day the Chautauqua regiment was ordered to advance in the direction of the enemy. They proceeded down the river, nearly half a mile, and met them in force, near the residence of Gen. Porter. A sharp, though unequal contest ensued, when the militia broke and fled, as those who had preceded them had done. During the engagement, a part of the British force had passed up under the bank of the river, and taken post in the road leading from Buffalo to the ferry, with a view of cutting off the militia in their retreat. Escape through the avenue by which they had arrived, being thus prevented, and pressed as they were by the advance of the enemy, they were compelled to take to the woods in the rear of the ferry for safety, through which many of the American force, including a portion of the Chautauqua regiment, fled precipitately; and such of them as escaped the rifle and tomahawk of the savages, who immediately filled the woods in pursuit, reached the main road at Buffalo, and at various points for several miles to the eastward in the direction of Batavia. The largest portion of the whole force returned to their homes, among whom were the principal part of the Chautauqua militia. The remainder who had survived, were afterwards quartered for several weeks at Miller's tavern, about two miles east of Buffalo. Toward noon of the 31st the British set fire to Buffalo and finally recrossed the river to Canada, the second or third day after that event."

"The loss to this county was severe in proportion to the numbers engaged. James Brackett, a lawyer from the village of Mayville, was killed and scalped by the Indians, during the retreat from Black Rock. Joseph Frank, from Busti.

Wm. Smiley from Ellery, — Pease and — Lewis from Pomfret, Nash Bover, and — Hubbard shared the same fate. Maj. Prendergast had several balls shot through his hat and clothes, and narrowly escaped with his life. Capt. Silsby was severely wounded, and Lient. Forbes had one killed and five wounded, of the twenty-one men under his command. Of the killed, the bodies of those which were found were buried in a common grave, near the road leading from Buffalo to Black Rock, into which eighty-nine were promiscuously thrown. They were afterward disinterred and many of them claimed by their relatives and taken away to be buried near the homes they had laid down their lives to protect; that their afflicted families might weep over their premature graves, and protect them from desecration."

"The bodies of several others, who had been killed on their retreat through the woods, and scalped by the Indians, were found during the winter and spring and committed to the earth.

The only buildings remaining in Buffalo, were the jail, which was built of stone, a small frame house, and an armorer's shop. All the houses and almost every building between Buffalo and Niagara Falls were destroyed, as were also many of those on the Batavia road, for several miles beyond Buffalo."

"At this period the frontier presented a scene of desolation rarely witnessed. The inhabitants who had escaped the tomahawk, fled into the interior, in the depth of winter without shelter or means of support, and subsisted on the charity of friends. The panic was general, and pervaded this county, though in a degree somewhat less than in the section of country in the immediate vicinity of the point of attack."—[WARREN.] Portland was no exception to the general rule in this respect. The reports reaching the settlements were of course greatly exaggerated, and the imagination lent new terrors, until the whole town was one

continued scene of excitement. The horror of Indian massacre, so vividly painted to the mind and impressed by the events of the last two or three days, was the worst of all. Mr. O. W. Burch, then a youth, living with his father on the town line road between Portland and Westfield, thus writes of it, and this will serve as a sample of the distress in town :

"I recollect an incident in January 1814, a day or two after Buffalo was burned. Our militia and some from our neighborhood had gone to Black Rock to face the enemy, when we were very much frightened by the report of a messenger that Buffalo was burnt, and our militia were all shot or taken prisoners, and that the British and Indians were marching west and destroying people and property, all that came in their way. As may well be supposed, in our thinly settled country, there was a sensation. Old Mr. Haynes and his son Huran were in the war, and the remainder of the Haynes family left their home and joined our family, and there we all were, laying plans how to do in case of necessity. Some said 'go to the mountains' as the hills were called, but where were the teams to go with? Reports were conflicting, and there was but little sleep or rest for two days. On the third day about nine o'clock at night we were all up and wide awake as usual, old Mr. Haynes came to our door and called for admittance, and he was welcomed as he never had been before. After the salutations the inquiry was hurriedly made for Huran. The panic was quieted. The presence of the old man was like oil upon the troubled waters. As it proved, but comparatively few of the Chautauqua men were hurt. There was a tremendous letting down of the feverish excitement of the last few days."

The volunteers from Portland were in the company of Capt. Ozias Hart. Calvin Barnes was wounded by a ball through the knee joint, the ball entering through the *patella*, or kneecap, and emerging posteriorly, rendering him a cripple for life. The rest escaped unhurt.

In June, 1814, a company from this county volunteered under

the command of Capt. John Silsby for one month's service and served in Canada. David B. Granger, as fifer, was the only member of the company from the present town of Portland. This company participated in the taking of fort Erie, nearly opposite Black Rock, by the Americans under generals Scott and Ripley, on the 3d of July; the battle of Chippeway on the morning of the 5th of July, and the battle of Lundy's Lane on the evening of the 25th. After the battle of Lundy's Lane the Americans fell back to fort Erie, which, on the fourth of the next month, (August) was besieged by the British 5,000 strong under General Drummond. In July two full companies of the 164th, or Chautauqua regiment, had been called for to assist in defending the frontier, as it was feared that another descent would be made by the enemy from Canada. The call was promptly answered and the troops were marched to Black Rock under command of Col. John McMahan. Those from Portland who served in this campaign were David Eaton, regimental paymaster, and Wm. Ingersoll, ensign. These troops were in no engagement during the whole campaign, although cannonading from Black Rock and from the Canadian shore of the river was continually engaged in. Very little damage was done. Occasionally, however, between the 4th of August and the 17th of September a company was conveyed across to fort Erie to assist in the preparations for the defense of that point, but none of the Chautauqua troops were present at the attempt of the enemy to storm the fort on the 15th day of August, or at the sortie from the fort on the 17th of September. The 385 prisoners taken at this sortie by the Americans were placed under the care of Col. John McMahan of the Chautauqua regiment and marched to some point in the vicinity of Albany. There being no military necessity for further holding the fort, in November it was abandoned and destroyed and the American troops crossed the river and went into winter quarters at Black Rock, Buffalo and Batavia. During the whole season, from the arrival of the Chautauqua troops on the Niagara frontier to the November following,

when they returned, they were subject to much suffering from sickness, being stationed a few miles below Black Rock in a low malarious district well calculated to engender ague and fever, from which many of the men suffered and many others after their return home. The duties of camp life, surrounded by unknown and unseen dangers, were performed with as much of cheerfulness as could be expected under the circumstances. and they with patience kept "watch and ward" over the great avenue by which the British and their "northern hordes" in an unguarded hour might rush with fire and sword and the barbarities of frontier warfare upon their defenseless families and firesides, until the danger had passed away.

"Several incursions were made by the British at different points in this county, doing, however, but little else than alarm the inhabitants, lose their men by desertion and meet with a warm reception by the settlers. Chadwick's Bay, now Dunkirk, was visited by a British armed vessel of ten or twelve guns for the purpose of landing some property that had been plundered from Lay's tavern, long known as a house of entertainment near the lake shore between Cattaraugus creek and Buffalo. A boat manned for the purpose and carrying a flag of truce was sent ashore to effect the object of their visit. Directly upon landing, twelve of the boat's crew, relishing British gold with the restraints and dangers of a warfare against freedom less than their prospects of success in a country which offered them in exchange the novelties of a fertile soil and salubrious climate with a degree of personal liberty to which they were wholly unaccustomed, bade their commander adieu and "quit the service." The officer in charge of the expedition was left with a single sailor (a Frenchman) to aid his return to his vessel. While they were parleying with the citizens resident at the place the neighboring militia, whom a notice of the arrival had attracted to the spot, not observing the flag of truce but having their attention principally directed to the red coats of the officer and his remaining sailor, fired upon them and broke the leg of the latter. This abrupt salutation terminated the

interview, and the officer, failing to obtain assistance from the people to row his boat back to the vessel, picked up his maimed Frenchman and made the best of his way on board." —[*Warren.*] This occurred some time in 1813.

"Some time in 1814 a British armed schooner carrying eight or ten guns came into the mouth of Canadaway creek in pursuit of some smaller craft laden with salt that were on their way up the lake from Buffalo." (At that time the mouth of the creek for from 60 to 80 rods was sufficiently broad and deep to float boats of several tons burthen.) "A boat with a detachment of men was sent ashore from the schooner to capture the salt boats. At the approach of the armed vessel the neighboring militia hastily assembled and gave their visitors a reception quite too warm to make their stay agreeable and they picked up their wounded companions and fled without having accomplished their object." —[*Warren.*]

It is not probable that any attempt was made to invade any portion of the territory now included in the town of Portland, but the settlers fully sympathized with other sections less fortunate and willingly shared the hardships and privations incident to a defense of our extended frontier and our common country. The news of a treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, which had been concluded and signed at Ghent, in Flanders, Europe, on the 24th of December of this year (1814) was received with demonstrations of joy and as the harbinger of better days and of a lengthened prosperity. The great objects of the war were fully gained. We had learned wisdom and our national character had become established. Sectional bickerings were in a great measure forgotten and factions ignored in the great effort for common weal.

The news of peace brought repose to the scattered population of Portland as to all the frontier towns and counties. Although not the scene of armed strife and murderous conflicts, Chautauqua county shared largely in the benefits which resulted from a cessation of hostilities. Prosperity such as the county

had never known immediately succeeded. During the war not only had emigration ceased but many who had removed hither, selected lands and commenced improvements with a view to a permanent residence, abandoned them altogether upon the commencement of hostilities and the approach of danger and returned to the more populous and, as was thought, secure portions of the state.

At the return of peace the current of population set strongly to the fertile region of Western New York, which has since, through the enterprise of its citizens, become the garden of the state. The rapidity of its growth has been unexampled, and its fame abroad for the patriotism and integrity of its population, the richness and variety of its productions and the salubrity of its climate have kept pace with its growth."

For many years Portland, in common with the other lake shore towns, shared more largely in the influx of population and general improvement than some other sections, and the various improvements, conveniences and accessories of civilized life found a place with the settlers with unexampled rapidity. The wonderful advantages of a free government were largely manifest in an incredible short space of time in a rapid rebound, a characteristic of American energy, from the depressing influence of the war to a prosperity seldom witnessed with respect to the intelligence of the population, their moral and religious growth and their rapid advancement to the enjoyment of the blessings of a well earned competency.

CHAPTER XLIV.

War of 1861—First call for Troops—Second call—The response in Portland—Men enlisted in town during the year 1861—9th N. Y. Cavalry—Their Services—Services of the 72d, 49th and 100th Regiments.

It is not designed to enter into a detail of the causes of the war of 1861 or particularize with reference to its conduct or results; all these are yet fresh in the minds of the people, and are passing into history: but the investigation will be confined to the part the town of Portland enacted in this carnival of blood. Whatever else may be said of the town its patriotism cannot be called in question. In this fearful conflict it poured out its blood like water, and handed forth its treasure with a lavish hand. The first call for troops was issued by President Lincoln, April 15th, 1861, the next day after the surrender of Fort Sumpter. This first call was for seventy-five thousand men for three months for the immediate defense of the seat of government, and to aid in subduing insurrectionary combinations. Few at first responded. The people had lived so long under the conditions of peace, that the call to the conditions of war was answered but hesitatingly. The public mind had yet to be educated to such a state of things. On the third of May, twenty days after the first, a second call was made, for forty-two thousand for three years, and besides this ten regiments to be enlisted for the regular army. In response to these two calls Portland furnished eighty men. Henry B. Taylor, son of the writer, was the first in town to respond. He at once joined the 68th

regiment at Fredonia, which proposed to move *en masse*, but being impatient of delay, soon left for Jamestown, and enlisted in Co. B. 3d Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, Capt. James M. Brown, May 28th, 1861. Chautauqua county furnished for this regiment, afterward called the 72d N. Y., five companies; the town of Portland furnishing thirteen men, though not all for the same company, as follows: For Co. B., H. B. Taylor, Edmund Barber; For Co. G., (Capt. Harmon C. Bliss), Melvin Hunt, Frank Lilly, Daniel E. Arnold, Walter Bowdish, Thomas B. Culver, Peter Kinnish; For Co. D., (Capt. Wm. O. Stevens), Redmund Riley, Alphonso Taylor, Theron D. Walden; for Co. E. (Capt. P. Barrett,) John Barry, Ovette Burr. Newell G. Burr enlisted in Co. D., 21st Regiment, N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, May 8th, 1861, for two years. Charles Grannis enlisted in the 44th Regiment, N. Y. Infantry, or "Ellsworth Zouaves;" a regiment designed to be enlisted from the whole state, each town furnishing one man until the regiment was full. Warren Couch enlisted in the 6th Regiment, U. S. Cavalry, Co. G., August 13th.

In the fall of 1861 the 49th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, was enlisted, the county furnishing four companies, and the town of Portland three men as follows: James A. Hall, Regimental Surgeon; Walter Burch, John Linburgh.

In the fall of the same year and early winter, the 100th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers was enlisted; this county furnishing one company, and Portland nine men as follows: Jack Davis, Dan Jonas, Frank Peterson, Gilbert Potter, George Shaver, Andrew Winters, William Whitney, Andrew Anderson and Wm. Bradley. The command of this Regiment was given to Capt. James M. Brown of Co. B., 72d Regiment N. Y. Volunteers; he finally fell at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31st 1862, deeply lamented.

In August and September of the same year, a volunteer cavalry company was enlisted in this and adjoining towns. Very little effort was made to this end, but in an incredibly

short space of time, or by the 25th of the latter month, forty-six men were enlisted from this town alone, and the balance from other towns. It seemed to be a spontaneous movement on the part of the young men and the younger married men. Those enlisting from this town were, W. A. Adams, Elisha V. Arnold, Edwin Blinn, John Batchelder, Walter Bowman, Alvah L. Billings, Chester Bradley, Frank C. Bullock, M. G. Barber, Lewis H. Bailey, John W. Bullock, Frank C. Brown, Charles R. Crosby, Wolcott Colt, Henry Colt, W. H. Daniels, Wm. A. Douglass, Vares G. Farnham, Albert A. Fay, Jehial M. Grant, Halsey F. Hakes, Mark Hamlin, Orrin D. Hadden, Birney Hull, J. C. Hipwell, John Johnson, H. Wm. Mason, M. W. Bailey, Samuel Mills, John C. Martin, Frank C. Nichols, James Z. Ogden, Lewis M. Ogden, David H. Randall, W. H. Rolph, H. C. Rolph, M. M. Ransom, Geo. W. Rolph, Thomas K. Titus, Charles B. Williams, Nelson H. Whitney, Joseph G. Weld, Silas S. Williams, Charles H. Williams, Edwin Wright, John Y. Young.

The company elected Joseph G. Weld captain and W. A. Adams 1st lieutenant. It was made a part of the 9th N. Y. Vol. cavalry, and with the regiment went into camp at Westfield. The regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 2d of October and left for active duty the fore part of November. A dinner and reception was given the members of the company from town by the ladies and citizens the day before they left camp for the seat of war. This part of the company was composed in the main of the better material in town, and large expectations were entertained with reference to the service it would be able to perform in the field in aid of the cause of human rights, and these expectations were realized. They were in constant service from the time they were equipped until they were finally mustered out. They participated in the second Bull Run conflict, in August, 1862; the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville, Va., the first of May, 1863; the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., the first three days of July, 1863; the battles of the Wilderness under Gen. Grant,

in May, 1864; the stirring scenes of the Shenandoah Valley, under Philip H. Sheridan, in October of the same year; in fact most of the conflicts in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged up to the surrender of Gen. Lee on the 9th of April, 1865, except the battle of Antietam.

The 3d Excelsior, or 72d, and the 49th did no less efficient service. They were with McClellan on the peninsula during the seven days' fight and never faltered in the discharge of duty and fully sustained their reputation to the moment of discharge. Few, however, of the original members were left at that period. The 21st and 44th N. Y. and the 111th Pa., in which some from town had enlisted, were as devoted to their country's cause and as fearless in the discharge of duty. The 100th N. Y. did efficient service in many a conflict and nobly sustained itself in that fearful battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, in which fell its gallant commander, Col. James M. Brown, and many of the best and most intrepid of its members. Of the regiment of regular cavalry to which a single member from our town, Warren Couch, belonged, the writer knows nothing definitely, or of the service performed. All the men thus far named enlisted for three years or during the war except those of the 21st and 100th regiments, whose term of service was but two years.

CHAPTER XLV.

War of 1861, continued—1862—The Gloomy Opening of the Campaign—The Call for 300,000 Men in July—The Call for a like number in August—Military Committee—Enlistments for the 112th Regiment—Enrollment for a Draft—The Second Call Filled by Volunteering—Names of both Given—Capt. J. B. Fay and Company—Services of the 112th Regiment—Also the 154th

“The summer of 1862 was a gloomy period in the history of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. The disastrous issue of McClellan’s advance towards Richmond, the wretched failure of Pope, the invasion of Maryland by the rebels under Lee, and the mistake of McClellan in not pressing the advantage gained at Antietam so as effectually to cripple the insurgents, all had their depressing effect upon the public mind. But they had the effect also to reveal the desperate earnestness of the rebellion and the necessity of putting forth more gigantic efforts to crush it. The call of the president for 300,000 volunteers for three years, soon followed by a call for a draft of 300,000 militia to serve nine months, electrified the whole land. It was now evident that the government was thoroughly awake to the magnitude of the crisis. Would the people respond to this call? The answer from every state was cheering. Chautauqua county had honored every previous call and furnished ten full companies besides nearly the entire regiment of the 9th cavalry. Now she was called upon for 903 men, soon followed by a second call for an equal number, or one out of every sixty-four of her entire population.” A military committee was formed of some of the best men of the county, to whom was delegated the general supervision of the

county with reference to the raising of recruits. This committee consisted of A. F. Allen, G. W. Patterson, J. G. Hinckley, Milton Smith, John F. Phelps and Chas. Kennedy. At a meeting of this committee on the 12th of July it was resolved to raise six full companies from this county for a new regiment, the four remaining companies to be raised by Cattaraugus county. This was accomplished by the 22d of August and each company filled. At a meeting of the committee August 14 it was resolved to raise four more companies to answer the call of that month for drafted men, and the quota assigned to Portland under the two calls was sixty-one. The quota under the call of July was 39, but the town having furnished already seventeen beyond its full quota but twenty-two were required to answer the call. The work of recruiting was entered upon with vigor, and by the 31st of August the requisite number for the town was obtained—twenty for the 112th or Chautauqua regiment and two as recruits for the 9th N. Y. cavalry. Fifteen of the enlistments for the 112th regiment were by Capt. Phineas Stevens, as follows: Wm. A. Judson, Alfred O. Ellis, Thomas S. Rolph, John M. Wood, Augustus Blood, Frank C. Bullock, Daniel L. Cummings, Wm. R. Laine, Charles Pecor, Harvey Potter, John R. Rolph, John O. Warner, Daniel L. Burroughs, Eleazar Swetland and John E. White. Three were enlisted by Capt. Frank Waters of Westfield, viz.: Peter Lawson, Wm. F. Only, Douglass Only. Two were enlisted by Capt. W. H. Chaddock of Fredonia, viz.: Wm. Chamberlain and John King Post. Capt. Stevens' company was mustered in as Co. "G"; Capt. Waters' company as Co. "E"; Capt. Chaddock's as Co. "B", 112th regiment N. Y. volunteer infantry. Of the above men John E. White was enlisted under the call for drafted men made in August. Eleazar Swetland and Daniel L. Burroughs were transferred in September to the 154th regiment, the former to Co. "E" and the latter to Co. "B." Before the close of August these men with their companies were in camp at Jamestown, this county. The camp had been named *Camp Brown*, in honor of the

lamented Col. James M. Brown of the 100th N. Y. regiment, who had been killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., on the 31st of the preceding May. The 112th left camp for the seat of war on the 11th of September. The record of the 112th is a fearful yet honorable one. It participated in the battle of Blackwater, Va., Nov. 17, 1862, and in the defense of Suffolk, Va., when besieged by Longstreet. They were sent to Folly Island, outside the harbor of Charleston, S. C., the 3d of August, 1863; from there to Jacksonville, Florida, in February, 1864, and returned to Virginia in the following spring. They were engaged in the battle of Proctor's Creek, the battle of Cold Harbor, the storming of New Market Heights, the assault on fort Gilmore, the battle of Darbytown road, the taking of fort Fisher, the siege of Richmond, Va., and a large number of engagements of minor importance. No regiment fought more heroically to sustain the identity of the Union and the honor of the old flag.

No bounties were paid those enlisting from town the first year of the war, or up to July 1, 1862, but under this call the men were paid a bounty of \$35 each, raised by subscription in part as follows: Wm. Barnhart, \$20; R. D. Fuller, \$20; Clark Walker, \$5; Lucy Correll, \$1; Samuel Arnold, \$5; M. P. Vanleuven, \$3; Samuel Caldwell, \$5; George Freeman, \$5; Samuel Gracy, \$1; David Granger, \$2; George T. Brown, \$3; Ray Bentley, \$1; Wm. S. Wood, \$2; G. B. Cattell, \$5; Addison Barringer, \$5; Geo. Churchill, \$2; C. W. Gulick, \$2; M. S. Cook, \$1; John S. Hill, \$10; Asa Blood, \$10; Alfred B. Mosher, \$3; Minerva Churchill, \$1; Eleazar Swetland, \$1; Sanford Swetland, \$1; Fred. Nichols, \$1; Oscar Taylor, \$2; S. M. Noxon, \$5; J. S. Coon, \$15; Mrs. M. Leach, \$3; W. T. Nichols, \$5; G. M. Taylor, \$5; Samuel Brown, \$2; Isaac Shattuck, \$20; J. J. Barber, \$5; R. C. Blood, \$5; Martin Taylor, \$2; D. H. Randall, \$2; John Springsted, \$2; J. E. Harris, \$5; J. H. Webster, \$5; David McGregor, \$5; M. Francis, \$5; J. C. Haight, \$5; Chandler Colt, \$5; Charles LaBarr, \$5; Isaac Howe, \$3; Oliver Whitney, \$1; Franklin

Fay, \$50 ; Lincoln Fay, \$25 ; Charles Taylor, \$10 ; Timothy Judson, \$10 ; J. H. Minton, \$10 ; Wm. Haight, \$1 ; V. G. Farnham, \$5 ; Milton Kelley, \$2 ; Loyd Burr, \$5 ; Waldo Brown, \$5 ; Wm. Thayer, \$5 ; Erwin Kelley, \$3 ; W. Pratt, \$5 ; Rufus Haywood, \$50 ; H. C. Taylor, \$10 ; Stephen May, \$5 ; Asahel Peck, \$10 ; J. B. Fay, \$10 ; P. Bigler, \$2 ; Hiram Burton, \$5 ; C. Barker, \$5 ; Linus Burton, \$5 ; J. N. Porter, \$5 ; Lemi Barber, \$5. \$669 was raised, but the paper containing the balance was lost.

This was in response to a resolution passed by a meeting of citizens held early in July. The committee having the matter in charge were Rufus Haywood, T. Judson, J. H. Minton, R. D. Fuller, Henry Barnhart, Warren Couch, Alfred Eaton, J. B. Fay.

Voluntary enlistment was but a slow process to fill the ranks of the army, and as before stated a draft for 300,000 men for nine months was ordered. The idea of conscription was one particularly disagreeable to American freemen and it was resolved to fill this call also by voluntary enlistment. Thirty nine men were needed. At a meeting of citizens it was resolved to pay a bounty of \$100 to each volunteer, the money to be raised by tax upon the taxable property of the town, to be collected when other taxes were collected and trust to the legislature to legalize the act at its meeting in the following January. Such an act was passed on the 21st of February, 1864. To procure the money for immediate use a note was drawn, payable at the *Westfield bank*, for \$4,200, which at this and a subsequent meeting was signed by 81 citizens and the money obtained. By the 31st of August the quota was filled, the last two being credited from the town of Stockton. Thirty-five of these men became members of Co. "E," 154th regiment N. Y. volunteer infantry—Capt. J. B. Fay. The balance of the company was enlisted from the towns of Westfield and Ripley. Energetic measures were resorted to. The people were desperately in earnest and many of the best citizens of the town enlisted for three years or during the war rather than

endure the odium supposed to attach to a drafted freeman. That portion of the company enlisted in town numbered 33 men, as follows: Joseph B. Fay, John Wilson, Clinton L. Barnhart, Charles O. Furman, Hiram L. Skinner, Andrew Hollister, Earl Z. Bacon, Geo. Swetland, Newell Burch, James B. Haywood, Justus Cross, David T. Taylor, W. J. Osterhaut, Mervin P. Barber, Wm. H. Reynolds, Stephen R. Greene, Elias B. Skone, Charles Anderson, Theodore F. Hall, Blackman B. Fitch, Geo. H. Richardson, Oscar M. Taylor, Wm. P. Haight, Elial W. Skinner, Reuben R. Ogden, I. Milton Slawson, Elisha B. Walden, Thomas K. Bambrick, A. A. Williams, Perry Chapman, David S. Connally, Ira F. Burroughs, Robert Page. The two from Stockton credited to Portland were F. W. Denison and Christian A. Fandt. John E. White was enlisted under this call but was attached to Co. "G," 112th regiment. Joseph Cook enlisted in the navy at Erie, Pa. Myron F. Hamlin and Wm. H. Tallman were enlisted but were attached to Co. "D," 9th N. Y. cavalry, volunteers. Eleazar Swetland was transferred from Co. "G," 112th regiment, to Co. "E." (Capt. J. B. Fay) 154th regiment, and Daniel Burroughs to Co. "B." same regiment. This company was mustered in as Co. "E" early in September, 1862, and proceeded to the seat of war on the 29th of the same month. It participated in many bloody conflicts, and among them Chancellorsville, Va., and Gettysburg, Pa. It was afterward sent south, and was a portion of the army of Gen. Sherman in his memorable march from Tennessee to the sea coast. It participated in the battle of Lookout Valley, Tennessee, October 29, 1863; of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 23, 24 and 25, 1863; of Rocky-faced Ridge, Georgia, May 8, 1864; of Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864; Dallas, Georgia, May 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1864; Pine Knob, Georgia, June 15, 1864; Kenesaw, Georgia, June 28, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864; the investment of Atlanta, Georgia, from July 22 to September 2, 1864. They returned from Savannah to Virginia through Georgia and the Carolinas with the army of Sherman

on its victorious march north from the 15th of January, 1865, to the 30th of the following March. The record of the 154th is no less brilliant than that of the 112th.

CHAPTER XLVI.

War of 1861 continued—Draft of 1863—The Enrollment—Names of those drafted—Names of those commuting—Names of those furnishing substitutes—Names of those otherwise excused—Money raised—Re-enlistments, &c.

The operations of the army for the year 1862 were not encouraging. To recruit the army which had become fearfully depleted the thirty-seventh Congress, on the 3d of March 1863, passed an act "for the enrollment of the national forces." This act provided for the enrollment by Federal Provost Marshals and enrolling officers, of all able-bodied male citizens, (not white only) including aliens who had declared their intentions to become naturalized, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five—those between twenty and thirty-five to constitute the first class: all others the second class—from which the President was authorized, from and after July 1, to make drafts at his discretion of persons to serve in the national armies, for not more than three years; any one drafted and not reporting for service to be considered and treated as a deserter. A commutation of \$300 was to be received in lieu of such service; and there were exemptions provided of heads of executive departments; Federal Judges; Governors of States; the only son of a widow, or of an aged and infirm father, dependent on that son's labor for support; the father of dependent motherless children under twelve years of age, or the only adult brother of such children being orphans; or the residue of a family which has already two members

in the service, &c., &c." As before stated, it had been claimed by the government that volunteering furnished material for the army too slowly, that the ranks must be filled at a more rapid rate if the rebellion was ever to be crushed, and a conscription was the only means by which the object sought could be obtained. But in a certain sense it was a failure. Commutation money flowed into the coffers of the government, but *men* were not forthcoming. The idea of conscription was an odious one. The draft, however, was not in any way interfered with, very little attention was paid to it,—it was allowed to "go through" with little concern, nearly every man finding in some feature of the act a way of escape if he should be so unfortunate as to draw a prize in this lottery for flesh and blood. The draft failed largely of filling the quota, and further drafts were ordered, until the number of men, with commutations should reach the number required, but was delayed from time to time to allow towns to fill the requirements by voluntary enlistments if they chose, or could do so. Between that time and the fifth of January following, mostly in December 1863, the quota of Portland was filled by substitutes obtained outside its limits, and the citizens relieved from immediate apprehension. All subsequent calls by the government for recruits were filled by enlistments outside the town, with but two exceptions, under a system of bounties offered and paid by town.

Under the call in August, 1862, an enrollment of those supposed to be liable to draft, was made by the supervisor, H. C. Taylor, and O. W. Burch, T. S. Moss and Rufus Haywood, commissioners appointed by the governor for the purpose, and the number found to be two hundred and fifty-six. From this enrollment, revised, the draft of 1863 was made, August 25th. The drawing took place at Dunkirk, Isaac Shattuck Esq. and A. J. Lyons attending in behalf of the town. The call was for three hundred thousand men, and the quota for this town was thirty-three.

Forty-seven names were ordered drawn, and if from that number the quota could not be filled, another drawing was to take place. The examinations were to take place in the order of drawing, and if the quota was filled short of the forty-seven ordered drawn, those remaining were to be discharged. The following is a list of those drawn, with the age of each:

Geo. W. Marsh, 22; J. A. H. Skinner, 29; Andrew J. Mericle, 34; Henry Martin, 30; Allison N. Munson, 29; James Wood, 26; George Couchman, 36; Charles H. Warner, 21; Henry E. Hill, 33; Thomas W. Baker, 23; Wm. A. Douglass —; Harmon Bashee, 29; Andrew P. Huster—; Dennis Quinland —; Thomas Cooper, 23; Geo. W. Stebbins, 35; Abel Skidmore, 21; Wm. Correll, 21; John Lawson, 35; Salmon Burton, 28; Henry Dobbins —; Levi Hall, 33; Frank G. Arnold, 28; Carlton O. Wilcox, 33; Edward Clements, 27; Wm. Breen, 25; Richard Spicer, 33; Chester W. Burton, 26; Walter Burch, 25; James Sturgis, 30; Leroy F. Churchill, 21; Gideon Low, 23; Geo. R. Weaver, 29; Andrew J. Skinner, 33; Charles R. Crosby, 23; James L. F. Andrews, 23; Geo. Fitch, 26; Wm. W. Billings, 35; Henry C. Rolph, 24; Wm. Dogan, 34; James H. Burroughs, 31; Alfred J. Burton, 29; Geo. W. Goldsmith, 43; Geo. M. Arnold, 29; Wm. Dederick, 22; John Quayle, 31; Marvin G. Tenant, 27.

Of the above number, Wm. W. Billings was the only one that reported for duty. The balance were relieved, and for causes specified, as follows:

Chester W. Burton and Andrew J. Skinner, furnished substitutes; the former, James Kelley, and the latter John Casey.

Geo. W. Marsh, James Wood, Charles H. Warren, Abel Skidmore, Levi Hall, Frank G. Arnold, Richard Spicer, Walter Burch, Geo. R. Weaver, Alfred J. Burton and Wm. Dederick commuted by the payment of \$300 each.

Geo. Couchman and John Lawson, from over age.

Henry Martin and Wm. Breen, from being the only sons of widows.

Edward Clements and James H. Burroughs, from being the only sons of aged and dependent parents.

Salmon Burton, J. L. F. Andrews, Geo. Fitch and Geo. M. Arnold, on election by parent, or parents.

Marvin G. Tenant, from diseased lungs.

Geo. W. Goldsmith, father of motherless children under twelve years of age.

Allison J. Munson and John Quayle, from tubercles in the lungs.

Andrew J. Mericle, from bronchitis.

Wm. Dogan and Thomas Cooper, aliens.

J. A. H. Skinner, from ankylosis of left ankle joint.

Henry E. Hill, loss of index finger of right hand.

Thomas W. Baker, hernia.

Wm. Correll, deficiency in height.

Leroy F. Churchill, from deficiency of amplitude of the chest.

Harmon Bashee, scrofula.

Geo. W. Stebbins, loss of sight of one eye.

Wm. Dobbin, frostbitten feet.

Carlton O. Wilcox, prolapsus ani.

Wm. A. Douglass and James Sturgis, in service before March, 1863.

Gideon Low, error in enrollment.

Charles R. Crosby, chronic inflammation of kidneys.

Henry C. Rolph, physical disability.

Andrew P. Huster and Dennis Quinland, never reported and could not be found.

Thus it will be seen that the government obtained but fourteen out of the forty-seven drawn, viz: three men and \$3,300 from eleven that commuted. As before stated the quota was eventually filled outside of town.—(See war expenses.)

October 17th of this year, 1863, the fifth call of the president was made. Under this there were due from Portland twenty-four men. At a public meeting held December

14th following, a "resolution was offered that the town raise \$7,200 by tax to pay \$300 to each of twenty-four volunteers apportioned to the town under the last call of the president." An amendment was offered to exempt from tax those that had commuted by the payment of \$300 under the draft of August 25th last, which was accepted. At a subsequent meeting on the 16th, the resolution as amended was adopted, ayes ninety-eight, noes sixty-five.

In December 1863 and January 1864, fourteen veteran soldiers from town whose term of service would expire in the following spring or summer, reenlisted under the assurance that \$300 bounty would be paid each. They were credited on the next call, which was made February 1st 1864. In answer to a resolution by a meeting of citizens, a special town meeting was called, and held March 8, 1864, to decide by vote whether \$4,200 should be raised by tax on the town to pay such soldiers reenlisting. The vote was as follows: tax, one hundred and forty-five; opposed, eighty.

No men seem to have been furnished under the call of March 14th, 1864, but the effort was merged in that of the next call, which was made July 18th, 1864, for five hundred thousand men. Under this call there were due from the town twenty one men. A special town meeting was called, and held July 30th, at the office of I. Shattuck, Esq., to decide by vote whether the town would raise by tax sufficient to relieve the citizens from the operations of a draft. The vote was as follows: tax, one hundred and forty-four, opposed sixty-five.

December 19th the same year another call for men was made. The quota for Portland was seventeen. The question was again submitted to the citizens at a special town meeting at the house of S. C. Riley January 7th, 1865, whether a tax should be assessed upon the town sufficient to relieve the citizens from the effects of a draft. The vote cast was two hundred and seventy-six. For tax, one hundred and eighty-two, opposed, ninety-four; and the men obtained outside of town.

The men reenlisting, as stated above, were all from the 9th cavalry, as follows: Chester Bradley, John P. Martin, Willard H. Daniels, Vares G. Farnham, Albert A. Fay, Wm. H. Rolph, Marcus M. Ransom, Nelson H. Whitney, Charles H. Williams, Edwin Wright, John M. Wood, John W. Young, John Johnson, John W. Bullock.

Cyrus Benjamin enlisted January 4th, 1864, in the 15th Regiment, N. Y. Infantry, and John D. Buell on February 24th, 1864, in Co. B., 112th Regiment.

Abraham and Charles Williams enlisted early in the war, but the writer has been unable to ascertain their company or regiment.

Seven enlisted from Portland that were credited to other localities, as follows: Lysander B. Vanleuven, in the 6th Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry; Levant M. Hakes, in the 104th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry; Alfred G. Vanleuven, Wm. Correll, John D. Bentley and Ephraim K. Fellows, in the 111th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; Walter Quigley in a Michigan regiment.

Recapitulation of Men Furnished.—Portland furnished for the army and navy that were credited to the town 137 men, as follows: To the 3d Excelsior, or 72d regiment N. Y. volunteers, 13; to the 49th regiment, 3; to the 21st regiment, 1; to the 44th regiment, 1; to the regular army, 1; to the 100th regiment, 9; to the 9th cavalry, 49; to the 112th regiment, 23; to the 154th regiment, 33; to the 15th regiment, 1; to regiments not known, 2; to the navy, 1 man. Four substitutes were furnished, fifty-seven enlisted from outside of town; 14 reenlisted, and 11 commuted under the draft act of March 3, 1863, making an equivalent in the aggregate of 223 men, which with those from town enlisting outside of the state, will make a total of 230.

It was found difficult under the calls of July 18 and December 19, 1864, to fill the quota at the price fixed by the people on the morning of the special town meeting, January 7, 1865, viz.: \$300 for one year's men, \$400 for two years' men and

\$500 for three years' men, and a number of citizens advanced the extra sums necessary (on an average \$300) for three years' men, and were relieved from the effect of any subsequent draft by having a substitute in the field. The number as now remembered was 18, and the sum advanced was \$5,400. Those remembered were as follows: Franklin Fay, W. Turk, Wm. Martin, A. W. Baker, Jonas H. Martin, David McGregor, G. L. Townsend, Norman Goodsell, Elisha Fay, J. N. Hill, J. N. Porter, H. A. Burton, Salmon Burton

CHAPTER XLVII.

War of 1861 continued—Aid furnished Soldiers direct and through Hospitals, Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

The most kindly feeling followed the citizen soldiery of Portland, and their wants in their perilous wanderings were carefully studied and often anticipated and supplied by private contributions, but more liberally through organizations adapted for such a mission. So intense the excitement and so great the interest pervading every heart with reference to the issue of the struggle and those engaged in it that every effort possible was put forth through the various associations and sewing circles to furnish such aid and comforts for the sick, the wounded and dying as the exigencies of the case demanded. Nearly all the aid thus furnished to hospitals, sanitary or other commissions was through associations of ladies, of which there were three in town: 1, the "Baptist Sewing Circle," Brocton, Mrs. Norman Mason president, Miss Sarah Skinner secretary; 2, "Soldiers' Aid Society of Portland," Mrs. Jason Webster president, Miss Vally M. Greene secretary; 3, "Universalist Social," Mrs. J. B. Fay president, Mrs. Chester W. Burton secretary. Aid furnished by these societies and through them amounted on the first of July, 1863, to \$414, principally as follows: To the Sanitary Commission, St. Louis, Mo., \$100; to the Sanitary Commission, Buffalo, N. Y., \$185; to the hospital department of the 9th cavalry, \$59; to the hospital department of the 154th regiment, \$60; to the hospital department 49th regiment, \$10. After July 1, 1863,

to the close of the war still further contributions were made, in the aggregate amounting to \$250. Aid was furnished *direct* to the 9th cavalry, the 112th regiment, the 154th regiment, the 49th and 72d, by friends, to the amount of probably \$200, making a total of \$864. Most of the aid furnished by friends outside the organized channels was for the comfort of soldiers during the severity of winter.

The families of soldiers were not forgotten. At a meeting of citizens held at the Congregational church in September, 1861, a "Soldiers' Aid Society" was formed by subscriptions to a joint stock arrangement, the stock to be taxed from time to time as should be necessary and the proceeds applied for the benefit of such soldiers' families as were in need. Ninety-five citizens subscribed to the capital stock in sums ranging from \$5 to \$50, in the aggregate \$1,632. But little aid was called for through this society, most of the families of soldiers being cared for by friends. It was a cumbersome arrangement and soon abandoned. The officers were Albert Haywood, president; T. Judson, vice-president; T. S. Moss, secretary; I. Shattuck, treasurer.

Expenditures for the War.—The following very nearly approximates the facts with reference to the amount of money used by the town and by individuals for war purposes during the war of 1861: Bounty to 112th volunteers and for other purposes, \$669 (raised by subscription); to assist several of those drafted August 25, 1863, in paying their commutations, probably \$500 (raised by subscription); by the town in 1862, \$4,200; by the town in 1864, including the operations of 1863, \$29,188.66; by the town in 1865, \$12,900; interest paid on town bonds, \$724.23; by town to families of soldiers, \$198; amount paid by private enterprise to promote enlistments, \$1,229; paid by individuals for substitutes and commutations, \$12,300; aid furnished by societies of ladies, \$864; aid furnished by "Soldiers' Aid Society," \$120; making a total of \$62,892.89. The amount for 1864 was assessed upon the town and collected, but that for 1865 was not assessed. To realize

the amounts necessary in advance of collections, the board of supervisors under the act of February 9, 1864, authorized the issuing of town bonds. For 1864 bonds were issued to the amount of \$28,417.71, on interest at 7 per cent., payable January 1, 1865, the first issue bearing date August 27, 1864, and the last issue September 28, 1864. For 1865 the amount issued was \$12,370.10, on interest at 7 per cent., payable January 1, 1866, the first issue bearing date January 13, 1865, and the last February 6, 1865. The state, by act of the legislature dated February 24, 1865, assumed a certain proportion of the war debt of towns, and the bonds of Portland were exchanged for state bonds to the amount of \$17,000 and \$700 in cash. At the close of the war a small amount of funds remained in the hands of the supervisor, which was appropriated for town purposes by the town board under special act of the legislature dated March 30, 1866.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

War of 1861 continued—Statistical History of Volunteers from Portland.

6th Regiment U. S. Army, Cavalry.—Warren Couch enlisted August 12, 1861, in Co. G; constantly on duty through his term of enlistment; discharged August 12, 1864.

3d Regiment Excelsior Brigade, or 72d Regiment N. Y. Vol's.—Henry B. Taylor enlisted May 25, 1861; discharged from Beaufort, S. C., in fall of 1863; enlisted in Co. B, 112th regiment N. Y. vol's, in March, 1864; August 17th following discharged to accept promotion as hospital steward in U. S. army; discharged from service in 1867.

Edmund Barber enlisted August 3, 1861. No report.

Melvin Hunt enlisted in Co. G, 72d regiment N. Y. vol's—Capt Bliss; died at home of fever after being discharged.

Frank Lilly. Nothing known of him.

Redmond Riley enlisted May 25, 1861, in Co. D—Capt. W. O. Stevens; sick of fever at camp Good Hope, Maryland, in summer of 1861; discharged from Clifton hospital, D. C., December 17, 1862.

Alphonzo Taylor enlisted May 25, 1861, in Co. D—Capt. W. O. Stevens; sick at Yorktown, Va.; sent to Portsmouth Grove, R. I., in July, 1862, and discharged from there in the fall of that year.

Theron D. Walden enlisted May 25, 1861, in Co. D—Capt. W. O. Stevens; discharged from accidental wound in spring of 1862.

Daniel E. Arnold enlisted June 20, 1861, in Co. G, 72d

regiment N. Y. vol's; wounded in arm at battle of Williamsburg May 5, 1862; taken to Mill Creek hospital, Fortress Monroe; from there to David's Island, N. Y.; discharged from there June 16, 1862.

Walter Bowdish enlisted in Co. G—Capt. Bliss—in May, 1861; severely wounded at battle of Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; has not since been heard from; supposed dead.

John Barry enlisted in Co. E—Capt. Barrett—in May, 1861; killed by cannon ball at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.

Ovette Burr enlisted May 16, 1861, in Co. E, 72d regiment vol. infantry; wounded August 27, 1862, at Bristo Station, Va.; returned to company in November following; mustered out June 23, 1864.

Thomas B. Culver enlisted in Co. G, 72d regiment N. Y. vol's—Capt. Bliss—August 3, 1861; wounded in ankle at battle of Williamsburg May 5, 1862; discharged December 29, 1862, for disability; enlisted in Co. C, N. Y. N. guards, 68th regiment—Capt. Erie Hall—June 5, 1863, for 30 days; discharged at Elmira, N. Y., at close of term; enlisted in Co. K, 17th regiment Illinois cavalry, vol.—Capt. E. P. Grosvenor—Dec. 12, 1863; discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, December 22, 1865, under general orders.

Peter Kinnish enlisted in May, 1861, in Co. G, 72d regiment—Capt. Bliss; promoted to corporal; died in hospital.

49th Regiment N. Y. Vol's.—James A. Hall enlisted in September, 1861, and was appointed regimental surgeon; soon after was promoted to brigade surgeon, and eventually to surgeon-in-chief of the 6th corps. He served with distinction through his term of enlistment. After the close of the war he was appointed New York state agent at Washington for the adjustment of soldiers' claims. He died at home, of fever contracted while in the service, April 8, 1866.

Walter Burch.—No report.

John Linburgh—Enlisted September, 1861. Sick and discharged before the close of his term of enlistment.

21st *N. Y. Vol. Infantry*.—Newell G. Burr—Enlisted in Co. D. for two years, May, 8th, 1861; mustered out May 18th, 1863. In spring of 1864 enlisted in 22d regiment, N. Y. Cavalry; wounded at White Oak, Virginia, March 31st, 1865; did not return to the regiment.

44th *N. Y. Infantry*.—Charles Grannis enlisted as a member from Portland; was promoted to Lieutenant, and on duty through the term of his enlistment.

100th *Regiment N. Y. Vols.*—William Bradley enlisted at the formation of the regiment; died from wounds received at battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, at Mill Creek Hospital July 8th, 1862.

Jack Davis, Dan Jonas, Frank Peterson, Gilbert S. Potter, George Shaver, Andrew Winters, Wm. Whitney and Andrew Anderson, the remaining members from this town, the compiler knows so little of, with any certainty, that they are very reluctantly passed by.

9th *N. Y. Vol. Cavalry*.—Joseph G. Weld enlisted in Co. D. September 20th, 1861; commissioned Captain, October 3d, 1861; taken prisoner at Brandy Station, Virginia, confined in Libby Prison seven months; paroled and exchanged; did not return to Co.; discharged October 3d, 1864.

W. A. Adams enlisted September 20th, 1861; commissioned 1st Lieutenant, October 3d, 1861; resigned July 6th, 1862.

Elisha V. Arnold enlisted November 9th, 1861, in Co. D; promoted to 4th Sergeant, December 1st, 1861; sick at Regimental Hospital, Washington; discharged under general orders in spring of 1862.

Edwin Blinn enlisted September 20th, 1861; promoted to Corporal; detailed the last of his term, as clerk in the war department at Washington; discharged March 31st, 1865.

John Batchelder enlisted September 20th, 1861; discharged for disability, from rheumatic affections, November 5th, 1862.

Walter Bowman enlisted September 20th, 1861; promoted to Q. M. Sergeant in spring of 1862; discharged for disability in fall of 1862.

Alvah L. Billings enlisted September 20th, 1861; absent from company from spring of 1862; discharged in fall of 1862.

Chester Bradley enlisted September 20th, 1861; reenlisted January 1st, 1864; June 1st, 1864 was appointed bugler for company; discharged at Buffalo, July 15th, 1865.

Frank C. Bullock enlisted September 20th, 1861; discharged in April 1862 for disability; enlisted in Co. G 112th regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, August 1862; promoted Corporal November 5th, 1862; sick of fever, on Folly Island, and died there August 31st, 1863; buried on the island.

Mahlon G. Barber enlisted September 20th, 1861; discharged at Washington, D. C., June 9th, 1862, for disability.

Lewis H. Bailey enlisted September 20th, 1861; sick at Regimental Hospital, and discharged at Washington, on general orders, in June, 1862.

John W. Bullock enlisted September 20th, 1861; reenlisted in 1863; constantly on duty; discharged July 28th, 1865.

Frank C. Brown enlisted September 20th, 1861; promoted Sergeant in 1862; promoted 2d Lieutenant in spring of 1864; during the season was promoted to 1st Lieutenant; in winter of 1864 was made Captain and served as such until near the close of the war when he was breveted Major. He was a gallant officer.

M. W. Bailey enlisted September 20th, 1861, and discharged July 1862, on account of unsound limb.

Charles R. Crosby enlisted September 20th, 1861; promoted Corporal, November 6th, 1861; promoted Sergeant June 24th, 1862; discharged August 2d, 1862, from disease of the kidneys.

Wolcott Colt enlisted September 7th, 1861; in ranks but short time; ward master in hospital at Washington, D. C.; discharged for disability, June 25th, 1862.

Henry Colt enlisted September 20th, 1861; detached to do hospital duty; sick three out of nine months; discharged on account of hernia, June 6th, 1862.

Willard H. Daniels enlisted September 20th, 1861; reenlisted

January, 1864; constantly on duty; discharged July 28th, 1865.

Wm. A. Douglass enlisted September 20th, 1861; discharged for disability, February 9th, 1864.

Vares G. Farnham enlisted September 20th, 1861; wounded at battle of Hanover Crossing, May 27th, 1864; promoted Corporal, May 26th, 1864; promoted to Sergeant, December 6th, 1864; promoted to 2d Lieutenant, May 16th, 1865; reenlisted December 26th, 1863; discharged July 17th, 1865.

Albert A. Fay enlisted September 20th, 1861; wounded at battle of Deep Bottom, July 24th, 1864; reenlisted January 2d, 1864; promoted Corporal in July 1864; discharged June 7th, 1865.

Jehial M. Grant enlisted September 20th, 1861; appointed regimental saddler in 1862; discharged for disability November 1863.

Halsey F. Hakes enlisted October 3d, 1861; died at Alexandria, D. C. July 10th, 1862, of tetanus, from wounds from the kick of a horse; was buried in soldiers' burial grounds, but after eight months was removed to Westfield and Portland Union Cemetery.

Mark H. Hamlin, Bugler, enlisted September 20th, 1861; discharged in spring of 1862, on general orders by General McClellan.

Orrin D. Hadden enlisted September 20th, 1861; was acting Brigade Veterinary Surgeon; discharged on general orders in 1862.

Birney Hull enlisted September 20th, 1861; discharged on account of fever, December 5th, 1862.

Jacob C. Hipwell enlisted September 20th, 1861; sick with rheumatism and chronic diarrhea at Clifton Hospital, Washington, D. C.; discharged September 12th, 1863.

John Johnson enlisted September 20th, 1861; reenlisted December 27th, 1863; discharged July 28th, 1865; not long in the ranks; appointed wagoner.

H. Wm. Mason enlisted September 13th, 1861; promoted

Sergeant, November 9th, 1861; promoted 1st Sergeant, December 10th, 1861; sick in hospital June 1862; promoted 2d Lieutenant in June 1862; detailed 3d officer in corps of observation in front of Gen. Sigel's army; served as aid to Gen. Sigel in the battle of Raccoon Ford; after battle of 2d Bull Run, detailed as acting Regimental Quartermaster and Commissary; promoted to 1st Lieutenant, November 10th, 1862, and assigned to Co. G; in the spring of 1863 detailed as aid to Gen. Buford and served during the spring campaign; in company again until December 20th, 1863, when he was promoted to Captain and assigned to Co. I; in February 1865 commissioned Major for gallantry on the field of battle.

Samuel Mills enlisted October 1st, 1861; sick in hospital at Washington, D. C., from injury to knee before enlisting; discharged September 12th, 1863.

John P. Martin enlisted September 20th, 1861; promoted to Sergeant; wounded near White Post, Clark Co., Virginia, August 11th, 1864, and died the next day, aged 25; buried there.

Frank C. Nichols enlisted September 20th, 1861; discharged in the spring of 1862, for disability.

James Z. Ogden enlisted October 1st, 1861; absent from company and regiment after June 20th, 1862.

Lewis M. Ogden enlisted September 20th, 1861; promoted sergt. Dec. 1, 1861; sick of fever July 18th, 1862 and sent to Mansion House Hospital; discharged October 31st, 1862.

David H. Randall enlisted September 20, 1861; sick in hospital at Washington, D. C., and discharged on general orders in June, 1862.

Wm. H. Rolph enlisted in the 4th Pa. infantry for three months, under first call of the president; served the term and on September 11 following enlisted in the 9th N. Y. cavalry; promoted to sergeant, then to orderly sergeant, and in 1864 to 2d lieutenant and placed in command of Co. D; soon after promoted to 1st lieutenant and so continued in command of

the company to the close of the service ; reenlisted in December, 1863 ; mustered out July 28, 1865.

Henry C. Rolph enlisted September 11, 1861 ; sick in Chesapeake hospital, near Fortress Monroe ; discharged June 10, 1862.

George W. Rolph enlisted September 11, 1861 ; sick in hospital at Washington ; discharged in April, 1862, under general orders.

Miles M. Ranson enlisted September 20, 1861 ; promoted to sergeant November 6, 1861 ; reenlisted December 31, 1863 ; wounded in head in battle of the Wilderness, Va., occasioning loss of right eye ; transferred to veteran reserve corps August 1, 1864 ; discharged July 20, 1865.

Thomas K. Titus enlisted October 1, 1861 ; absent from company and regiment after July 1, 1862.

Charles B. Williams enlisted September 20, 1861 ; promoted to corporal ; was constantly on duty and discharged in September, 1864.

Nelson H. Whitney enlisted September 20, 1861 ; promoted to corporal January 2, 1865 ; reenlisted in January, 1864 ; discharged July 17, 1865.

Silas S. Williams enlisted September 20, 1861 ; discharged on general orders June 10, 1862,

Charles H. Williams enlisted September 20, 1861 ; reenlisted in January, 1864 ; wounded at ———— 1865 ; sent to Carver hospital, D. C. ; died there from his wounds July 5, 1865.

Edwin Wright enlisted September 20, 1861 ; promoted to corporal October 2, 1861 ; promoted to sergeant June 25, 1862 ; reenlisted January 2, 1864 ; appointed sergeant same date ; promoted to sergeant major December 18, 1864 ; promoted to 2d lieutenant May 28, 1865, and assigned to Co. H ; mustered out July 17, 1865.

John Y. Young enlisted September 20, 1861 ; reenlisted in January, 1864 ; constantly on duty ; discharged July 28, 1865.

Wm. H. Tallman enlisted August 25, 1862; discharged March 24, 1864, for disability.

Myron F. Hamlin (bugler) enlisted July 22, 1862; discharged in 1863.

112th Regiment N. Y. Vol's.—(Much of the statistical history of this regiment is taken from the history of the regiment by Chaplin W. L. Hyde.)

Augustus Blood enlisted August 9, 1862; promoted to corporal March 5, 1863; in ranks from November 23, 1864; clerk at judge advocate's office from March 29, 1864, to May 1, 1864; at brigade headquarters from May 1, 1864, to October 18, 1864; in ambulance corps from last date to muster out June 13, 1865.

Daniel L. Burroughs enlisted August 22, 1862; transferred to Co. B, 154th regiment N. Y. vol's, at camp Brown, Jamestown, in September, 1862.

Frank C. Bullock (refer to 9th cavalry) enlisted in 112th in August, 1862; sick on Folly Island; died there August 31, 1863.

Daniel L. Cummings enlisted August 9, 1862; sick and absent from company from July 30, 1863, to June, 1864; promoted to corporal October 12, 1864, and to sergeant March 5, 1865.

Alfred O. Ellis enlisted August 12, 1862; promoted sergeant March 18, 1863; promoted to color sergeant Nov. 1, 1863; to 1st lieutenant of Co. D January 4, 1865; in command of Co B from February 28, 1865; constantly on duty.

Wm. A. Judson enlisted August 6, 1862, as sergeant; promoted to commissary sergeant January 31, 1864; constantly on duty.

Wm. R. Laine, son of Rev. L. F. Laine, enlisted August 9, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; buried there.

Charles Pecor enlisted August 9, 1862; taken prisoner at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; confined in Andersonville

prison, Georgia ; released in March, 1865 ; discharged June 24, 1865.

Harvey Potter enlisted August 12, 1862 ; sick at camp Suffolk, Va., of fever ; died November 4, 1862 ; buried there.

John R. Rolph enlisted August 12, 1862, from the company on furlough from June 21, 1863, to July 29, 1863 ; in pioneer corps 2d division, 10th army corps, from January 13, 1865, to close of war.

Thomas S. Rolph enlisted August 12, 1862 ; promoted to corporal in 1862 ; wounded in hip at battle Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864 ; did not return to company ; discharged June 18, 1865.

Eleazar Swetland enlisted August 12, 1862 ; transferred to Co. E, 154th regiment N. Y. vol's, at camp Brown, Jamestown, in September, 1862 ; sick and died at Lookout Valley, Tenn., and buried in cemetery at Chattanooga.

John M. Wood enlisted August 11, 1862 ; promoted to corporal ; mail carrier from December 28, 1862 : in ranks from December, 1862 ; furlough from October 18 to November 17, 1864 ; reenlisted in January, 1864 ; discharged July 1, 1865.

John O. Warner enlisted August 12, 1862 ; promoted to corporal September 20, 1863 ; sick and absent from company from May 3 to September 8, 1864 ; promoted to color corporal ; killed in battle September 29, 1864, at New Market Heights, Va. ; buried on the field.

John E. White enlisted August, 22, 1862 ; promoted to lieutenant November 1, 1864 ; absent on recruiting service from August 12, 1863 ; did not return to company ; discharged March 12, 1865.

Peter Lawson enlisted August 11, 1862 ; sick at Folly Island and died in hospital October 8, 1863 ; buried on the island.

Douglass Only enlisted August 12, 1862 : hospital nurse from January 7 to June 1, 1863 ; in ambulance corps from June 1 to November 11, 1863 ; sick in hospital from last date for

several months ; transferred to veteran reserve corps August 29, 1864.

Wm. F. Only enlisted August 11, 1862 ; with 7th Massachusetts battery from October 25, 1862, to February, 1863 ; in quartermaster's department from September 20, 1863 ; died of fever in hospital at Wilmington, N. C., April 19, 1865.

John K. Post enlisted July 25, 1862 ; absent sick from July 30 to September, 1863 ; wounded in leg at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864—leg amputated ; died at Carver hospital, Washington, D. C., June 21, 1864 ; buried there.

Wm. C. Chamberlain enlisted August 9, 1862 ; promoted to corporal September 11, 1862 ; died of fever in regimental hospital, Suffolk, Va., November 23, 1862 ; buried in soldiers' burial ground there, but afterward removed to Portland.

John D. Buell enlisted February 24, 1864, in Co. B, 112th regiment ; when the regiment was discharged was transferred to 3d N. Y. vol's ; discharged August 28, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C.

154th Regiment N. Y. Vol's.—Joseph B. Fay enlisted August 22, 1862, as private ; commissioned captain of Co. E in September same year ; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 ; confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, to April 30, 1864 ; rejoined company in Tennessee, but from debility from long confinement soon returned, and resigned July 16, 1864.

David S. Connally enlisted August 22, 1862 ; elected orderly sergeant of Co. E ; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 ; died on Belle Isle, in James river, of exposure and starvation November 18, 1863 ; buried there.

Clinton L. Barnhart enlisted August 22, 1862 ; promoted from 4th to 1st sergeant November 20, 1863 ; promoted to 1st lieutenant February 26, 1864 ; wounded and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863 ; exchanged and again wounded at battle of Pine Knob, Georgia, June 15, 1864 ; returned to Portland and resigned March 13, 1865.

John Wilson enlisted August 22, 1862 ; wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863 ; also at Pine Knob, Georgia,

June 15, 1864; promoted to sergeant April 10, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865.

Mervin P. Barber enlisted August 22d, 1862; was a member of the pioneer corps for the construction of tents, roads and bridges, until the army of Sherman reached Atlanta, Georgia, July 1863; in ranks thereafter; discharged June 23d, 1865.

Wm. H. Reynolds enlisted August 22d, 1862; died of fever at Camp Brown, Jamestown, N. Y., September 1st, 1863; brought to Portland for burial.

Elias B. Skone enlisted August 22d, 1862; was killed at battle of Chancellorsville Virginia, May 2d, 1863; body not found.

Charles J. Anderson enlisted August 22d, 1862; constantly on duty; discharged June 17th, 1865.

Theodore F. Hall enlisted August 22d, 1862; died of fever at Casparias Hospital, Washington, D. C., January 20th, 1863; buried there, but brought to Portland in the following spring by his father, Dr. J. A. Hall, Surgeon of the 49th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, and buried at Brocton.

Blackman B. Fitch enlisted August 22, 1862; promoted to Sergeant, January 1864; was with Sherman's army from Chattanooga to Savannah; discharged for disability, May 8th, 1865.

George H. Richardson enlisted August 22d, 1862; discharged for disability, from chronic diarrhea, July 8th, 1863.

Oscar M. Taylor enlisted September 1st, 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1st, 1863; carried to Belle Isle, Richmond, Virginia, and died of neglect and starvation December 2d, 1863; buried on the island.

Wm. P. Haight enlisted August 22d, 1862; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2d, 1863; paroled and exchanged; while in Georgia accidentally separated from company, but returned March 5th, 1865; discharged June 11th, 1865.

Henry E. Hill enlisted August, 1862; after being accepted by the State Surgeon, was rejected by the U. S. Surgeon at

Camp Brown, Jamestown; did not go with the company from there.

Elial W. Skinner enlisted August 22d, 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1st, 1863; taken to Richmond, afterward to Andersonville, then to Savannah and from there to Millen, Georgia; returned December 21st, 1864; discharged June 23d, 1865.

Reuben R. Ogden enlisted August 22d, 1862; constantly on duty to the close of the war; discharged June 11th, 1865.

I. Milton Slawson enlisted August 22d, 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1st, 1863; died a prisoner of war February 14th, 1864, on Belle Isle in the James River at Richmond, Virginia, from exposure and starvation.

Elisha B. Walden enlisted August 22d, 1862; discharged April 25th, 1863, from Governor's Island, New York; disabled before entering active service.

Thomas K. Bambrick enlisted August 22d, 1862; transferred to Pioneer Corps, June 23d, 1863,—was in this corps to May 23d, 1864, then sent back from Cassville, Georgia, to Jeffersonville, Indiana, as hospital steward in charge of sick soldiers; discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, under general orders, May 26th, 1865.

Abel A. Williams enlisted August 22d, 1862; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2d, 1863; paroled and exchanged; rejoined the company, and discharged July 11th, 1865.

Perry Chapman enlisted August 22d, 1862; absent from company from December 26th, 1862: left at Dumfries, Virginia.

Ira F. Burroughs enlisted August 22d, 1862; transferred to Invalid Corps or Veteran Reserves July 1st, 1863.

Earl Z. Bacon enlisted August 22d, 1862; promoted to Corporal in 1863; detached as clerk at Brigade Headquarters, Gen. P. H. Jones, September 26th, 1864, continued as clerk until discharged; sick in March 1865 at Newbern, N. C.;

sent to General Grant's Hospital on Long Island ; discharged May 29th, 1865.

Charles O. Fuman enlisted August 22d, 1862 ; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2d, 1863 ; taken to Richmond, paroled and exchanged, and while on his way to join company was injured in a railroad accident at Stephenson, Georgia ; was taken to hospital at Murfreesborough ; did not again join his company ; discharged July 4th, 1865.

James B. Haywood enlisted August 22, 1862 ; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863 ; paroled and exchanged May 15, 1863 ; wounded at Resaca, Georgia, June 15, 1864 ; taken to hospital in Cleveland, Ohio ; rejoined company and regiment at Atlanta, Georgia ; discharged June 23, 1865.

Stephen R. Greene enlisted August 22, 1862 ; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863 ; paroled and sent to Annapolis, Maryland ; exchanged and rejoined company and regiment ; sick at Chattanooga, Tenn. ; did not go with Sherman's army through Georgia, but joined the regiment in Virginia the following spring and was discharged June 11, 1865.

Wm. J. Osterhaut enlisted August 22, 1862 ; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 ; paroled and sent to Annapolis, Maryland, and died there of fever October 16, 1863, before being exchanged.

Hiram L. Skinner enlisted August 23, 1862 ; discharged July 3, 1863, for disability ; died in Portland in 1868.

Andrew Hollister enlisted August 23, 1862 ; promoted to corporal in winter of 1863 ; wounded at battle of Peach Tree Creek ; discharged in June, 1865. Afterward participated in the "*Fenian Raid*" and battle of Pea Ridge, Canada.

George Swetland enlisted August 22, 1862 ; promoted to 1st sergeant ; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863 ; discharged June 23, 1865.

Newell Burch enlisted August 22, 1862 ; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863 ; sent to Belle Island, and was in Andersonville prison twenty-two months ; thence sent to

Jacksonville, Florida; was there when the war closed; was discharged in New York.

Justus Cross enlisted August 22, 1862; transferred to the navy April 18, 1864; sent to Mobile, Alabama; was in the battle there at the taking of the forts; discharged August 18, 1865.

David T. Taylor enlisted August 22, 1862; discharged June 7, 1863, for disability.

Robert Page enlisted August 22, 1862; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863; paroled and taken sick before being exchanged; discharged for disability August 6, 1863.

Draft of August, 1863.—Wm. W. Billings was the only one reporting of the 47 men drawn. He was ordered to Co. G, 52d N. Y. regiment. He was taken prisoner at the battle of ———— December 2, 1863, and died at Andersonville, Georgia, April 17, 1864.

15th Regiment N. Y. Vol's.—Cyrus Benjamin enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; nothing known of him; discharged August 9, 1865, under general orders.

Those not Credited to Portland.—104th regiment N. Y. vol. infantry.—Levant M. Hakes enlisted August 9, 1863, at Buffalo, in Co. H; discharged June 17, 1865.

6th Regiment Wisconsin Vol. Infantry.—Lysander B. Vanleuven enlisted July 1, 1861; was in the battles of Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam; discharged July 16, 1864.

— *Michigan Vol. Infantry.*—Walter Quigley; nothing definitely known of him.

111th Pennsylvania Vol Infantry.—John D. Bentley enlisted in May, 1861, as a three months' man, and in September following for three years, in Co. A; promoted to sergeant; promoted to 1st lieutenant of Co. A; afterward to captain; discharged in 1862.

Ephraim K. Fellows enlisted in September, 1861, in Co. A; nothing further known of him until after discharge; now living at Gowanda, this state.

Wm. Correll enlisted September 2, 1861; discharged for disability in July, 1862. Also a member of Co. A.

Alfred G. Vanleuven enlisted September 2, 1861, at Concord Station, Pa., in Co. A; lost left arm by a shell at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863; discharged September 14, 1863.

Navy.—Joseph E. Cook enlisted at Erie, Pa.

Abraham Williams and Charles Williams enlisted early in the war, but whether in this state or not is not known.

The effect of the war upon the town at large, aside from the fact that almost every household was represented at the scene of strife, and the sympathies were strongly enlisted and the anxieties intense; and aside from the fact that now and then one of these households was made desolate by the news of the death of a loved one, killed in battle, or dying in some hospital or loathsome prison,—was scarcely felt. So far removed from the theatre of active operations, little of the dread realities were known, and the duties of life were engaged in as usual, and industries pursued as though the one hundred and forty-four of its bravest and truest sons were yet at home, and the peaceable pursuits of life receiving their accustomed attention. It is true that the labor and enterprise of this number were lost to the town in a certain sense; but this was of small moment; the great vacuum was in the hearts of relatives and friends, and in fact of the whole community, for all felt they had an interest, the interest almost of kindred, in every absent volunteer. Thousands in treasure were voted and paid for purposes connected with the war, but the advanced price in consequence of the war for every conceivable product of industry, made the burden comparatively light; and the town is to-day richer by far in material wealth than it would have been had the war never occurred. But this, although it should be true of every town in the United States, would not extenuate the heinousness of the crime of the originators of the war or its abettors. War is an evil “and only evil and that con-

tinually," yet in the system of an Allwise Providence, good may and often does result as in the recent conflict in which, under God, one of the darkest curses that ever rested upon our sin cursed world was swept from our possessions.

All honor to the "boys in blue" from the town of Portland, who went forth at their country's call to assist in subduing the foulest rebellion that has yet found record upon the pages of history. With grateful hearts we remember their sacrifices and "deeds of valor done," and will never fail to do them reverence so long as one yet lingers amongst us; and although no marble shaft has been reared to commemorate their deeds, and keep in remembrance those that fell in the fearful conflict, or sickened and died away from kindred and home, yet their memories are faithfully enshrined in the heart of hearts of every dweller in town; and the heart is softened and made better by the kindlings that spring up as we stand about their graves, or call to remembrance their manly virtues.

Mexican War—1847.—Portland furnished but two men for the army in the war with Mexico, in 1847: Henry A. Granger, son of David B. Granger, who died at Jalappa, Mexico, January 19th, 1848, and Ira Humeson, son of Mrs. Richard Gator by a former marriage, who served through the war, and returned and died in town a few years since.

CHAPTER XLIX.

Cemeteries.

1. *Evergreen Cemetery*.—Is located on lot 30, T. 5. The ground was donated by Captain James Dunn in 1807. A deed was made by Mr. Dunn to the settlers by name, then not above eight or ten in number. The names as far as now remembered, were Nathan Fay, Elisha Fay, David Eaton, Benjamin Hutchins, Peter Kane, Nathaniel Fay. Mr. Dunn reserved an interest and a choice of lots. David Eaton drew the deed, but it is not to be found, and if recorded it was probably in the clerk's office at Buffalo. The first buried in these grounds was Mrs. Nathan Fay, in 1807, the first death in town. The grounds were used for burial purposes until 1855, when they were enlarged and a cemetery association incorporated, under the name of Evergreen Cemetery Association. The act bears date March 10th, 1855. The incorporators names were, Simeon Dederick, Joseph Correll, Daniel Webster, Parsons Taylor, Abram Bowdish, Philip Mericle, Lemi Bartholomew, James Billings, Lewis Potter, David Granger, Alonzo Bowdish, Leonard Lilly, Absalom Woleben, John S. Coon, Isaac Shattuck, Charles A. Marsh, J. B. Elliott, E. Denison, Lincoln Fay, D. P. Bowdish, G. M. Taylor, Henry Flint, A. H. Bowdish, A. B. Mosher, John Correll, O. J. Greene, Alfred Eaton, G. H. Townsend.

The first trustees were Alonzo Bowdish and Henry Flint for one year; Alfred Eaton and C. A. Marsh for two years; David Granger and J. B. Elliott for three years. The

annual meeting occurs on the first Saturday in March. The articles are signed by S. Dederick, chairman, Joseph Correll, secretary. The acknowledgment was taken by T. Judd, justice of the peace, and recorded March 19th, 1855.

2. *Brocton Cemetery*—Is located on lot 20, T. 5. The ground was donated by Dea. Elijah Fay as early as 1820. It has been once enlarged, and by the terms of the deed is under the control of the trustees of the Baptist church, Brocton. The first buried here was the wife of Ebenezer Williams in 1812. Six others were buried here the same year, and amongst them Lewis McManus, killed by the fall of a tree; Sophia Mumford, and Samuel Harris, brother of Ebenezer and J. E. Harris.

3. *Westfield and Portland Union Cemetery*—Is situated in the town of Westfield, on the farm of Daniel Farrington, lot 30, T. 4, R. 14. The western and southwestern portion of Portland for many years, has been associated with the eastern portion of Westfield in the occupancy of these grounds. They are surrounded by a neat and substantial iron fence, built in a large degree through the munificence of the former proprietor of the land, Mr. Daniel Farrington, and are an honor to the inhabitants of the section in which they are located. The first adult buried here was John Smith in 1812.

4. *North Portland Cemetery*—Is situated on the east part of lot 32, T. 5, in school dist. No. 7. The north portion was deeded to Simon Burton and John Conner, for burial purposes, April 18th, 1838. A road was laid immediately south of it, and the ground enlarged upon the south of the road, and deeded by B. F. Pecor to Addison O. Baringer, trustee. On the discontinuance of the road the title of the land was again in Mr. Pecor. Thus the land is held by three separate deeds. It is all enclosed however, and used as a cemetery. It is under the control of trustees regularly chosen. The first buried here was Betsey Ferris, in 1826, before title was obtained. Title to

the south part was not obtained until August 8th, 1862.

5. *Union Lawn Cemetery Association*—This association was formed for the purpose of procuring new grounds at Brocton for burial purposes, in view of the crowded state of the old grounds. The act of incorporation bears date December 6th, 1869, and is signed by Timothy Judson as chairman, and H. C. Taylor, secretary. The acknowledgment was taken by U. S. Ladue, Esq.; and was recorded in the clerk's office December 17th, 1869. The names of the incorporators are, T. S. Moss, Mark Haight, Linus Burton, Henry Sage, H. B. Crandall, T. Flanders, J. H. Haight, J. A. H. Skinner, John Corbett, M. P. Barber, John Furman, Salmon Burton, E. Randall, R. A. Hall, Austin Baker, Charles Barker, U. S. Ladue, A. J. Skinner, J. B. Haywood, H. C. Taylor, T. Judson, G. E. Ryckman, J. L. Hatch, E. Elmore, Lemi P. Barber, J. H. Miller, D. T. Taylor, H. J. Dean, L. W. Skinner, Earl Baco. The first trustees were, E. Randall and H. C. Taylor for one year; T. S. Moss and Linus Burton for two years; J. L. Hatch and E. Elmore for three years. The annual meeting occurs on the first Monday of December. No grounds have as yet been obtained—July 1873.

6. *A Cemetery* was laid out on the bank of the lake, on lot 16, T. 5, on lands now owned by Horace Skinner. Many years since, probably about 1823, several bodies were deposited here, but a few years since they were removed to No. 1 and 2, and the grounds discontinued.

7. *A few private or family burial grounds* were laid out and occupied in earlier years, but are now discontinued, and those deposited in them removed. One of these, belonging to the late Mr. Samuel Millet, was continued until within the last few years.

Old Mr. Joy, father of Capt. David Joy, and a few others were buried in a field now belonging to Richard Reynolds, on lot 19, T. 5, a few rods east of the residence of Charles Fay, but the precise spot it is difficult to determine.

Jacob Klumph, by request, was buried on his farm on lot 47, T. 4, between two large rocks, where he still rests. The writer is informed that a few others were buried in different sections of town, but the name and precise spot of each have passed from memory. No aboriginal burial grounds have been discovered within the boundaries of the town.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

1805 TO 1829.

[These sketches are presented without comment. In connection with them a large number of facts and dates will appear, and it is scarcely possible but that some errors should occur. They have been examined critically, however, by the side of the material furnished and every pains taken to attain as high a state of accuracy as is possible with such statistics. The names of the settlers are placed in the order of the year of their coming to town as far as possible to obtain dates.]

[To economize space the following abbreviations will be made use of: S., for son; dau., for daughter; b., for born; d., for died; m., for married; w., for wife; ch., for child or children; wid., for widow; fa., for father; P., for Portland.]

1. JAMES DUNN.—Capt. James Dunn was the first settler of Portland. He was the son of William, and b. in Lycoming county, Pa., 1761. He m. — Alexander, in Mifflin county, same state, in 1791. Mrs. D. was b. in S. Carolina in 1771, and her father, James Alexander, removed to Pa. in 1779. Mr. D. lived upon his father's farm until 1803, when he removed to a purchase of 500 acres of land near Meadville, Pa. Not being pleased with the location, in 1804 he explored the whole lake region from Erie, Pa., to Canadaway, and although the territory was not yet surveyed into lots, he located a tract to which he removed his family in 1805. His first contract with the Holland Company bears date May 31, 1804, for 1150 acres, as afterward surveyed all of lots 30, 31, 34 and parts of lots 25 and 35, T. 5, at \$2.50 per acre. He afterward had "booked" to him by the company lots 19 and 38, T. 5, making in all 2002 acres. He came to P. with the Pa. regulation team of four horses. The roads were almost impassable and would have disheartened and turned back a less determined spirit. He

first located on a portion of lot 31 near a large spring, near the present residence of E. B. Taylor, and built a shanty of poles for a temporary residence but removed to a more commodious one within the next few months, on the N. p't of lot 30, T. 5, near the present residence of Stephen Weld. Here he cleared an acre of land but remained no longer than the road surveyed by James McMahan in 1805 was located, when he built a log house on or near the ground where now stands the house of John Dudley, p't lot 30, T. 5, and removed to it in the spring of 1806. He opened a tavern in 1808, and in 1811 built a large log building for a bar room, which was removed but a few years since. Mr. D. lived here until his death, which occurred Oct. 23, 1838. Mrs. D. d. Oct. 23, 1850. The house of Mr. Dunn was the great rallying point for the settlers for some years. The first public religious services in town were held at his house in 1810, and the first school was taught there the same year. The road passed to the south of the house and was not changed for many years. The nearest reliable point for grinding for the first few years was Erie, Pa., 35 miles, or Black Rock, 55 miles. Mr. D. disposed of his land to actual settlers, reserving only the farm on which he lived. The first deed made and executed in town was by him to Nathan Fay, in 1807, for 46 acres of land now owned in part by S. S. Jones, p't of lot 25, T. 5. Mr. D. was elected road commissioner in 1805, and it was through his influence that the *south road*, so called, was surveyed through the town of Chautauqua that year. He was a Revolutionary soldier, an excellent citizen, and Mrs. D. was an excellent specimen of a pioneer's wife. The old family Bible brought from Mifflin Co., Pa., is in the possession of Mrs. Lucius Jones, the youngest dau. of Mr. D., now living in Hanover, this county, and has the following record:

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Dunn.—(1.) WILLIAM: b. Feb. 8, 1792; m. Ann Smith; settled on farm now owned by John Fleming, p't lot 30, T. 5; sold to Anson Driggs and moved west. (2.) ELIZA: b. July 3, 1793; m. Dr. M. Simons; d. in Buffalo, N. Y.,

June, 1836; buried in Forestville, N. Y. (3.) JAMES: b. Feb. 28, 1796; d. from the effects of a fall Jan. 6, 1814. (4.) DAVIS: b. April 14, 1798; d. young. (5.) REBECCA: b. Jan. 30, 1800; m. Richard Gator; d. in P. in 1828. (6.) DAVID: b. Oct. 14, 1801; m. Harriet Porter; occupied the old homestead for many years; now lives in Missouri. (7.) JOHN: b. Oct. 16, 1803; m. — Page; settled on p't of the old homestead. (8.) GEORGE W.: b. Jan. 15, 1807; was the first white child b. in P.; never m.; d. Jan. 23, 1841. (9.) POLLY: b. Jan. 29, 1809; m. — Page; settled in Hanover, this county, and from there removed to Wisconsin. (10.) JANE: b. June 3, 1811; m. Lucius Jones; lives in Hanover, this county. The first six were b. in Mifflin Co., Pa.: one near Meadville, Pa.; three in P.

2. BENJAMIN HUTCHINS—Was b. in the town of Pawlet, Vt., Aug. 21, 1766, and came to P. from Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1805; located p't of lot 41, T. 5, farm now owned by the heirs of George W. Arnold. In 1806 he removed his family to his new purchase. His article bears date June 5, 1806. Mr. H. m. Elizabeth Rice, dau. of Peltiah Rice, in Otsego Co., in 1796. Mr. R. afterward removed to Westfield. In 1817 Mr. H. sold his farm to John Druse and removed to Westfield. Mrs. H. d. in 1818, and Mr. H. in Aug., 1855. They were buried in W. & P. U. Cemetery. In religion Mr. H. was Protestant, and in politics a democrat.

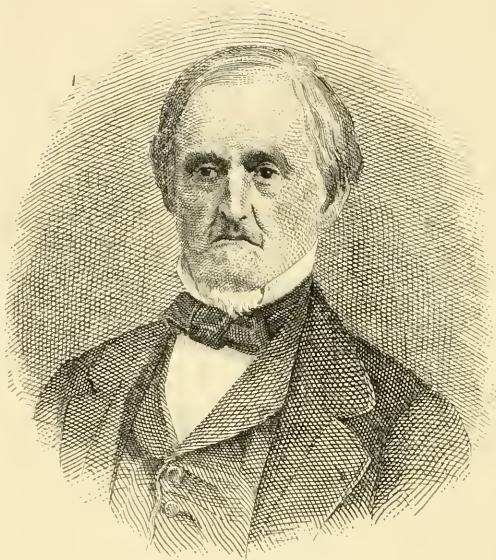
Family of Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins.—(1.) PELTIAH: m. Mariah Dutcher; settled in Michigan and still living. (2.) CHARLOTTE: m. Coach Minegar of Westfield; is still living: Mr. Minegar d. Feb. 19, 1871. (3.) CLARISSA: m. Alanson Gear: Mr. G. d. in Canada; Mrs. G. m. Stephen Ludlow; removed to Iowa; d. there in 1868. (4.) JOHN: b. in P. Nov. 17, 1809; m. Jane Ludlow Jan. 19, 1837; lives in Westfield. (5.) LUSYLIVIA: m. Samuel Covey; lives in Westfield. (6.) MARY: lived with Mrs. Covey; d. in 1865.

3. NATHAN FAY—Was the son of Nathan, and b. in Southbury, Mass. He m. Betsey Clemens, who was b. in Hopkinton, same state. In 1805 Mr. Fay and David Eaton passed through

P. on a prospecting tour, on foot, with their knapsacks on their backs, and on their return passed through the south part of the county. In May, 1806, Mr. Fay removed with his family of a wife and six ch. to P., settling on the farm now owned in part by Lincoln Fay, p't of lot 25, T. 5. His first house was a log hut standing on the S. p't of the lot, nearly in front of the residence of E. Denison. Afterward he built a log house on a ridge of ground north of the house on the farm of Jonas H. Martin. In 1807 he built a log house near a large spring in the rear of the present residence of S. S. Jones, on p't of lot 25, on land he purchased of James Dunn, the deed of which was the first executed in town. The article of his land bears date June 6, 1806. In 1807 Mrs. Fay d.—the first death in town and the first bu. in Evergreen Cemetery. In the fall of 1809 Mr. F. m. Miss Mercy Groves in Oneida Co., this state. He lived but a short time after this marriage, dying in June, 1810. He was bu. by the side of his wife. Mr. F. was a Deist, and in politics a “republican or its equivalent.”

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Fay.—(1.) HATTIE: m. Simeon Guyle; settled in Wisconsin; Mr. G. d. there; Mrs. G. is living with a son in Cleveland, Ohio. (2.) JOHN: m. Nancy McClintock; settled in Westfield, N. Y., but d. in Fulton, Ill. (3.) NATHAN: went to Michigan; m. and d. there. (4.) CUTTING: went south; supposed to be dead. (5.) WILLARD; left home and was never heard from. (6.) ESTHER: lived in Ripley, this county; d. there about 1865. (7.) BETSEY: only one b. in P.; m. Samuel Moorhouse in 1829; now lives in Clark county, Missouri.

4. ELISHA FAY—Was the son of Nathaniel Fay and Ruth Rice, his wife, and was b. in Framingham, Mass., June 2, 1783. He came to P. from Westbury, Worcester county, that state, in June, 1806. He was then a young man and came in company with his brother Nathaniel, also a young man, and Nathan Fay and family. Mr. Fay located the E. p't of lot 25, T. 5, and erected his log cabin about ten rods east of the stone house now upon the premises and owned by Geo. Smith. He



David Eaton

has lived upon this purchase 67 years, though for some years as a boarder with his sons. His article bears date July 30, 1806. In 1807 he returned to Mass. and in Sept. m. Sophia Nichols, who also was b. in Framingham, in 1785. He came to P. a second time in company with James Parker, arriving in Nov. Mrs. F. walked long distances during the tedious trip, and all the way from Buffalo. A new log house was at once built and occupied until 1828 when the stone house was built. Mr. Fay was in the war of 1812 at Black Rock and Buffalo. He is the oldest actual settler in town now living (1873). Mr. and Mrs. F. became converts to the christian faith in 1817, and became members of the M. E. church and afterward of that division known as Wesleyan, and were zealous and influential members. Mrs. Fay d. in Oct., 1850, and was bu. in Evergreen Cemetery.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Fay.—(1.) LINCOLN: b. Aug. 15, 1808; m. Sophronia Peck Dec. 31, 1835, and now lives upon the farm located by Nathan Fay in 1806, p't lot 25, T. 5. (2.) EDDIE: b. April 9, 1811; d. March 11, 1834. (3.) CHARLES: b. March 24, 1813; m. Laura A. Hall; lives on a part of the old homestead. (4.) OTIS N.: b. Feb. 5, 1820; m. Emeline Vantassel; lives in P., S. W. p't of lot 19, T. 5.

5. DAVID EATON—Was the son of Benjamin and Mary Eaton, the oldest son and the fifth of a family of ten ch. He was b. in Framingham, Mass., Feb. 2, 1782. His father was poor, a shoemaker, and David was put upon the bench at nine years of age, and at fourteen made shoes for the market. When eighteen years of age his father d., but he continued the business and supported the family until he was twenty-two. Although troubled with the care and support of a large family, he found time to store his mind with the essentials of a good education. Early in 1805 he visited the "purchase" in company with Nathan Fay and explored the whole lake region from Buffalo to N. East, Pa., returning in August. April 20, 1806, he m. Elizabeth Horne, and the next month, accompanied by his wife, mother and youngest sister, Nathan Fay and family,

Elisha and Nathaniel Fay, started for the west, "some point on the shore of lake Erie." His conveyance was a span of horses and covered wagon. Mrs. Eaton was in feeble health but hoping for a favorable change; but before reaching Utica, this state, showed signs of a decline, and on arriving at New Hartford was obliged to stop for rest. But that insidious disease whose stealthy approach no hand may stay had marked its victim, and she d. June 10 and was buried there. Mr. Eaton left his mother and sister and proceeded to Canadaway and from there to P., and located at once p't of lot 37, T. 5, the farm upon which he lived until his death—nearly sixty seven years. He returned to Batavia, procured his *article*, which bears date July 9, 1806, and paid the required ten per cent. The article was filled out by Wm. Peacock, then a clerk in the office, and Mr. E. remembered being asked if he could write his name. He returned to P., built a log house, cleared two acres of land and in October removed his family from New Hartford. The following winter was very severe: there was a heavy fall of snow, the mills at Westfield were frozen and he was obliged to resort to the *mortar and pestle* to prepare his corn for food. His mother kept house for him until 1811, when he m. Mrs. Mercy Fay, widow of Nathan Fay. [See No. 3.] The sister of Mr. E. taught the first school in town in 1810 and followed teaching until 1815, when she m. and moved to Whitestown, this state. [See Schools.] The mother of Mr. E. d. Oct. 14, 1848, aged 95 years and six months. His wife d. May 12 1862. Mr. Eaton d. Oct. 7, 1872, aged 90 years and 8 months. They were all buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

Mr. Eaton was a man of considerable prominence; was in office of some kind many years, and was an honest, faithful and competent officer; in fact he was well fitted by nature, education and habit to become a leading spirit, as he did, in those early years of the settlement of the county. He was clerk of the election in 1807, the first in the county; was elected assessor of the town of Chautauqua for 1809; was clerk of the board of supervisors from 1820 to '27 and for the years 1831

and '32; was supervisor of the town for six years [*See Town Officers*] and was chairman of the board in 1815 when a new member; was a justice of the peace for several years; was appointed superintendent of the poor in 1844 and served in that capacity six years—the last term by election; was town clerk for fourteen years, and in fact filled some official position until 1850. In common with most men of that day he was an aspirant for military honors. After serving in inferior positions he was commissioned lieutenant of militia by Gov. Tompkins in 1810 or '11, and served in that capacity until 1814 when he was appointed regimental paymaster, which position he held to the close of the war. While lieut. of Capt. Moore's company of Chautauqua militia he was present at the battle of Queens-town, Oct. 3, 1812; was in the battle of Black Rock and Buffalo Dec. 30, 1813, and was with his company on the Niagara frontier in Aug. and Sept., 1814. At the close of the war he resigned the position of regimental paymaster and as he says, "bade adieu to all military affairs." [*See War of 1812.*] He was appointed brigade inspector May 14, 1816, but declined serving.

Mr. and Mrs. Eaton were members of the first Congregational church formed in P. in 1818. Mrs. E. became a member of the church after its reorganization in 1833, but Mr. Eaton never again became a member of any church. Of his religious belief he says in his letter, "My present belief is that every person will receive according to the deeds done in the body, whether they be good or whether they be evil, without any reference to professions or want of professions, or sectarian names or creeds." Of his political sentiments he writes: "I was a federalist up to the war of 1812, but becoming dissatisfied with the course taken by the party with reference to the war I left it. I afterward became a Clintonian, and voted for J. Q. Adams for president, for Harrison, Taylor, Fremont, Lincoln and Grant. Thus you have my politics in a nut shell." He was a *Nestor* among the early settlers and little was done and no enterprise prosecuted for the benefit of the town or its citizens

but that he was a guiding spirit. He lived a conscientious, upright life, and died as he lived. [*See various divisions of this work.*]

Family of Mr. & Mrs. Eaton.—EDWIN; b. Dec. 19th, 1811; m. Caroline P. Baldrige of Fredonia, Mar. 1843; lives in Frewsburg, this county. (2) EMILY, b. Aug. 8th, 1813; m. Josiah Wheeler of Frewsburg, June 15th, 1847; Mr. W. d. Oct. 1868; Mrs. W. d. May 27th, 1871. (3) ALFRED, b. Mar. 4th, 1815; m. Hannah C. Clark, May 20th, 1845; settled in Wisconsin; now lives in this town on the old homestead. (4) OSCAR, b. Aug. 8th, 1820; m. Louisa A. Kennedy of Steuben county this state, Oct. 1st. 1850; lived for some years at Grand Traverse, Mich.; now lives at Forest Grove Oregon. (5) DARWIN G., b. Mar. 6th, 1822; m. Ann J. Collins of Delaware county this state, Oct. 2d, 1850; now Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences in Parker Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

6. PETER KANE—Came from some point in the valley of the Mohawk. His father was Irish and his mother Dutch. His wife was also Dutch. He settled on the S. part of *House Farm*, part of lot 30, T. 4, R. 14, in 1804, and kept a tavern for two years. He was a justice of the peace in 1805. In 1806 he purchased of James Dunn the farm owned for many years by the late Mrs. Margaret D. Leech, part of lot 38 T. 5. Upon this he built a log house, on the road surveyed by McMahan in 1805, midway between the north and south roads, where he lived until his death, Jan. 7th, 1818. The well from which they obtained their supply of water is still to be seen. After the death of Mr. K. his wid. lived with her dau. Clara, in Erie, Pa., where she d. a few years later. Mr. K. was a revolutionary soldier, and of the war of 1812. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Kane.—(1) POLLY, m. Absalom Harris in 1810. Mr. H. soon d. leaving her a widow, the first in the present town of P. She now lives near Union Pa (2) Clara, m. —; settled in Erie, Pa., and is still living, as

far as known. (3) PHILIP, m. Sophia Anderson ; occupied the farm until 1824 ; sold to Robert Leech ; now lives in Iowa. (4) ANN, m. Luke Drury ; settled in Westfield ; Mr. D. committed suicide by cutting his throat ; Mrs. D. is now living at Spartansburg, Pa.

7. JOHN PRICE—Was originally from New England, and settled firstly at Colt's Station, Erie county, Pa. He came from there to P. in 1806 and settled on part of lot 38, T. 5, land now owned by Edward McGarrall. He built his log shanty on the S. E. part, in which he lived until 1815, when he built a log house on the ground now occupied by the house of Mr. McGarrall. In 1828 he exchanged farms with Norman Kibbie of Westfield, taking a farm on the west side of Chautauqua Lake, where he d. a few years later. Mr. and Mrs. P. were members of the Baptist church, Brocton, uniting in Feb. 1820. Mrs. P. removed to Iowa with a m. dau.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Price.—But a part of the family are remembered, as follows : (1) HARVEY ; (2) ERASTUS ; (3) JOHN ; (4) OLIVE ; (5) HIRAM ; (6) CYRUS ; (7) POLLY ; (8) LUCRETIA ; (9) JANE. Little is remembered of them.

8. NATHANIEL FAY—Came to P. in the spring of 1806, in company with his brother Elisha. He was the son of Nathaniel, and was b. in Westborough, Mass., Jan. 25th, 1785. He located pt. of lot 12, T. 5, 200 acres, June 10th, 1810. It is now owned by his son Franklin. July 17th, 1816, he m. Lydia Barnes, dau. of Calvin Barnes, of P. Mrs. Fay was b. in Norway, Herkimer county, N. Y., Jan. 17th, 1798. They took possession of their first log house Dec. 23d, 1816. The house now on the farm was built in 1841. Mr. Fay was a man of sterling integrity ; was much in town office, and was once elected supervisor. He was in the war of 1812, and at the battle of Black Rock and Buffalo. He was a farmer. In religion Mr. Fay was a Universalist ; in politics a Republican, though in earlier years a Democrat. He d. May 15th, 1853. Mrs. Fay d. Sept. 4. 1872.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Fay.—(1) MARY ANN, b. Mar. 23d,

1818; m. Orrin Brainard, Mar. 1st, 1841; first settled in Arkwright, afterward in Pomfret, where she d. Dec. 17th, 1854. (2) FRANKLIN, b. June 4th, 1820; m. Catharine Bowdish, Jan. 22d, 1845, now lives on the homestead. (3) NATHANIEL b. July 14th, 1822; m. Nancy Bowdish Dec. 17th, 1845; settled in Stockton, this county; is now a clergyman of the M. E. church and stationed at Emlenton, Pa. (4) LUCY, b. Oct. 23d, 1830; d. Mar. 6th, 1847; bu. in Evergreen Cemetery.

9. JAMES PARKER—Was a son of Dr. — Parker, and was b. in the town of Southbury, Mass. in 1782. He m. Charlotte, a sister of David Eaton, in 1807. Mrs. P. was b. in Southbury, Aug. 5th, 1786. They came to P. in the fall of the year in which they were m. in company with Elisha Fay and wife. Mr. P. was a tanner, and established the first tannery in the town of P. [See Tanneries.] He lived in P. but one year, removing to the *cross roads* and engaging in business there. He removed to Carroll in 1821, where he d. in 1838. Mrs. P. d. there in 1843.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Parker.—(1) ANNA MARIA, was b. in P. July 27th, 1808; m. Josiah Wheeler of Frewsburgh, Sept. 22d, 1831; d. Aug. 17th, 1846. (2) LOUISA, b. June 16th, 1814, at Westfield; m. Geo. Bartlett, Sept. 22d, 1835; d. May 30th, 1838. (3) JAMES, Jun., b. at Westfield, Dec. 17th, 1818; m. Sabra A. Howard, Sept. 28th, 1838; d. in Carroll, Sept. 21st 1863. The prominence to which he attained makes it but just that farther note should be made of him. He was a man of warm and generous impulses, active and vigorous in all his conceptions, and fearless in vindicating what his judgment approved. In 1849 he was elected a justice of the peace in the town of Carroll, which office he held until his death. He was twice elected supervisor of his town, and the second year was chairman of the board. In 1859 he was appointed a commissioner with Ward Hunt of Utica and Isaac Dayton of N. Y. city, to settle some claims against the state, and discharged the trust with honor. In 1860 he was presidential elector for this district; and in 1861 was

appointed assistant clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, which place he held at the time of his death. In 1855 he became editor of the *Chautauqua Democrat*, and was its principal editor at the time of his death. But he was cut down in early manhood in the midst of his usefulness.

10. NATHAN CROSBY—Came to P. from Pennsylvania in 1807, locating what is now known as the *Bowdish Farm*, N. pt. lot 33, T. 5. His article was dated May 15th that year. He sold to Rufus Perry in June 1809 and returned to Pa. Nothing definite is remembered of him.

11. ERASTUS TAYLOR.—See No. 64.

12. JOSIAH HART—Settled on pt. of lot 41, T. 5, in 1808. But little is known of him. He left town after a few years.

13. PETER INGERSOLL—Came to P. in 1809. Of his nativity nothing is remembered. He was the first settler upon the *McKenzie Farm*, pt. of lot 41, T. 5. His article was dated July 14th, 1809. He built a large double log house on the opposite side of the road from the house now on the farm, in which he kept a tavern until 1816. In this house on the Sabbath religious services were held for some years. [See Cong. church.] In 1811 he built a frame barn, the first frame building of any description built in town. It is still standing on the farm, but newly silled and covered. He sold in 1816, to Joseph Cass, and left town. He had two sons in the war of 1812, John and William.

14. RUFUS PERRY—Came to P. from Pennsylvania in 1808 or 1809, and settled on a farm known as the *Bowdish Farm*, N. W. pt. lot 33, T. 5, buying a claim of Nathan Crosby. His article is dated June 22d, 1809. He lived upon this claim until 1821, when he sold to Wm. Burnham, and removed to Ohio in 1822.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Perry.—The children's names as far as known were, (1) MARILLA, (2) RUTH, (3) NEWTON, (4) PAULINA, (5) ELIAKIM, (6) SETH, (7) DAVID, (8) ELIZA (9) JAMES.

15. DAVID FARLIN—Came to P. from eastern N. Y., bought of James Parker ten acres of land adjoining the farm of D. Eaton, pt. lot 37, T. 5, in 1809. He sold in 1827 and bought part of lot 14, T. 5, near the farm of Wm. Case, north of Brocton. His aged father committed suicide in the woods near his home.

16. MARTIN SMITH—Came to P. from Schoharie county, N. Y. in 1809, and settled on the farm now owned by J. McFadden, commonly known as the *Goodsell Farm*, buying of Capt. James Dunn. This purchase included the *Nilcholas Uhl Farm*, now occupied by M. S. Noxon, pt. lot 34, T. 5. He kept a tavern for a few years in the frame house built by J. Potter in 1812. [See Taverns.] He left town a few years later, probably in 1820, and for several years kept a tavern at Tonewanda N. Y. He d. in the Insane Asylum at Buffalo. Some of the family m. in P. as will be seen elsewhere

17. THOMAS KLUMPH—Brother of Augustine, Jacob and Jeremiah came to P. from Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y., in 1808, and located 200 acres of land, pt. of lot 41, T. 5, now owned in part by H. A. Blowers. Mr. Klumph was b. in 1778; m. Sally Rice in 1808, who was b. in Otsego county in 1791. In 1810 they removed to their purchase in P. His log house was located near a spring east of the house now on the farm. Two years later his house was burned and he occupied the log school house elsewhere spoken of as the first built in town. He sold to Asa Thornton in 1815, and located pt. of lot 32, T. 4, where he lived for about fifteen years, then removing to Conneaut, Ohio, where he d. in 1858. Mrs. K. is still living. Mr. K. was a Methodist; politically a Federalist.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Klumph.—(1) ALEXIS, (2) LESTER, (3) JACOB, (4) JOHN, (5) LAFAYETTE, (6) ALMA, (7) CHARITY, (8) CHARLOTTE, (9) CORNELIUS. Most if not all of them live near Conneautville, Pa., except the youngest, who was wrecked on Lake Erie, 1861, but succeeded in getting ashore only to perish

from cold in the woods near the mouth of Cattaraugus creek.

18. PARSONS TAYLOR.—See No. 64.

19. DAVID CARPENTER—Was a brother of the first wife of Parsons Taylor, and came to P. with him from Chenango county, N. Y., in 1809. He bought fifty acres of land of James Dunn, now owned by David Skinner, central p't of lot 34, T. 5. He m. Julia Crane, and d. June 24, 1833.

20. ABSALOM HARRIS—Came to P. about 1808. He articted the E. p't of lot 33, T. 5, Feb. 5, 1810. He m. Polly Kane, dan. of Peter Kane, in 1810, but soon d., leaving her a wid., the first becoming so in the present town of P. He was bu. in Evergreen Cemetery.

21. ALFRED HODGE—Settled on the central p't of lot 41, T. 5, in 1809. Nothing definite is known of him. He remained in town but a few years.

22. DAVID B. GRANGER—Was a native of Vermont, and b. March 7, 1787. He m. Martha Munson, dan. of Samuel Munson, at New Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y. Mrs. G. was b. in Oneida county March 11, 1792. They removed to P. in 1810 and occupied a log house on the *McKenzie farm*, on lot 41, T. 5, but soon purchased a claim to p't of lot 63, T. 4, farm now owned by James Kelsey. He remained on this claim but a short time, next buying a claim to p't of lot 37, T. 5, where he lived until his death. He occupied a log house until 1831 when the house on the farm was built by him. He was a farmer and brick maker. He d. in Buffalo June 26, 1849, and bu. there, but was subsequently removed to P. Evergreen Cemetery. His widow occupied the homestead until her d., which occurred Oct. 4, 1862. She was bu. by her husband. Mr. G. was in the war of 1812; was a "Jackson democrat and a Harrison whig." Mr. and Mrs. G. were true to the command, "Be fruitful and multiply," and had a family of sixteen ch.

Family of Mr and Mrs. Granger.—(1.) MORGAN L.: b. Dec. 2, 1812; m. Asenath Wright Sept. 8, 1836; lives in P. (2.) MARTHA C.: b. Dec. 12, 1813; m. Daniel P. Bowdish; settled

in P.; Mr. B. d. in 1861; Mrs. B. now lives in Mayville, this county. (3.) JANE E.: b. Nov. 5, 1815; m. Thomas Hill; settled in town of Chautauqua; d. April 25, 1868. (4.) SAMUEL M.: b. Dec. 20, 1816; m. Orpha A. Wight; lives in P. (5.) DAVID: b. March 22, 1818; m. Juline Webster; now lives in Westfield, this county. (6.) LAURA: b. June 27, 1819; m. Joseph Odell in June, 1846; settled in Carroll, this county. (7.) HENRY A.: b. Nov. 7, 1820; d. in the U. S. army at Jalapa, Mexico, Jan. 19, 1848. (8.) LOUISA: b. March 3, 1822; m. Thomas Thompson; settled in P.; d. Aug. 31, 1852. (9.) LUCY: b. July 10, 1823; m. Abram Correll; settled in P.; d. in 1872; (10.) HARRIET: b. Feb. 24, 1825; m. Darwin Holenbeck in 1871; settled in Oneida county, N. Y.; now lives on the Granger homestead in P. (11.) LOVISA: b. July 18, 1826; m. Leonard Tisdale; settled in Iowa. (12.) JULIETTE M.: b. Aug. 30, 1827; m. S. W. Davis; settled in Chautauqua, this county. (13.) MARY ANN: b. July 29, 1829; d. Aug. 21, 1864. (14.) MARGARET M.: b. Dec. 20, 1830; m. Charles M. Fellows; settled in Buffalo, N. Y. (15.) ALICE W.: b. July 29, 1832; m. Oscar Hall; settled and lives in P. (16.) PAMELIA: b. Oct. 30, 1835; m. Norman Goodsell; settled in P.; now lives in Mayville, this county.

23. DANIEL BARNES—Was b. in Connecticut Dec. 4, 1763. The last three years of the Revolution he served in the Continental army. At the close of the war he m. Lucina King and removed to Vermont, where he lived until 1809, when he lost his farm from defective title. He came to P. in the spring of 1810 and located all of lots 4 and 5 and part of lot 3, T. 5, land now owned by A. B. Post, Sanford Martin and others. His article bears date March 29, 1810. His first house stood a few feet east of the house of Mr. Post. In 1811 he opened a tavern which he kept until some time after the war of 1812. In 1830 he built a new frame house, which, newly covered, was burned in Dec., 1864, and upon the ruins of which the house of Mr. Post now stands, on the central part of lot 4, T. 5. He sold his land to settlers and about 1832 or '33

sold his homestead. He lived in town most of the time until his d., which occurred about 1854. During the last years of his life he was entirely dependent upon public charity. Mrs. Barnes d. some years earlier than her husband.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes.—(1.) FANNY: b. in Vt.; m. Samuel Perry, father of Oliver H. Perry; Mr. P. d. in 1815, and his wife Feb. 14, 1822; Mrs. B. and Mrs. Perry were bu. at Evergreen Cemetery; Mr. B. at Brocton. Mr. B. was a Methodist for many years, but in later life a Christian.

24. PERRY HALL—Was the son of Aaron, b. in Mass., and in early life emigrated to Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., from whence he came to P. in 1810. He located pt. of lot 62, T. 4, upon which he built a log house. For reasons not known to the writer he returned with his family to Otsego county; but in 1816 or '17 he again came to P. and settled on pt. of lot 32, T. 4. He again changed to lot 52, T. 4. He removed with a team of horses, and experienced the usual vicissitudes of those making a home in the wilderness. It is stated "that often on the journey they were obliged to lay their two youngest children down at the foot of a tree while with poles they pried their wagon out of the mud." Mr. Hall m. a dau. of Thomas Klumph, a native of Germany. He was a carpenter, millwright and farmer. He d. in P. Sept. 4th, 1852, aged 67. Mrs. H. d. Mar. 6th, 1864, aged 66.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Hall.—1) DELOS, b. April 26th, 1807; m. Eunice Ely; settled and now lives in P. on the Ely homestead. (2) LOUISA, m. Brewer Hubbell. (3) MARY, m. Lawson T. Bigelow; now lives in Minnesota. (4) FERDINAND, m. Louisa Ely; settled in town of Chantauqua, where he d. (5) PERRY, jun, m. Janette Sikes: 2d Arvilla Armstrong; d. June 29th, 1860. (6) HENRY, b. in P.; m. Sarah Newcomb. (7) FANNY, b. in P.; d. May 30th, 1825. (8) HAMILTON, b. in P.; m. Louisa Shuff; settled in S. W. P. (9) HARRIET, b. in P.; m. Stephen Vanscoy; 2d Bennett Swetland.

25. ANDREW KELSEY—Was the son of James and Catharine Brown Kelsey. and b. in Tyringham, Mass., May

17th, 1789. In 1811 he came to P., performing the journey in eleven days on foot. Like most emigrants he was under the necessity of exercising the strictest economy, and laid in a supply of provisions to last him the entire journey. His capacious knapsack, strapped upon his shoulders, was like the load that Pilgrim carried in his flight from the city of Destruction. His outlay in cash for the eleven days was sixty-eight cents. He returned the same season, but in 1812 removed his family to P. and settled on pt. of lot 63, T. 4. He m. Elizabeth House, dau. of Dea. John House. Mr. and Mrs. K. lived on this and an adjoining farm until 1832, when he removed to Elm Flats where he lived until 1837; afterward living in the town of Westfield until his d., May, 22d, 1858. Mrs. K. d. Jan. 12th, 1864. Mr. K. was a man of strict honesty, and of great energy of character.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey.—(1) JOHN H., b. July 27th, 1821 in P.; m. Philinda Vanguilder, Apr. 8th, 1847; lives in P. (2) CATHARINE, b. July 21st, 1823; m. Emery L. Titus, July 1st, 1847; lives in P. (3) JAMES, b. Oct 7th, 1825. (4) RHODA A., b. Sept. 23d, 1827. (5) ANDREW, b. July 18th, 1829. (6) MARY E. b. June 16th, 1831; m. W. A. Crossgrove, Nov. 14th, 1850; Mr. C. d. Oct. 18th, 1861; Mrs. C. lives in Westfield. (7) MALVINA P.; b. Dec. 30th, 1833; m. H. B. Crandall, Sept. 2d, 1858; lives in Brocton. (8) ABBY N., b. Jan. 24th, 1836. James, Andrew, Rhoda A. and Abby N. live upon the farm first settled by Mr. K. in P.

26. AUGUSTINE KLUMPH—Was the son of Thomas K. and Margaret Davis his wife, and was b. in the town and county of Otsego, N. Y., June 15th, 1768. He m. Sarah Simpson, Jan. 31st, 1795. Mrs. K. was b. Jan. 17th, 1778. They came to P. from Springfield, Otsego county, in 1810. and settled on the piece of land now owned by Chester Munson, N. pt of lot 37, T. 5. His log house stood nearly on the ground now occupied by the dwelling of Mr. Munson. He lived upon this land until the death of Mrs. K. Apr. 5th, 1828; after which he lived with his ch. until his

own death, Jan. 16th, 1837. Mr. K. taught the first winter school in town, in winter of 1810-11.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Klumph.—(1) THOMAS, b. in Otsego Co., Oct. 3d, 1796. He kept the first store in P. in 1817. He afterward kept a tavern at various places in the county, and amongst them at the old McKenzie place in P. where his father d. He m. Polly Couch, dau. of Dea. Wm. Couch. Jan. 14th, 1821. Mrs. K. d. Apr. 28th, 1823. He m. 2d Eliza Eby in P. He removed to Illinois in 1837, where he opened a store and tavern, was elected a justice of the peace, and appointed postmaster. In 1848 he removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he d. Dec. 15th, 1856. Mrs. K. d. Dec. 1855. (2) HARRIET: b. Oct. 8th, 1800; m. Asa Andrews Oct. 20th, 1821; settled on the homestead: now lives in Pomfret, this county.

27. DAVID JOY.—“Old Capt. Joy” came to P. from Vermont in 1810. He built a log shanty in the woods near where the house of M. J. Munson now stands, on pt. of lot 33, T. 5. He left this claim the next year, and returned to Vermont. Early in 1812, having removed his family to P. he rented the log tavern house of Wm. Berry, standing near where the house of Lincoln Fay now stands, on lot 25, T. 5, and continued the tavern. Within the next two or three months the house was burned, but a frame house was at once built and a public house continued. Early in 1814, Mr. Joy and his son Moses erected a large frame building, on pt. of lot 19, T. 5, where the house of W. W. Pettit now stands, and opened it as a tavern. It was sold to Wm. Harris, sen., in 1817, and a double log house built on the N. pt. of the lot, where the house of H. A. S. Thompson now stands, and opened as a tavern. [See Taverns.] Sometime previous to 1831 the house now on the farm was built. In 1831 the farm was sold, and the farm now owned by Linus Burton, S. of Brocton, S. pt. lot 13, T. 5, purchased. In 1837 Mr. J. removed to Michigan, where he d. many years since. Mrs. Joy d. in P. June 1st, 1831, aged 69. Mr. Joy's

aged father d. in P about 1816. As before hinted, Mr. Joy left his family in their home in Vt. until he could prepare for them a place in the wilderness. After building his shanty on lot 33, as stated, he furnished it with a bed of straw in one corner on the bare earth, a brown earthen pan or two, a bowl of the same material, and one wooden spoon. Chairs or stools were of no account, and were not used, a block of wood answering every purpose. A fireplace was built of two or three bowlders, in one corner, and an old blanket was hung up at the doorway. The inventory of cooking utensils was not large, including but one iron kettle. He purchased a small cow and turned her into the woods to browse; a half bushel of corn meal and a pound or two of salt. After the labors of the day he would drive home his cow, secure her milk, and cook mush sufficient for his supper and two meals the next day. The mush and milk thus prepared and eaten from his brown bowl with his wooden spoon he described as delicious. On a certain occasion while at his work, his faithful cow came about the cabin, and finding the door easy of removal, pushed it aside and made her way into the best apartment the cabin afforded. A slight exploration discovered to her the mush kettle, and claiming an interest in the property of her master, she soon cleared it of its entire contents; then going to the bed of Mr. Joy very complacently laid herself down in it. When Mr. Joy came in for his dinner he was not a little surprised to find his mush kettle empty, and the intruder very quietly chewing her cud in his bed. He had not the heart to eject her rudely, but quietly drove her out, and took good care that she did not again thus deprive him of "his bed and board."

Family of Mr. and Mrs Joy.—(1) MOSES; m. Patty Hill; settled in P.; but removed to Michigan in 1837, where he d. some years since. (2) EZRA; m. —; for some time lived on N. pt. lot 25, T. 5; afterward removed west. (3) DORREL; never m.; went west with the family in 1837. 4) DIAH; m.

Sophia Everden; lived in P. for some years; eventually removing west. (5) ANNA; m. Asa Brooks; lived on the lake shore; afterward went west. (6) —; m. James Wilder. [See Biog. Sketches No. 41.] (7) POLLY; m. Wm. Miller.

28. JEREMIAH POTTER.—Capt. Potter was the son of Jeremiah and Sarah Mathewson Potter, and was b. in R. Island, Apr. 17th, 1765. He m. Polly Barnes, in Herkimer county, N. Y., Nov. 9th, 1799. Mrs. P. was b. in Mass., May 16th, 1777. They came to P. from Herkimer in the fall of 1810. He purchased of Rufus Perry a claim to pt. of lot 33, T. 5, his article bearing date Sept. 3 that year. He occupied a log house on a little elevation S. of the residence of J. Burban's. Early in 1812 he built the first frame house built in P. on or near the spot where the house of M. J. Munson now stands, but d. Aug. 12th the same year. He was bu. in Evergreen Cemetery; the second man bu. there. Mrs. P. d. in Mayville, this county, Nov. 5th, 1815.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Potter.—(1) HANNAH, b. Aug 10th, 1800; m. Thomas Orton, Feb. 4th, 1827. Mr. O. d. in Nov. 1831. Mrs. O. m. Wm. Ensign of Sheridan; now lives there. (2) JOHN, b. Jan. 14th, 1802; m. Delilah Crosby, dau. of Luther Crosby in 1823; d. in Ill. Apr. 1867; Mrs. P. d. in P. in 1873. (3) LEWIS, b. July 17th, 1804; m. Arvilla Gilbert in P. Jan. 1832; lives in Ill. (4) JEREMIAH, b. May 8th, 1807; m. Catharine Foote in Niagara county in 1838. (5) ANGELINE, b. June 23d, 1809; m. Luther Clark, Jan. 29th, 1829; settled on lot 29, T. 5; now lives in Wisconsin. (6) MARY ANN, b. in P. Sept. 28th, 1811; m. Frederick Goodrich in Sheridan, this county. Mr. G. d. in Wisconsin, and was bu. in Ripley this county. Mr. P. was not a religionist; politically he was a Whig.

29. DANIEL DODGE—Settled on N. pt. of lot 55, T. 4, in 1810, and is said to have lived on lands now owned by S. M. Granger. Like many of the early settlers, he remained but a short time, a few years, and left for the west.

30. CALVIN BARNES—Was the son of Comfort Barnes

and Hannah Cook his wife, and was b. Nov. 7th, 1766, at Weston, Mass. He came from Norway, Herkimer county, N. Y., to P. in Apr. 1811, and purchased a claim to E. pt. lot 33, T. 5; cleared a few acres of land, planted it to corn, and built a log house, and removed his family in Sept. following. Mrs. B. was b. in Voluntown, Conn., Mar. 3d, 1772. They occupied their log house until 1824, when the frame house now on the farm and occupied by J. S. West, was built. Mr. B. was the first Postmaster appointed in town, and held the office until it was discontinued in 1829. He was in the war of 1812, and was wounded at the battle of Black Rock, a ball passing through the knee joint, rendering him a cripple for life. He was an antislavery man, but acted with the Whig party. He was not a religious man. He was universally respected.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes.—(1) MOLLIE, b. Oct. 28th, 1793; d. May 5th, 1795. (2) CALVIN jun., b. Nov. 7th, 1795; d. in Austin, Miss., in Dec. 1852. He was in the war of 1812 with his father; went to Illinois in 1818; went to Alabama in 1823 or '24, and afterward to Miss. as a surveyor. (3) LYDIA, b. Jan. 17th, 1798; m. Nathaniel Fay July 17th, 1815; settled in P.; d. Sept. 4th, 1872. (4) ANNA, b. Sept. 3d, 1800; m. James Andrews in P. Sept. 1818; d. at Marengo, Ill., Aug. 1873. (5) MARIA, b. May 1st, 1803; m. Martin Coney in P. in Nov. 1823; now lives at Elgin, Ill. (6) RACHAEL, b. Nov. 17th, 1805; d. Sept. 24th, 1822. (7) FATIMA, b. Dec. 26th, 1807; m. J. S. West Feb. 4th, 1827; settled in P.; d. upon the old homestead in 1872. (8) ROBERT K., b. Apr. 10th, 1810; m. Mercelia West in Sept. 1832; d. in Brocton in Sept. 1849; bu. in Evergreen Cemetery. (9) LUCY, b. Apr. 23, 1812; m. Martin Quigley, Jan. 26th, 1833; now lives in Missouri.

31. WILLIAM BERRY—Came to Sinclairville this county with Maj. Samuel Sinclair, from Madison county this state, in March or October of 1810. In 1811 he came to P. and purchased the Nathan Fay Farm of 246 acres, W. pt. of lot 25, T. 5, now occupied in pt. by Lincoln Fay. He opened a tav-

ern that year, but in 1812 rented it to David Joy, and returned to Madison county. He was an active, energetic man, was once sheriff of that county and afterward a member of the Legislature.

32. WILDER EMERSON—Was the son of Nathaniel and Dolly Derbin Emerson, and was b. in the town of Stodard, Cheshire Co., N. H., Apr. 23d, 1780. In 1801 he removed to Cortland county, N. Y., where he m. Ruth House, dau. of John House. In 1812 he removed to P. and in Sept. settled on the N. pt. of lot 55, T. 4, land now owned by S. M. Granger and A. Lilly. He remained here fourteen years, building in the time a frame house and barn. In Feb. 1818, Mrs. E. d. In Feb. 1819, Mr. E. m. Lydia Ballard. In 1826 he removed to Westfield, this county, and in 1845 to Spartansburg, Pa., where he d. Oct. 28th, 1865, aged 84. His wife d. Nov. 21st, 1858, aged 83. Mr E was a Congregationalist; and politically a Whig. He was drafted in the war of 1812, but excused. In getting to his land Mr. E. took advantage of the old road way in school dist. No. 3, traversed by human beings possibly a thousand years ago. It is still occupied as a roadway.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Emerson—(1) JOHN H., b. in Solon N. Y., Feb. 19th, 1811; m. Henrietta Willet, Apr. 26th, 1835, in Ontario county, this state; settled in Spartansburg, Pa. (2) SARAH H. b. May 24th, 1813, in P.; m. Sylvester Taylor of Sheridan this county, May 5th, 1836; settled in Spartansburg, Pa. (3) WILLIAM H., b. in P. Sept. 8th, 1814; left home in 1833, supposed to be d. (4) BETSEY, b. in P. July 22d, 1816, m. Asaph Walling of Sheridan this county, in 1836; went to Illinois and d. there in 1848.

33. HOLLIS FAY—Was the son of Nathaniel, and b. in Westbury, Mass., April 10, 1793. He came to P. in 1811 in company with his brother Elijah. He first artied the lot of land on which the east portion of Brocton is situated, N. W. p't of lot 13, T. 5, but in 1815 sold to Moses Sage and artied p't of lot 42, T. 5, in the N. W. corner of the town. For three years he lived alone in a small log cabin, the stones

of the chimney of which are still to be seen. In 1818 he returned to Mass., m. Phebe Mixer, dau. of Raymond Mixer, on June 16. Mrs. F. was b. in Mass. Jan. 21, 1793. They at once started for their home in *the west* with an ox team and covered wagon. Their wagon was their sleeping apartment and the roadside their kitchen and dining room. The journey lasted six weeks. They lived upon their farm until 1851 when they removed to Concord, Erie Co., Pa., where Mr. Fay d. July 27, 1868. Mrs. Fay d. there the 19th of Oct. following. They were bu. in W. & P. U. Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Fay were members of the West Baptist church. Mr. F. was a whig and afterward a republican, and never failed of voting at an election from the time he was old enough to vote. He was a brother of Elijah, Elisha and Nathaniel.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Fay.—They had a family of three ch., one only surviving infancy, ROXANA E., who was b. Dec. 20, 1822; m. Edmund Ellis Sept. 18, 1842; Mr. Ellis d. Oct. 6, 1857; Mrs. Ellis now lives at Concord.

34. ELIJAH FAY—Was the son of Nathaniel and Ruth Rice Fay, and was b. in Southborough, Mass., Sept. 9, 1781. He m. Lucy Belknap of Westborough, Jan. 20, 1807. Mrs. Fay was b. Dec. 1, 1785. They came to P. in the fall of 1811. The experience of Mr. and Mrs. Fay—leaving their home in New England and seeking a home in the western wilds—is so truthful and so well sets forth the experience of so many others that it is inserted as furnished by Mrs. Fay and others of the family, together with many incidents of early life in P. “They came to P. in a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen and one horse, and were forty-one days on the road. Tearful and sad was the good-bye of loved ones, for the Holland Purchase was thought to be beyond the possibility of a return. Prayers and the blessings of endeared friends followed them. Last, but not least, was the early call of the aged father of Mrs. Fay. He came bearing a Bible, his last and parting gift to a loved daughter. He spoke kindly, comforting words, and in humble faith as he traveled on beside the wagon to an adjoining town.

reluctant to bid the final adieu. But it must come ; the heart must yield its treasure to the stern realities of frontier life and return to its place to rest in the hope of a future meeting in other and better climes. Their household goods and farming implements were packed into the strong, well-built wagon that boasted no spring seat, but in place the well filled 'old red chest' did service. Their slow, plodding ox team drew its slow length along until Buffalo was reached, and in due time Canadaway, and soon Portland, the Eldorado of their hopes, and the comforts of a 'lodge in some vast wilderness' were gratefully received and appreciated." Mr. Fay had located the whole of lot 20, T. 5,—179 acres,—his article bearing date May 10, 1811. His deed from the Holland Company bears date May 10, 1820. The price paid for the lot was \$547.97. No road had as yet been laid out through that part of the town and Mr. Fay reached his purchase by a path across the now farms of Chester Skinner and Linus Burton. The first log house was occupied on the first of January, 1812. It stood west of the house now on the farm, was without a door or window for a time, a blanket answering the place of the former against which a barrel was set at night. The pantry was but a single shelf against the logs. There was no chimney but a hole in the roof for the smoke. Chairs were not introduced for about three years, but in their place stools were used made of slabs split from a tree, hewed out with an ax and into which three legs were fitted by means of an auger. Kettles were suspended over the fire by a chain fastened to a pole overhead. Within a year a better house was built, the old one converted into a barn and the space between the two closed up for a threshing floor. Three years later another house was built which the family occupied until 1831 when the house now on the farm was built. "The land was thickly covered with trees over the whole town except the patches of clearing here and there. Roads were few and bridges among the things yet to be. No churches were formed or houses of worship erected. For many years when the settlers assembled for worship it was

at some private dwelling. Under other circumstances it might have been amusing to watch the people assemble for worship. Much greater pains were taken to get to *meeting* than now. They would come for miles around, some on foot, some on horseback, mothers riding with their little ones behind them, some with ox sleds and some on *mud boats*. But their worship was none the less sincere. Now and then 'Lo! the poor Indian,' with a sad look, might be seen stealing a longing, lingering look at his much loved but now lost hunting grounds. The deer and lawless bear still disputed the right of possession. Many were the trying scenes grandmother passed through before becoming accustomed to frontier life and troublesome neighbors. Occasionally we get a glimpse of their early doings, for at times some incident will come into her mind and she will drop her knitting to relate it. Shopping then, she says, was not mere pastime but a stern matter of fact and necessity. Going to the store was not a matter of every day occurrence. On such a day the work must be done up at an early hour and all things placed in order for leaving. The horse would be brought to the door, on which the woman would be seated with a little one and perhaps two, taken along for safe keeping. In this condition a ride of from seven to ten miles was necessary to procure the articles needed. It occupied a whole day and was the hardest day of the year. So for a friendly visit this was the usual mode of conveyance. These visits were a luxury. It did not matter if the social meal was partaken of from off the lid of the family chest as a substitute for a table, it was as good and perhaps better than some others in better circumstances. Grandmother says that the most delicious *teas* she ever enjoyed were those when all had to be prepared while visiting. The molasses or maple sugar cake was baked before the fire and a pumpkin pie in the spider. She says: 'You don't know how well you can get along if you only think so. After I came out here I was dress-maker, tailoress and milliner; and *such* bonnets! well, they were all right then. What a job I had to make the first coat. Where



Elyah Fay

to commence I did not know, but it must be done, and in due time it was finished, pressed and *called a coat*. The next time a similar garment was needed I exchanged works with a neighbor, she making the coat and I braiding straw sufficient for her a bonnet, not a sham top piece but a capacious covering for the head, requiring a hundred yards of fine seven strand braid. I lived in constant fear for a year or more, with no neighbors nearer than a mile and no roads but a winding foot path. This fear was in no sense diminished by the presence of the tracks of bears and other wild animals near our door nearly every morning. In fact an old bear at one time carried away a pig from our yard in the daytime. The Indians were a constant terror to me. The first that visited our shanty so frightened me that I left everything and with my child under my arm ran a mile through the woods to the nearest neighbor, but to be told when I got there that I was *foolish*. But after a while my fears subsided and I enjoyed my life in the forest as well as I could so far from my early home and friends.'” The above incidents, furnished me by the family, are given not as anything peculiar in the history of the family of Mr. Fay but as setting forth as well the experience of all the early settlers. The hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Fay in early as well as after life was proverbial. No traveler was ever sent on his way unfurnished. More or less this was a characteristic of all the early settlers. Mr. Fay was a farmer. He was not in the war of 1812, but furnished a substitute by the name of Hiram Haines, paying him a bounty of \$30. Mr. and Mrs. Fay were members of the Baptist church in P., uniting in Oct. 1819. For many years Mr. Fay held the office of deacon in the church. In politics he was republican. The west portion of the village of Brocton is situated upon lands sold by him at various times to facilitate the settlement of the town and village. He was much in town office in those early years. It is scarcely possible to conceive of a man more prompt and methodical in all his business transactions. His old account book is a perfect diary of facts, events and dates. A few are here presented, not merely to

show the character of the man in this particular, but the various shifts and modes of trafficking the early settlers were obliged to resort to :

Nov. 17, 1812.—Elisha did begin to take newspapers with me. Dec. 7, 1813, I did begin to take newspapers. Dec. 30, 1814, I paid Mr. Haines \$30 in full for his son Hiram going as a substitute for me a-soldiering as a volunteer. Oct. 28, 1816, Hollis went to cut a road to his lot. Aug. 25, 1817, then Hollis and Elijah did begin upon the saw-mill. Nov. 21, 1818, Henry De Long moved into my house at the lake lot. I have agreed with him to chop for me a certain piece of woods, supposed to be four or five acres ; to chop it fit for logging for eight dollars per acre, or that worth in produce, or he take a cow in part pay. June 9 or 10, 1823, I agreed with Chester Skinner to build me a corn barn 16 by 20 feet and finish it for use. The pay is as follows : I am to pay 20 lbs. of salt pork when the building is finished. I am to let him have a small black cow, two dollars in money and forty-five apple trees more ; the work to be done by the 10th of Oct. next.

Thus every transaction is recorded and much of it very minute. Mr. Fay d. Aug. 23, 1860, and was bu. in the grounds at Brocton which were donated by him for burial purposes in 1820. Mrs. Fay d. Jan. 17, 1872, and was bu. by her husband.

Family of Mr. and Mrs Fay.—(1.) CLINTON SNOW : b. in Mass. June 25, 1810 ; m. Almira A. Clark Feb. 13, 1842 ; settled and still lives on a portion of the old homestead. He is a deaf mute from disease in early life. (2.) LYDIA E. : b. in P. May 28, 1815 ; m. Lawrence F. Ryckman Aug. 27, 1833 : d. July 22, 1873 ; bu. at Brocton. (3) JOSEPH B. : b. in P. May 17, 1817 ; m. Maria M. Sage, dau. of Isaac Sage, Oct. 8, 1837 ; 2d, Martha Haywood March 15, 1843 ; settled on a portion of the old homestead, but in 1872 sold out and now lives in Topeka, Kansas.

35. WILLIAM HUTCHINS—Came to P. from Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1810. His article bears date May 10, that year, for the W. p't lot 29, T. 5. July 2, 1811, he article'd p't of lot 41, T. 5, farm now owned by David Granger. He lived on this farm until 1815 when he sold to Moses Joy and removed to Westfield, where he lived until 1836 when he went to Ohio.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins.—Four only of the ch. are remembered, viz.: (1,) ASENATH, (2,) LORENZO, (3,) SAMUEL, (4,) CALVIN.

36. JOHN QUIGLEY—Was the son of Robert and Nellie Q., and was b. in Queens Co., Ireland, Oct. 19, 1767. He m. Sarah E. Ahl at Schenectady, N. Y. Mrs. Q. was b. in Vermont March 10, 1779. They emigrated to P. from Schoharie county in 1811 and settled on p't of lot 30, T. 5, farm now owned by Mrs. — Mericle. He lived in a small frame house on the south road, south of the house now on the farm. In 1829 he built the stone house now on the premises. The first stake and cap fence made in town was made on this farm in 1836 by Jason Webster. In 1835 he sold to Samuel Townsend and after a few years removed to Arkwright, in this county, and from there to McKean, Erie county, Pa., where he d. April 13, 1863. Mrs. Q. d. in Arkwright Dec. 20, 1839.

Mr. Quigley was a Roman Catholic; politically a Democrat.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Quigley.—(1) ELEANOR: b. Jan. 25, 1799; d. July 27, 1857. (2,) ELIZABETH: b. Sept. 17, 1800; m. David Hurd; d. May 23d, 1869. (3) FANNY, b. June 11th, 1802; m. Stephen Palmer; d. Oct. 18th, 1841. (4) ROBERT, b. July 11th, 1804; m. Obedience Everts; d. Oct. 16th, 1834. (5) POLLY, b. Aug. 19th, 1806; d. Apr. 12th, 1824. (6) JOHN, b. Aug. 19th, 1808; m. Amanda Brainard; still living. (7) NANCY, b. July 5th, 1810; d. July 19th 1811. (8) MARTIN, b. Jan. 7th, 1811; m. Lucy Barnes; still living. (9) JAMES, b. Dec. 1813; m. 1st Lovina Brainard; 2d Clarissa Harris; d. in P. May 30th. 1852. (10) NANCY, b. Aug. 11th, 1814; m. Rev. Albina Hall of the M. E. church; still living. (11) HENRY, b. Mar. 5th, 1815. (12) HARRIET, b. Mar. 7th. 1819; m. Justus Beebe: still living. (13) THOMAS, b. Apr. 14th. 1822; d. Sept. 18th, 1826.

37. JONATHAN BURCH—Was the son of Jonathan and Eunice Burch, and was b. in the town of Wells, Vt., in 1766. He m. Sally Hosford in Vt. in 1786. Mrs. B. was b. in Vt. in 1766. Soon after m. he removed to Herkimer county, N. Y.,

and some years later to Chenango county. In 1811 he visited the Purchase, and in Jan. 1813 removed to P. with his family and effects, with an ox team and stout wooden sled. He settled on lot 62, T. 4, farm now owned by his son Oliver W. He built his log house with a shake roof, in which he lived until 1825, when he built a frame house. The people of the town, with those of other towns, suffered many privations and were often without the means of sustaining life. This was no casual occurrence. During the war of 1812 very few were engaged clearing land, but after its close the sound of the ax was again heard and the effect was soon manifest. Every settler worked with a will, though his larder was the forest and no bread came to his table. "Loggings were the order of the day, and among the rest my father made one and invited many, all that could well be reached. Peter Kane was among the happy guests, coming early, before dinner. Our bill of fare was scanty enough, and some one, feeling a little mortified, began making excuses for our entire want of meat. 'Make no excuses,' said Mr. K., 'we had no bread for breakfast.' A neighbor with a large family ran out of provisions and started out one day for bread or corn, but found none. Happily for him he thought, he found a keg of whisky, brought it home and told his family to live while it lasted." A son of Mr. B. was in the war of 1812, at Buffalo. Mr. B. raised a large family of ch. all of whom were b. in Warren, Herkimer county, except the youngest, who was b. in Guilford, Chenango county. Mr. B. d. on the lot where he settled Apr. 4th, 1838. Mrs. B. d. there also, in Oct. 1845. They were bu. in the W. & P. U. Cemetery.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Burch.—(1) EUNICE; m. Herman Ely; settled in Dunkirk in 1812; came to P. in 1815. (2) OLIVE, m. Zeri Yale in Guilford; yet living there. (3) Jonathan, b. in 1793; m. Mariah Yale; lives near Lakeport, Mich. (4) POWELL G., b. in 1795; m. Lovina Palmer in Guilford, in Jan. 1822; lives in Brooklin, Pa. (5) POLLY; b. in 1797; m. Jared Taylor in P. about 1814; both d. (6) SALLY,

b. in 1799; m. Erastus Cole of Dunkirk; Mr. C. is d.; Mrs. C. is still living. (7) OLIVER W., b. in 1801; m. Mary S. Tower of P.; Mar. 8th, 1826. Mrs. B. d. Mar. 2d, 1851; Mr. B. m. Amanda Sunderlin of Westfield, Nov. 30th, 1854; now lives in Westfield; (8) CHAUNCEY, b. Apr. 27th, 1803; m. Nancy Cole of Dunkirk in 1825; now lives in Erie county, Pa. (9) MATILDA, b. Sept. 8th, 1805; d. in P. Apr. 1822; bu. in W. & P. U. Cemetery. (10) STEPHEN S., b. June 18th, 1807; a bachelor; lives in Chenango county.

38. JOSEPH GIBBS—In 1812 settled on pt. of lot 14, T. 5. N. of Brocton; and in 1824 on pt. of lot 42, T. 5, near the farm of Hollis Fay. He was a farmer and spinning wheel maker. Such wheels were then much in use by the wives and daughters of the settlers, but they have become nearly obsolete. What became of Mr. G. is not known.

39. CHESTER BUSHNELL—Came from Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., to P. in the spring of 1812, and settled on pt. of lot 53, T. 4, farm now owned by Wm. Arnold. He m. Polly McNitt, in Rome, in 1815. He left town in 1820. His article bears date Apr. 15th, 1812.

40. SANFORD HAINES—Was a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y. He m. Hannah Gould, and in 1809 or '10 removed to Guilford, Chenango Co. He removed to P. with his large family in Jan. 1812, in company with Jonathan Burch. He settled on pt. of lot 62, T. 4, land previously located by Leonard Vibbard. Mr. and Mrs. H. d. here, and were bu. in W. & P. U. Cemetery. Mr. H. was in the war of 1812; also a son as a substitute for Elijah Fay. He was not a religionist of any form; in politics was a Clintonian.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Haines.—Were all b. in Dutchess Co., and were named as follows: (1) RACHEL, (2) SOPHIA, (3) HIRAM, (4) LUCY, (5) HURAM, (6) SAMUEL, (7) REBECCA, (8) JAMES. The last named now lives at North East Pa.

41. JAMES WILDER.—Nothing is known of the early history of Mr. W. He settled on S. E. pt. of lot 19, T. 5, farm now known as the Judson farm, in 1812 or '13. He

m. a dau. of Capt. David Joy In 1818 he sold his claim to Lyman Doolittle, and in company with another family, name not now remembered, built a boat upon Chautauqua lake, in which the two families embarked expecting to reach the lead mines of Illinois in the course of the season. After passing safely as far as Marietta on the Ohio river, then but a point amidst the wilds of an almost unbroken wilderness, some of the voyagers sickened with fever and were conveyed on shore for better care and safety, but only to d. and find their last resting place within the solitudes of the forest. Others soon followed, and before they were able to proceed nearly one half of the original company of fifteen or sixteen persons were laid side by side and left in the kindly embrace of mother earth. The balance, after a month's delay, proceeded on their way and eventually reached their destination.

• 42. HIRAM FISH—Was the son of Nathan Fish, and came to P. from Oneida county, N. Y., in 1813. His mother's name was Sarah Hendricks. She was b. in Providence, R. I., and d. in Stockton, this county. Mr. Fish, like most settlers, came on foot. He artieled pt of lot 54, T. 5, built a cabin of poles, cleared and sowed to wheat a few acres, and returned to Oneida county. In Apr. 1814 he came again to P., sold his claim, and bought a pt. of lot 53, where he has ever since lived. Mr. F. is protestant in religious belief; politically a Republican.

43. HENRY ABELL—Was the son of Capt. Thomas Abell and Eunice Griswold Abell, and was b. in Bennington Vt., in 1777. He m. Mary C. Abell, dau. of Elijah and Mary C. Abell, at Bennington, in 1794. He emigrated to Mayville this county, in 1810, and to P. in 1814. He purchased the farm now owned in pt. by Lincoln Fay, pt of lot 25, T. 5, and kept a tavern in the house built by David Joy in 1812. In 1815 he removed to Fredonia, from Fredonia to Westfield, this county, and after some years to Illinois, where he d. May 30th, 1853. Mrs. Abell d. there also, Oct. 9th, 1845. Mr.

A. was a soldier from Mayville in the war of 1812. He was a member of the M. E. church, uniting at Westfield in 1828. Politically he was a Whig.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Abell.—(1) ALMIRA; b. in Vt. in 1796; m. Stephen Prendergast of Ripley, this county, July, 1815. Mr. P. d. in 1852, aged 59. Mrs. P. is still living in Ripley. (2, 3, 4,) FRANKLIN, HENRY and MOSLEY, b. in Vt.; all fell sick in childhood and d. within fifteen days. (5) LAURA, b. in Vt. in 1804; m. Asa Farnsworth in 1821; settled in Westfield, this county; in 1838 removed to Chicago, Ill.; returned to Westfield in 1847. Mr. F. was for several years proprietor of the "Westfield House." (6) FRANKLIN, b. in Vt. Sept. 1st, 1806; m. Emily Bradley, Dec. 7th, 1830, at Westfield; removed to Roscoe, Ill., in 1837; and to Petahuma, California, in 1857. Mrs. Abell d. in California, Jan. 17th, 1865. (7) SIDNEY, b. in Vt. in 1809; m. Martha J. Lowry at Springfield, Ill., in 1842; settled in Chicago. He was postmaster in that city under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren. He d. in Auburn, Oregon, in 1863. His widow is still living at Springfield, Ill. (8) RALPH M. P. b. at Mayville this county in 1811; m. Alma Walker at Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1843; d. at Chicago, Ill., in 1864; Mrs. A. is still living at Chicago.

44. CEPHAS BRAINARD—Was the son of Samuel, and b. in Conn. Jan. 24, 1788. He removed to Herkimer county, N. Y., when a boy. He m. Polly Crosby March 10, 1808. Mrs. B. was b. Nov. 22, 1789, and was sister of Luther Crosby, an early settler of P. He emigrated to P. in the fall of 1814; settled on the N. part of lot 29, T. 5, farm now owned and occupied by A. T. Mead. Upon this purchase he built a log house which was occupied by the family the following winter. In 1825 or '26 he purchased a piece of land of James Dunn on the opposite side of the road and erected the house now on the farm and occupied by Mr. Mead. Mr. B. was a farmer and in after years a cattle dealer, driving to the Buffalo or Toronto markets; probably the first dealer of that class of any note in town. In 1836 he removed to Arkwright, in this county: in

1852 to McKean, Erie county, Pa., and in 1865 to DeKalb Co., Ill., where he d. July 9, 1868. Mrs. B. d. Feb. 1, 1868. Mr. B. was a Universalist; politically a whig, American and through the war of 1861 a democrat.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Brainard.—(1) LOVINA: b. April 8, 1810; m. James Quigley in P., 1838; settled in P.; d. Jan. 28, 1847. (2) AMANDA: b. Sept. 27, 1811; m. John Quigley March 3, 1831; settled in P. (3) ARTAMESE: b. Dec. 30, 1813; d. Aug. 24, 1815. (4) ORRIN: b. in P. March 1, 1816; m., 1st, Mary Ann Fay March 1, 1841; 2d, Caroline Lamont; settled in Pomfret; afterward in P. (5) ALVIN: b. May 11, 1818; d. Dec. 8, 1839. (6) LEVI: b. July 2, 1820; m. E. Andrews in 1844; settled in Illinois. (7) ASA: b. May 28, 1823; m. Lovina Davis; settled in Pomfret; (8) JACKSON: b. March 27, 1826; m. Euphemia Wilson; settled in Arkwright. (9) ANSON: b. Oct. 26, 1829; m. in Ill. and settled there; d. Dec. 12, 1861. in Missouri; a soldier in Fremont's army. (10) POLLY ANN: b. March 10, 1833; m. I. P. Merrills; settled in Pomfret.

45. SYLVESTER CHURCHILL—Was the son of John and Martha Baldwin Churchill, and was b. in Huberton. Rutland county, Vt., Oct. 7, 1788. He m. Theodosia House, dau. of Dea. John House, in Cortland county, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1816. Mrs. C. was b. in Homer, Cortland county, in 1795. Sylvester and John, his bro., came to P. in 1814 and purchased p't of lot 38, T. 5,—114 acres,—land now owned by E. P. Wilson and Dea. A. L. Blowers. In the spring of 1815 Mr. C. came to P., built a log house on the south end of his purchase, cleared a few acres, raised a crop of corn and returned. In Feb., 1816. he removed his family in company with David House. The goods of both families were packed upon a single wagon and drawn by an ox team. The hardy energy of the pioneer women was in some sense manifested in the wives of these two emigrants, in that they walked nearly the whole distance in the midst of winter from the Genesee river to P. Mr. C. sold his farm in 1826 and bought the N. p't of lot 62, T. 4, which he sold in 1835 to Jared Taylor and removed to Ohio. He is now

living at Munson, Geauga county, that state. Mrs. C. d. there May 26, 1850. Mr. C. was a member of the first Congregational church formed in town. In early life he was a democrat, but now a republican.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Churchill.—(1) JOSIAH: b. Nov. 1, 1816; m. Eunice Morris Apr. 1839; settled in Franklin, Ohio; d. there Oct. 6, 1851. (2) ORVILLE S.: b. Oct. 11, 1818; m. Sarah Vanauken May 15, 1842; settled in Charden, Ohio. (3) DANIEL: b. July 16, 1820; m. Julia A. House in 1841; settled in P.; now lives on lot 62, T. 4 (4) LEVI: b. Dec. 21, 1822; m. Sally A. Hinkston Oct. 8, 1851; settled in Munson, Ohio. (5) MARTHA: b. Jan. 4, 1826; m. Ira Warner March 4, 1847; settled in Viola, Minnesota. (6) MARY: b. May 11, 1827; m. Moses Clapp Feb. 23, 1848; settled in Olmsted county, Minnesota.

46. JOHN CHURCHILL—Was a bro. of Sylvester [No. 45] and b. at Huberton, Vt., April 15, 1787. He m. Mary House in 1813. Mrs. C. was probably b. in New Jersey, as her parents came from that state. Mr. and Mrs. C. came to P. in May or June, 1816, from Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., and settled on land located by him and his brother in 1814. Mr. C. occupied the west portion of the purchase. This land was first located by P. Kane in 1806. He occupied a log house with a frame addition until 1851, when he sold and removed to Erie county, this state, where he d. April 11, 1854. Mrs. C. d. Nov. 5, 1834, and Mr. C. m. in 1835 Olive Rumsey, who d. Sept. 7, 1861. Mr. C. was a Congregationalist; in early life he was a democrat but later a whig. The house now upon the farm was built by Dea. Dana Churchill in 1855.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Churchill.—(1) PHEBE: b. in Homer, N. Y., in 1815; m. Hamilton Cherry; settled in Erie county, N. Y.; still living. (2) MARTHA M.: b. in P. in 1818; d. in 1826.

Mr. C., his two wives and his dau. were bu. in W. & P. U. Cemetery.

47. HEMAN ELY.—Was the son of Simeon and Margaret

Burch Ely. He m. Emma Burch in Warren, Herkimer county, N. Y., and came to Dunkirk, this county, in Feb., 1810, driving his team from Buffalo over the ice of the lake. In the spring of 1816 he removed to P. and settled on p't of lot 62, T. 4, occupying a log house, to which a frame addition was built some years later. This land was first located by Perry Hall in 1810. Mrs. Ely d. here Nov. 17, 1844, aged 56. Mr. Ely d. Dec. 2, 1868, aged 85. They were bu. in W. & P. Union Cemetery. Mr. Ely was in the war of 1812. Politically he was a whig.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Ely.—(1) EUNICE: b. in Herkimer county, this state; m. Delos Hall; lives on the Ely homestead. (2) SALLY: b. in Dunkirk, this county; m. Hiram Arnold; settled in P.; still living. (3) LOUISA: b. in Dunkirk; m. Ferdinand Hall; settled in town of Chautauqua; still living. (4) MARGARET: b. in P.; m. Bushrod Goodwin; settled in P.; lives now in town of Westfield. (5) JANE; b. in P.; d. in Westfield March 12, 1839, aged 19 years.

48 SAMUEL GEER—Came to Canadaway from Oneida county, N. Y., as early as 1806, and to P. in 1814 or '15. He located the N. p't of lot 8, T. 5, near the N. E. corner of the town, where he lived until 1830 when he sold to James Goldsmith. The farm is now owned by Alvaro Wilson. His wife was — Barnes. They were m. in Oneida county.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Geer.—(1) CYRUS, (2) SAMUEL, (3) ESTHER, (4) LUCY, (5) ALANSON, (6) HENRY, (7) FRANKLIN, (8) SALLY ANN, (9) FRANCIS. Esther and Lucy were residents of Fredonia for many years and will be remembered by the older citizens as milliners and dressmakers from 1827 to the day of their deaths, Esther dying Sept 6, 1869, aged 73. Little is known of the balance of the family. Mr. G. d. in Fredonia Jan. 7. 1860, aged 99 years.

49. GILLETT BACON—Settled on a part of lot 40, T. 5 (land now owned by Samuel Caldwell) soon after the close of the war of 1812, in which he served as an officer. He was a man well educated, of good business capabilities, and "occupied the best

house in that section of the town." After a few years he seemed to discover that clearing land was not congenial to his tastes; sold out and removed to Lockport, Niagara county, when the Erie canal was being built; went into trade and a few years later became the most wealthy merchant in the town.

50. SILAS DINSMORE—Came from New Hampshire to P. on foot in the fall of 1816. He was a little eccentric in some respects, but an accomplished scholar. He taught school in P. in the winter of 1816-'17 in the log schoolhouse standing in front of the residence of J. S. West, on lot 34, T. 5. The following winter he taught in Canadaway, and from there went to Alabama and was in the service of the government as a surveyor for three years. He was a member of the legislature of that state for several years but eventually emigrated to Texas, where he d., but at what time is not known. [*See Early School Teachers.*]

51. ASA BROOKS.—Mr. Brooks claimed to have been the first white child b. in Buffalo, N. Y. He disputed with a good deal of energy the claim to this honor with a daughter of Asa Ransom, who was afterward the wife of F. B. Merrill of Cheektowaga. Mrs. Merrill is claimed to have been the first white child b. in all that region outside the walls of fort Niagara. Of the facts the writer has no means of knowing. Mr. Brooks was in Canada at the opening of the war of 1812, but soon returned and enlisted in the U. S. army. Towards the close of the war he was wounded in both arms. He came to P. in 1815, m. Anna, dau of David Joy, and for several years carried the mail between Buffalo and Erie on horseback. He purchased fifty acres of land of Elijah Fay, p't lot 40, T. 5, which he occupied in 1820. He was a mason by trade and a member of the Baptist church in P. He removed to Illinois in 1830 or '31.

62. JOHN CONEY—Was b. in or near Boston, Mass., in 1753. His father's name was William and came from England. His mother's maiden name was Betsey Lowell. He was two years in the Continental army, and in government employ to

the close of the war. Soon after he m. Lovina Patterson at Palmer, Mass., and lived at Hadley, that state, until 1807 when he removed to Bennington, Vt., and from there to P. in 1823. He d. in P. in 1838, aged 83. Mrs. Coney d. in P. Nov. 4, 1852, aged 90.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Coney.—(1) JOHN RUSSELL: was b. at Hadley, Mass., in 1785; went with the family to Vt. in 1807, and in 1813 m. Mrs. Sally Keyes, dau. of Moses Sage. They removed to P. in 1814 and settled on the N. W. p't lot 19, T. 5, occupying a log house until 1822 when the house now on the farm was built. In this house he kept tavern twelve years. [See *Taverns.*] He removed to Centerville in 1835, returning to his farm in 1849, where he d. May 26, 1854. Mrs. C. d. at Westfield, this county, April, 18—. Mr. and Mrs. Coney had but one ch., a dau., who m. Joseph Lockwood. Mrs. L. d. July 23, 1838, and was bu. at Brocton. Mr. Coney was a man of considerable business capacity and enjoyed the fullest respect and confidence of his townsmen. (2) WILLIAM: was b. at Hadley in 1787; did not remove to P. but lived in Vt. and Mass. during a long life, dying at Charlemont, in the latter state. (3) SOLOMON: b. at Lowell, Mass., in 1789; came to P. from Vt. in 1815; m. Fanny Sage, sister of Harry Sage, Brocton, the same fall, and in 1817 built the house now owned and occupied by M. P. Barber in Brocton, on the site of the present residence of T. S. Moss. He purchased sixty acres of land north of Brocton, N. E. p't of lot 21, T. 5, and erected on it a grist-mill in 1823, a dwelling in 1824 and a saw-mill in 1835. He purchased a distillery on the premises, of Silas Houghton in 1827. [See *Mills, &c.*] Mr. C. was a millwright by trade. He d. in town April 28, 1850. His widow is still living, with a sister, Mrs. C. S. Colvin of Bennington, Vt. (4), OLIVER: came to P. from Charlemont, Mass., in 1828. Mrs. Coney's maiden name was Sophia Fales. For some time about 1836 Mr. C. kept a tavern at Portland Center in the building long owned by D. Tallman. He d. May 14, 1850. Mrs. C. is still living, with her dau., Mrs. R. D. Fuller. (5) LOWELL:

came to P. from Vt.; never m. but for many years lived in a house north of Brocton where now stands the house of Noltan Smith, on lot 21, T. 5. He d. many years since. (6) MARTIN : came from Vt. to P. in July, 1816, and m. Maria Barnes, dau. of Calvin Barnes, in Nov., 1823. He settled on p't of lot 34, T. 5, land now in p't owned by O. J. Greene. In 1828 he built the house now occupied by Mr. Greene, in which he kept tavern for four years. He removed to Elgin, Illinois, in 1832, where he still resides. (7) LUCY : m. — Simons, and is now living near the old homestead in Vermont, nearly eighty years of age. (8) LOVINA : m. Austin Barber and removed to P. in 1832. Mrs. B. d. Dec. 20, 1869, aged 67. She was bu. in Brocton cemetery. (9) A dau. who d. in childhood.

53. WILLIAM HARRIS—Came to P. from Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in the spring of 1814. In 1817 he purchased the tavern built by David Joy in 1814, where the house of Wm. W. Pettit now stands, on lot 19, T. 5, which he kept for several years. He was a soldier of the Revolution and was taken prisoner by the British and confined in the "old sugar house" in N. Y. city for six months and suffered untold hardships. He removed to Buffalo, this state, about 1827, and d. there.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Harris.—But a part of the family of Mr. Harris came to P. with him, as follows : (1) WILLIAM, jr. : m. Sophia Williams, dau. of Richard Williams. [See No. 54.] (2) GEORGE : m. Marilla Hill. (3) JOSEPH : m. Flora Beach. (4) LORETTA : m. Joel Smith.

54 WILLIAM HARRIS—Was the son of William (No. 53) and b. in Rensselaer county, N. Y., and came to P. with his father in 1814. Oct. 26, 1821, he purchased fifty acres of land, p't of lot 18, T. 5, since for many years forming a part of the Judson farm. In 1822 he m. Sophia Williams, dau. of Richard Williams, and lived in town until 1827, when he sold, and in Oct. of that year removed to Buffalo, where he lived until 1852, then removing to his farm five miles from the city, where he still resides.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Harris.—(1) RICHARD W., (2) SALLY

S., (3) MARY JANE, (4) WILLIAM H., (5) CYRUS C. The oldest two were b. in P

55. ROE GOLDSMITH—Was a bro. of James Goldsmith, so long a citizen of P., and was b. in Litchfield county, Conn., Jan. 20, 1786. He emigrated to Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1812 and in 1813 m. Esther Hurd, dau. of Moses Hurd of that county. The next winter he removed to Chautauqua county and located p't of lots 48 and 56, T. 5, R. 12, land afterward owned by Capt. J. Sprague, but sold within a year and purchased 517 acres in P., p't of lots 5 and 6, Nov. 14, 1814. The next year he sold to Hezekiah and Barzilla Barker and bought p't of lot 63, T. 5, R. 12, where he lived twelve years and kept a tavern, eventually selling to Nathan Wood. For a year he owned the place where the writer now lives, and for two years kept a tavern, the Williams stand, on lot 25, T. 5. [*See Taverns.*] He was of a restless disposition and seldom remained long upon the same place. While living upon the *Wood farm* at Milford, he was the subject of a slight yet exciting adventure. One Sabbath morning in early fall he strolled from his house to the flat north of the road to examine a field of corn, and after passing around it he discovered a cub, or a young bear on the opposite side of the fence, and at once formed the project of securing and taming it. Springing over the fence he seized it, placed it under his arm and started for home. The cub not relishing the new relation, set up a cry which attracted the attention of its mother not far distant, who immediately gave chase, and Mr. G. noticing the presence of danger over his shoulder, started into a rapid run, with the old bear bent upon the rescue, not far behind, and evidently gaining upon him every moment. It was a closely contested race, and as in many another race, the danger, the excitement and the glory of victory were far in excess of the prize to be won. Mr. G. held fast to the cub, and dashed into the door of his dwelling with mother bruin scarcely a yard in the rear. Not daring to follow him further she turned aside and left for her "native wilds." The cub in its efforts to escape had torn from Mr

G. nearly every part of his clothing, and in a fearful manner lacerated the flesh upon his chest. A dearly bought success. Mr. G. d. at Conneaut, Ohio, Apr. 7, 1870. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. G. is still living.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith.—(1) ORTON: m. and went to California; d. there. (2) RENA, (3) James: a sailor on the lakes for many years; d. in California. (4) CLINTON: also a sailor; d. in California. (5) LEVERETT, is a sailor on the lakes; lives in Conneaut, Ohio. (6) BETSEY ANN: m. — Bartholomew; settled at Conneaut.

56. MOSES SAGE—Was b. in Connecticut and emigrated in early life to Bennington, Vt. He m. Susanna Havelin of Quaker Hill, N. Y., and emigrated to Canadaway in July, 1814, and to P. in 1815. He purchased of Hollis Fay a claim to N. W. part of lot 13, T. 5, including the east p't of the village of Brocton, and built his log house on the spot where stands the residence of the writer. The same fall he visited Pittsburg, Pa., in the employ of James McClurg of the *crossroads*, and d. there in the spring of 1816. Mrs. Sage d. Feb. 17, 1828.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Sage—(1) ISAAC, b. in Bennington, Vt.; m. Sally Childs, and came to P. with his father in 1815. He settled on N. west pt. of lot 4, T. 5, farm now owned by R. S. Morrison. In 1828 or '29 he built a frame house, which was burned in 1857. The house now on the farm was built in 1858 by D. G. Goodrich. In 1833 or '34 Mr. S. sold his farm to Gilbert Arnold, and purchased the place now owned and occupied by T. S. Moss at Brocton, where he d. some years later. He was a farmer, and an active and consistent member of the Baptist church in P. and one of the original members. (2) JACOB, b. in Vt. and came to P. in 1815. He m. Eleanor Colvin in Vt., eventually settled in Pomfret, on S. W. pt. of lot 40, T. 5, R. 12, on what is familiarly known as *Webster Street*, where he d. some years since. (3) MOSES, b. in Vt. and came to P. in 1815, with his father. After the death of his father he occupied the farm for two years. In 1816

he built a sawmill on Slippery Rock creek, (See Mills) and the same year a frame barn on a plat of ground now owned by the writer and opposite his present residence. The barn is still standing, near the M. E. church edifice. This was the first frame barn built on the north road, and the second in town. Mr. S. m. Nancy Goldsmith, an aunt of Mrs. Joel Traverse of Brocton. He sold his farm in 1819 to Walter Mumford, and bought the farm now owned in part by J. N. Porter, pt. of lots 13 and 14, T. 5. He built the house now on the farm nearly as now seen in which he kept a tavern until 1830. [See Taverns.] He sold to ^{David} Davies Post in 1829, and removed to Fredonia in 1830, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in company with Noah D. Snow, in the building now occupied by L. B. Grant. Two or three years later he removed to Michigan, where he d. about 1861. (4) HARRY, b. in Vt. Apr. 22d, 1798, and came to P. with the family in 1815. He located on the S. W. pt. of lot 26, T. 5, familiarly known as the *Blood Farm*. He m. Julia Olin of Vt. in 1825 and in 1827 sold his land to Judge Philo Orton and returned to Vt. In 1836 he removed to Connecticut, and in 1867 again coming to P. and purchasing the place now owned by T. S. Moss in Brocton. The dau. of Mr. Sage were as follows: SALLY, b. at Bennington, Vt.; m 1st Thomas Keyes; 2d John R. Coney. [See No. 52.] (2) SUSANNA, b. in Vt., m. Reuben Colvin: lived and d. there. (3) POLLY, b. in Vt.; m. Giles Olin of Bennington, lived and d. there. (4) PATTY, b. in Vt; m. Jonas Safford; d. at Brocton, Nov. 6th, 1866. (5) FANNY, b. in Vt.; m Solomon Coney in P. in 1815; now living in Bennington Vt.

57. BARZILLA BARKER—was the son of Hezekiah and Sarah Barker and b. at Newport, R. I. Aug. 20th, 1784. In 1800 the family settled in Paris, Oneida county, and in 1805 removed to Canadaway. Then five dwellings contained the entire population of the present town of Pomfret. Mr. B's father opened the first tavern in the place. The whole tract where the village now stands was an entire

wilderness Mr. B. m. Mary Marsh in 1808 Mrs. B. came with her family to Canadaway the same year, 1805. In the fall of 1815 Mr. B. came to P. and settled on pt. of lots 5 and 6, T. 5, purchasing of Roe Goldsmith. The improvements were a slashing of five acres and a log house. The first settlement east was on the farm of Henry Bradley at Milford, and the first west was at Brocton. Mr. B. built the third frame barn on the Main road. He built a small frame house in 1817, in which he lived until 1835, when he built the house now occupied by his son Corington. Mr. B. was a Baptist in sentiment; politically a Whig, and in after life a Republican. He d. Aug. 17th, 1859. Mrs. B. d. June 7th, 1855. They were bu. in Brocton Cemetery.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Barker.—(1) CORINGTON, b. Apr. 19th, 1809; m. Angelina S. Lathrop, Oct. 16th, 1838, lives on a part of the homestead. (2) NELSON; b. Sept 3d, 1810; d. in infancy. (3) ANGELINA D., b. Sept. 28th, 1811; m. M. C. Carroll, Dec. 25th, 1830; d. Apr. 11th, 1858, in Fredonia. (4) GEORGE W. b. Mar. 23d, 1814; m. Diantha Fellows, Oct. 20th, 1842; lives on pt. of the old homestead. (5) ZEBIAH W. b. Mar. 15th, 1816; m. N. P. Bassett, Apr. 18th, 1844; lives in Oswego county, N. Y. (6) MARY L., b. July 31st, 1818; m. William Fellows, May 4th, 1847; d. May 30th, 1848, in Cattaraugus county, this state. (7) ADDISON S. b. Feb. 21st, 1820; m. 1st Jane Kidder; 2d ———; lives in Winnebago county, Ill. (8) SARAH W. b. June 24th, 1824; m. Abner S. Fay; lives in Monroe county, Iowa.

58. WILLIAM CORRELL—Came to P. from Canada in Mar. 1815. Mrs. Correll was a native of Lancaster, Pa. They settled on the N pt. of lot 36, T. 5. His article bears date Feb. 24th, 1816. From the tavern of James Dunn he was obliged to literally "cut his way through" the dense forest to his purchase. His shanty was built near the bank of *Correll's Creek*. He afterward built a frame house, which was burned in 18—. A small frame house was at once built, in which Mr. C. lived until he d. Nov. 15th,

1858, aged 80 His w. Barbara, d. Jan. 27th, 1866. Mr. C. was a Methodist, and a father in Israel. Politically he was a republican

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Correll.—(1) NANCY: m. James Conner; lives in Crawford county, Pa. (2) MARIA: m. Ezra Conner; lives in Iowa. (3) BARBARA: m. John Fellows; d. in P. (4) CATHARINE: m. Jesse Devon; lives in Indiana. (5) JOHN: b. in 1812; m. Jane Bruce; lives in Indiana. (6) JOSEPH: b. in 1814; m. 1st Maria Sanborn; 2d Eliza Davis; lives on pt. of the old homestead. (7) ABRAM: b. in 1816; m. Lucy Granger; d. in P. in 1856.

59. JOSEPH GUYLE—Was b. in Connecticut, and m. Sally Hunt of whose nativity nothing is known. They removed to P. in 1815, and lived with their son Simeon, who with his bro. Henry had purchased forty-six acres of land now owned in pt. by S. S. Jones, pt. of lot 25, T. 5, where they d. within a week of each other, about 1825. Mr. G. was a soldier of the Revolution from Conn. and for some time was stationed in R. Island. While in the service he suffered many hardships and had many thrilling adventures. He participated in the bold and hazardous enterprise related below, and often repeated the leading features with a good deal of enthusiasm. In the summer of 1777 a British force was quartered in R. I., under command of Gen. Prescott. Prescott was harsh and tyrannical with the inhabitants, and his presence with his troops was felt to be most oppressive. The inquiry was often made, "How shall we rid ourselves of them." Wm. Barton, a Col. of a regiment of Militia, a native of Providence, that state, formed the daring design of surprising and capturing Prescott. The General was then quartered at the house of a Quaker, five miles from Newport. On the night of the 10th of July, having selected a few bold fellows, and among them Mr. Guyle, he embarked in "whale boats with muffled oars, crossed Narragansett Bay, and landed on the island. They were unobserved, though so near the British guard-boats that they heard the sentinel's 'All's well.'

In two divisions they silently approached the house," seized and silenced the sentinel, and ere the chivalrous general who held the Yankees in utter contempt, was aware, he was a prisoner and on his way to Warwick Point, where they landed. "Not a word had been spoken since the capture until the landing, when Prescott said, 'Sir, you have made a bold push to-night.' Barton simply replied, 'We have been fortunate.'"

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Guyle.—(1) SIMEON GUYLE, in company with his bro. Henry came to P. in 1815 and purchased the farm now owned in part by S. S. Jones. Their log house was built by Nathan Fay, in 1807, near the spring north of the house of Mr. Jones. He m. Hattie, dau. of Nathan Fay, and some years later removed to Illinois, and d at Waukegan, that state, in 1855. Mrs. G. is living with her son, W. B. Guyle, in Cleveland, Ohio. Their ch. were W B Guyle, John F., Sarah M. and Hester Ann. (2) HENRY, came to P. in 1815 with his bro. Simeon and purchased with him 46 acres of land. [See Simeon G.] In 1825 his bro. removed to Ill., and in 1827 he disposed of the farm to Asa Thornton, and for several years followed the lake as a sailor, but eventually bought land near Detroit, Michigan, upon which he lived alone in a log shanty. Whether now living is not known. He never m.

60. ZIMRI HILL—Was the son of John, and was b. in Conn. in 1762. He m. Malinda Palmer, dau of John Palmer, in Ferrisburg, Vt. He removed from there to P in company with Zadoc Martin, in Oct. 1815. He settled on p't of lot 12, T. 5, now owned in part by H. Patch and W. A. Strong, his log house standing where the house of Mr. Strong now stands. He sold in 1836 to Samuel Brown and removed to the town of Pomfret; but during the last years of his life lived with Jason Martin, a son-in-law. He was nearly blind for over twenty years. He was a revolutionary soldier, and was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and was at the battle of Plattsburg, N. Y. In religion he was orthodox and in pol-

itics a democrat He d. Nov 15th, 1844, and was bu. in Evergreen Cemetery

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Hill.—(1) PATTIE, b. in 1798; m. Moses Joy; d. in Michigan in 1864. (2) LOREN, b. in 1801; m. Almira Graves in 1829; settled in P.; d. in Michigan, in 1855. (3) CHAUNCEY, b. in 1803; m. Nancy Squares, adopted dau. of Daniel Barnes, in 1823; settled in P.; d. in Ohio, July 24th, 1863; brought to P. for burial. (4) ALMA, b. Jan. 30th, 1807; m. Jason Martin, Jan. 1827; settled in P.; d. Oct. 12th, 1870. (5) HEMAN, b. in 1809; m. Lydia Delong in 1835; settled in P.; now living in the west. (6) MARILLA, b. in 1811; m. Geo Harris, son of William Harris, in 1828. (7) CALVIN, b. in 1813; m. Anice Mead in 1836; settled at Marengo, Ill; still living. (8) JERUSHA, b. in 1815; m. Henry Lake in 1835; settled in P. at first; still living. The children were all b. in Vt.

61. ABEL PALMER—Was a young man, and came to P. from Vt. in the Spring of 1815; and Apr. 22, located S. W. p't of lot 4, T 5, farm now owned by A. R. Thompson He d. of consumption the same year. He was a nephew of Mrs. Ahira Hall. Mr Hall at this time occupied a log house on the same piece of land

62. ASA THORNTON—Came to P. as early as 1815 and purchased a claim to p't of lot 41, T. 5, farm now owned by H. A. Blowers. He soon sold to Henry Abell, who sold to Jonas Safford in 1816. His last purchase in town was the land now owned in p't by S. S. Jones, p't of lot 25, T. 5, of Henry Guyle, in 1827. In 1829 he sold and went to Pa.

63. JEREMIAH DUSENBURY—Was the son of John, and b. in Nassau, Rensselaer county, N. Y. His wife, Rachael Thompson, was b. in Chatham, Columbia county. They came to P. from the *Black river country* in 1815 or '16 and settled on the farm now owned by William Becker, p't of lot 19, T. 5. The remains of his log house are still to be seen. "In the first spring he made a little maple sugar, cleared a small patch for corn and was taken sick with fever, and we all came near

starving. He was sick forty days and was treated by Dr. Simons of Westfield. I said we came near starving, and should had it not been for the maple sugar and Mrs. Elisha Fay, the best woman God ever permitted to live, who brought us bread to eat in sweetened water. Mrs. D. was sick at the same time." A few years later he occupied for a year or two the farm now owned by Lincoln Fay, and in after years removed to Buffalo where he kept a tavern, and still later to Aurora, Erie Co., where he d. in 1852. Mrs. D. m. a second time, but is again a widow. Mr. D. near the close of his life professed christianity. Politically he was a democrat.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Dusenbury.—(1) ED. CLARK: adopted in 1814; now lives at Silver Creek, this county. (2) MARIA: b. in 1816. (3) HURAM: b. in 1820; now lives in Buffalo, N. Y.

64. AHIRA HALL—Was the son of James and Huldah Hall, and was b. in the town of Croydon, N. H., Dec. 21, 1784. When a young man he emigrated to Charlotte, Vt., where he m. Laura Palmer Oct. 1st, 1807. Mrs. H. was b. in that town Sept. 13, 1799. In 1811 he removed to Massena, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and settled near the bank of the St. Lawrence river in the midst of an almost unbroken wilderness. In 1812 Mr. Hall was among those first drafted into the service, and Mrs. H., rather than remain alone and unprotected, packed what of their effects she could upon a horse and with their two ch. returned to her father in Vt., where Mr. H. joined her at the close of his term of service. After the close of the war they removed to the Holland Purchase, arriving at the tavern of Daniel Barnes, after a trip of forty-one days, in Oct., 1816. He soon occupied a log house on a piece of land owned by Abel Palmer (No. 61) which came into his possession on the death of Mr Palmer. In 1821 he sold his claim to this land and purchased a claim to the S. p't of the land of Daniel Barnes, N. E. p't of lot 3, T. 5, on which he lived to the day of his d., Feb. 24, 1858. Mrs. H. d. Dec. 18, 1863. They were bu. in Brocton cemetery. In the early years of his life in

P. Mr. H. was a Universalist but later a Methodist, himself, wife and twelve ch. eventually becoming members of that order. Mr. Hall was a man of more than common ability, and for many years was a leading spirit in town, and in civil and political trusts shared largely the confidence of the people.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Hall.—(1) JOHN PALMER, b. in Massena, N. Y., 1809; m. Jane Ann Miller in Sherman, this county. Oct. 24th, 1841; d. Aug. 2d, 1871; bu. in Fredonia. (2) ALBINA, b. in Massena, Oct. 17th, 1810; m. Nancy Quigley in P. Oct. 13th, 1835; is a Methodist clergyman. (3) RUTH, b. June 14th 1812; m. Richard Reynolds at P. Apr. 29th, 1838; lives in P. (4) JAMES ADIRA, b. in Vt., Apr. 4th, 1815; m. Caroline Herrick at Sedgwick, Me.; d. Apr. 8th, 1866; bu. in Brocton Cemetery. (5) LAURA ANN, b. in P. Oct. 17th, 1817; m. Charles Fay in P. Nov. 25th, 1841; lives in P. (6) SAMUEL P., b. in P. Apr. 1st, 1820; m. Miranda Kip at Sherman, this county. Mar. 1848; lives in Sherman. (7) RALPH N., b. in P. Nov. 3d, 1821; m. Caroline Hall at Newport, N. H., Apr., 1852; living there. (8) NANCY ALTHEDA, b. in P. Feb. 21st, 1824; m. Henry Flint, in P. May 20th, 1846; lives in P. (9) LIVIA PAULINA, b. in P. Nov. 28th, 1826; m. John T. Greene, Jan. 7th, 1852; lives at Sherman, this county. (10) LODOISKA MATILDA, b. in P. Oct. 1st, 1828; m. William Martin, Apr. 2d, 1862; lives in P. (11) SARAH MALINDA, b. in P. Mar. 24th 1831; m. John D. Merritt Oct. 7th, 1865; lives at Forestville, this county. (12) LURA JANE, b. in P. Feb. 11th, 1833; m. Frank Ellis, Sept. 3d, 1867; lives in Forestville. (13) CHLOE, b. in P. May 4th, 1835; d. Dec. 4th, 1836.

65. REUBEN TAYLOR—Was of Scotch descent, and b. in Colchester, Conn., Feb. 8th, 1759. He m. Anna Skinner, in Hebron, Conn., 1785. Mrs. T. was b. in Hebron, Oct. 7, 1763. They removed to Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1788, and to P. in 1815. He settled on E. pt. lot 34, T 5, land now owned by Cullen Burr, W. Turk and J. Flening. His log house stood where the house of Mr. Turk now stands. In 1824 he built a frame house, since removed by Mr. Turk. Mr.

T. d. Mar. 9th, 1833. Mrs. T. d. May 3d, 1842. They were bu. in Evergreen Cemetery. While a youth Mr. T. was in some capacity attached to the army of Washington in the war of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. T. had a large family all b. in Chenango county but the oldest; all of whom may be termed early settlers of P.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor.—(1) PARSONS: b. in Hebron, Conn., Mar. 22d, 1787; came to P. in 1809; settled on east pt. of lot 34, T. 5; sold to his father in 1815; bought N. pt. of same lot the same year, farm now owned in part by David Skinner. He m. 1st Phebe Carpenter, Jan. 27th, 1809. who d. Oct. 2d, 1839; 2d Betsey Godfrey in 1841. He had but one ch., Bethia, b. Oct. 15th, 1841. He was a clothier by trade. The house now on the farm was built by him in 1826. He sold to Richard Reynolds and removed to Centerville, where he d. Mar. 8th, 1869. (2) ERASTUS: b. Nov. 15th, 1788, came to P. in the winter of 1808; settled on pt. of lot 34, T. 5; built a log house, in which he lived alone for one year, when he sold to his brother Parsons and bought on the N. pt. of the same lot, on which he lived until his death. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and was at the battle of Queenstown, where he was wounded. [See war of 1812.] He returned to P. in 1815; built a log house and occupied it until 1836, when he built the house now standing on the farm. He m. Elizabeth Mathewson in Chenango county, Feb. 4th, 1819. They have a family of three ch. 1, Edward B., 2, Gurdon M., 3, Charles G. Mr. T. was a man of great energy, a quality necessary in the settler of a new country. A little incident is recorded of him that attests his patience also: In 1809 his axe became well worn, and he was obliged to obtain a new one. Axes were not then ground ready for use as now, but the edge was left one-eighth of an inch in thickness and the buyer was expected to put it in order. He purchased one, but no grindstone was to be found in town; a flat piece of stone, however, was found, and with this, during the long winter evenings he ground his axe to a good condition for

use by long continued hard rubbing Mr. T. d. Aug. 17th, 1857. Mrs. T. d. Dec. 5th, 1860. (3) JARED: b. Mar. 9th, 1791; came to P. in 1809; located pt. of lot 63, T. 4, farm now owned by N. F. Stowell; sold some years later and bought pt. of lot 62, T. 4; He m. Polly, dau. of Jonathan Burch. Mrs. T. d. in P. Mr. T. was thrice m., and about 1850 removed to Crawford county, Pa., where he d. Some years later he was removed to P. He was in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. T. had a large family. 1, Parsons, 2, Almira, 3, Emeline, 4, Lexington, 5, Amanda, 6, Matilda, 7, Mary Ann, 8, Jane, 9, Amaretta. (4) ANNA: b. Jan. 18th, 1793; d. young. (5) JOSEPH: b. Feb. 4th, 1797; came to P. in 1815; purchased pt. of lot 34, T. 5, in 1816 or '17, land now owned by his son Martin; he m. Lucina Godfrey in P.; he d. Dec. 1st, 1845. Mrs. T. d. Feb. 28th, 1848. They were bu. in Evergreen Cemetery. They had three ch. 1, Rachel, 2, Oscar, 3, Martin L. (6) DOLLY: b. Oct. 25th, 1799; d. young. (7) REUBEN: b. Mar. 6th, 1800; came with his father to P.; m. Ruth Carpenter, June 15th, 1823, in P.; settled on N. W. pt. of lot 55, T. 4, farm now owned by E. Saunders; he sold and for one or two years kept a tavern at the McKenzie place; afterward removing to Crawford county, Pa.; is still living. The family were: 1, Byron, 2, Phebe Ann, 3, Cordelia, 4, Reuben, 5, Janette, 6, Nancy, 7, Joseph. (8) JUSTIN: b. Oct. 25th, 1801; came to P. with his father in 1815; m. Catharine Smith, dau. of Martin Smith; lived with his father, but after his d. removed to Will county, Ill., in 1834, where he d. about 1847 or '48. The family were 1, Harriett, 2, Francis, 3, Smith, 4, Satia, 5, Henry, 6, Grosvenor, 7, Smith, 8, Justin. (9) BETSEY: b. May 20th, 1803; came to P. with the family; m. Samuel Anderson, Oct. 19th, 1820; settled on S. W. pt. of lot 28, T. 5, farm now owned by Frank Arnold; removed to Ill. in Mar. 1833. Mr. A. d. in California. Mrs. A. m. — Poor; d. in Ill. in 1870. Mr. A. was a man of energy, but a little eccentric, and forgetful of the wants of a family, and especially with reference to providing fuel. On a certain occasion while

living in P. after having his mind repeatedly refreshed with reference to the condition of things in this respect, he left for the fallow with several hired men, no doubt thinking, if indeed he had any thoughts about it, that his good wife would provide herself with wood as she had done before. But Mrs. A. was equal to the emergency and soon taught her husband the necessity of better attention in this particular. At the appointed time she spread the table, placed the kettle over the fireplace, filled with all the necessaries for a "boiled dinner," blew the horn and seated herself with needle in hand to await the result. Soon Mr. A. and his men came in, and were well "taken back" at the shape things had assumed. Mr. A. "saw the point" at once; wood was prepared, the dinner cooked and eaten with a relish and much good cheer; a very good evidence of the fact that arguments addressed to the stomach are often more potent than those addressed to the intellectual or moral natures. Mr. and Mrs. A. had but two ch. 1, Horace, 2, Pierpont. (10) ALMON, b. June 16th, 1805; came to P. with the family; m. Jane Smith, dau. of Martin Smith; lived on land now owned by Cullen Burr; went to Ill. about 1845, and to California soon after, and on his return in 1850 d. and was bu. at sea. The family were: 1, Marcus, 2, Catharine, 3, Martin. 4, name not remembered.

66. RICHARD WILLIAMS—Was a descendant of Roger Williams the founder of Providence, R. I. He was b. in East Hartford, Conn., July 6th, 1773; m. Sophia Morton in Madison county, N. Y., Nov. 1st, 1794. Mrs. W. was b. in Madison county, Sept. 25th, 1776. They emigrated from Sangerfield, Oneida Co., to Canadaway in July 1807, where they lived until 1815, when they removed to P. exchanging property with Henry Abell, pt. of lot 25, T. 5, now owned in part by Lincoln Fay. Mr. W. d. here in Sept. 1822. Mrs. W. afterward m. Ithamer Crouch and lived on pt. lot 29, T. 5, where she d. Apr. 13th, 1854. They were bu. in Fredonia Cemetery. Mrs. W. was a sister of Thomas Morton, one of the early settlers of Fredonia, who lived for many years in a small house standing

on the site of the present residence of Col. Rufus Haywood, on Central Avenue. She was a woman of remarkable energy and many instances are related of her indomitable energy and heroic daring, almost incredible. When Mr. and Mrs. W. removed to Canadaway, five families constituted the entire village. There were large accessions, however, that season. Mr. W. and Hezekiah Barker built the first grist mill at that place, between the iron bridge and the mill of G. Tefft, some remains of which were to be seen but a few years since. The mill gearing was brought from Batavia, N. Y., twenty one days being necessary to make the trip. Some of the original papers and correspondence relating to the building of the mill, and the first saw mill, by Mr. Barker, are now in the hands of the writer. They show a large amount of perseverance on the part of the proprietors, and much hardship endured to establish the means of converting the timber of the forest into lumber, and the meager supply of grain into flour and meal. A little insight may be had of the manner of living and the close quarters of the early emigrants, from the fact that Mr. W. and family lived in a log house twelve feet by sixteen, and much of the time while building the mill had from fifteen to twenty persons in the family. Mrs. W. declared on another occasion that she could accommodate as many in her house as there were boards in the floor. While living in P. Mr. W. kept a tavern, and was contractor for carrying the mails from Buffalo to Erie. [See Taverns and Mail Routes.] Mr. W. was not a religionist, but Mrs. W. was a member of the Baptist church.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Williams.—(1) ABNER, (2) MORTON, (3) ESTHER, (4) ELIJAH, (5) RICHARD, (6) SHERMAN, (7) SOPHIA, (8) ELIZA, (9) ADALINE, (10) GOULD, (11) NANCY, (12) OLIVER W., (13) MARY H. The first six were b. in Madison Co., the remaining seven in Canadaway and P.

67. SIMON BURTON—Was of English descent. His paternal ancestor in America was b. in Durham, England, in 1685, and came to America in 1720. Simon was b. in Sutton

Mass., Nov. 19th, 1769; m. Margaret French in 1786. Mrs. B. was b. at Salem, Mass., July 1st, 1764. Mr. and Mrs. Burton removed to Croydon, Sullivan county, N. H.; from there to Windsor, Vt. in 1804, and to Louisville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1810, but from difficulties with the St. Regis Indians, were compelled to remove to Ogdensburg, where he and four of his sons enlisted in the war of 1812. In 1816 he "went west" as far as Ohio, and on his return, at the tavern of Richard Williams in P., engaged to build a mill for Wm. Dunham, that season. July 2d, he artieled pt. of lot 27, T. 5, and the next Mar. a pt. of lot 22; and himself built mills at the mouth of Slippery Rock Creek in 1817. [See Mills.] He was a man of considerable inventive genius, and was the inventor of the *Tub Water Wheel*; and of a machine for cutting book board from timber. He was engaged in several important enterprises, and seldom failed of accomplishing whatever he undertook. He built several houses in town, and one in Fredonia, adjoining on the west the old drug store of Charles Burritt. Mr. B. was a politician of the Clay school; in religion a Universalist. He d. June 8th, 1842, and his wife in July 1850. They were bu. in North Portland Cemetery.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Burton.—(1) MARGARET, b. July 25th, 1787; m. Samuel Millet; d. in P Jan 1861 (2) SALMON, b. June 25th, 1789; d. July 30th, 1813, at Sackett's Harbor, from wounds received at the taking of Little York, now Toronto, Canada. (3) MINDWELL, b. May 4th, 1791; m. John Carpenter; lives in Vt. (4) LUCINDA, b. Mar. 15th, 1793; m. Oliver Spafford; d. in Erie, Pa., Jan. 6th, 1855. (5) SIMON, twin with John. b. July 28th, 1795; m. Abigail Baldwin; still living in P. (6) JOHN, twin with Simon, b. July 28th. 1795; m. Abigail Freeman; went west some years since. (7) WILLARD, b. Jan. 19th, 1797; m. Nancy Conner; d. in Crawford Co. Pa. Oct. 1844. (8) HIRAM, b. Nov. 22d, 1799; m. Harriet Skinner, Dec. 25th, 1821; living in P. (9) LINUS, b. Mar. 25th, 1804; killed by the British at the taking of Ogdensburg, N. Y., Feb

22d, 1813. (10) JEFFERSON, b. Mar. 3d, 1806; d. Feb. 25th, 1808. (11) JEFFERSON, b. Feb. 15th, 1809; m. Eliza Crosby; d. June 12th, 1841; widow m. again and removed to Salt Lake city; supposed to be still living.

68. JAMES BENNET—Was the son of Banks and Lucy Pratt Bennett, and b. in Pawlet Vt., June 6th, 1785. In 1816 he came to Sheridan, this county, and in 1818 to P. and settled on pt. of lot 32, T. 5, land now owned by J. G. Weld, exchanging lands with John Birge. He m. Elizabeth Ensign, June 2d, 1818. He lived on his farm forty years, dying Jan. 29th, 1858. Mrs. B. d. June 10th, 1850. A part of the house they occupied is still standing. Mr. B. was for many years a prominent member of the Methodist order in town. Politically he was a whig and republican.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett.—(1) HARRIET E., b. July 10th, 1820; m. John House, settled in Westfield; d. Nov. 19th, 1870; bu. in W. & P. U. Cemetery. (2) MARY E. b. Feb. 3d, 1822; m. Milton Freeman; settled in town of Chautauqua; still living; Mr. F. d. a few years since. (3) JAMES P. b. Aug. 2d, 1824; m. and settled in Buffalo, N. Y. (4) ENSIGN, b. Sept. 5th, 1831; m. Frank Smith; settled in Buffalo; now lives in Chicago, Ill.

69. LUTHER CROSBY—Was b. in Dutchess county, N. Y., Jan. 1783. He emigrated to Norway, Herkimer county, in early life, and m. Amy Salsbury, about 1804. In 1816 he removed to P. and purchased a claim to N. E. pt. of lot 29, T. 5, land commonly known as the *Dederick Farm*. He was a gunsmith by trade. [See Mills and Trades.] Mrs. C. d. in P. aged 51 years. In after years Mr. C. removed west, and d. in Dupage county, Ill., Feb. 10th, 1864, aged 81. He was a Wesleyan Methodist; in politics a Whig.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Crosby.—(1) DELILAH, m. John Potter; d. in P. May 8th, 1873. (2) HANNAH; m. Isaac Shattuck; was killed by being thrown from a wagon Apr. 23d, 1843. [See Seth Shattuck.] (3) CALVIN, was drowned in the mill pond of Erastus Taylor, at 18 years of age. (4) URVILLA;

m. Wm. Robinson; now lives in Iroquois county, Ill. (5) SALLY, m. Michael Kelly; is now a widow; lives in Boone county, Ill. (6) ERVIN, m. Harriet Shaver; lives in Middlebury, Summit county, Ohio. (7) ROXY, d. at eleven years of age. (8) LUTHER jun., m. Harriet Sutton; now lives in Wisconsin. (9) DANIEL, m. Calinda Sliter; settled in Chicago, Ill., d. in 1853. (10) ALONZO W. m. Lucina Dodge; settled in Wheaton, Ill.; d. in 1865. (11) FRUTILLA, m. Asahel Robinson; lives at Shell Rock, Button county, Iowa. (12) JASPER N. m. Julia Bradley, lives at Middlebury, Summit county, Ohio. Six of the family were b. in Herkimer county, and six in P.

70. JOSEPH CASS—Was son of Nathan and Phila Southwick Cass, and was b. in Stafford, Coos county, N. H., in 1789. In 1810 he m. Tabitha Day, dau. of Eliphalet, and Tirzah French Day, who was b. in 1789. He removed to P. in 1813. Mr. Asa Hall went from P. to N. H. in the midst of winter, in a sleigh and moved Mr. Cass; an undertaking few would attempt at this day. Mrs. C. d. in Aug. the same year. while they were living upon the "Allen Wright" farm near Westfield, and was bu. in Ripley. Mr. Cass m. for a second wife Jane Dickinson, dau. of Judge Robert Dickinson of Ripley, and in 1816 purchased the farm of Peter Ingersoll in P. pt. of lot 41, T. 5, occupying the log house upon the south side of the road until 1818 when he built the house now standing on the farm. He kept tavern in town for five years. In 1821 he sold, and bought the "Smallwood Farm" in Ripley, which he sold in 1832 and removed to Harbor Creek, Pa.; from there to Will county, Ill.; and from there to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and lastly to Iberia, Morrow county, Ohio, where he d. Feb. 5th, 1868; Mrs. C. d. there in Jan. 1865. Mr. C. was a Baptist; politically a democrat to 1840, then a whig and republican respectively.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Cass.—(1) FIVILLA, b. Feb. 17th. 1811, in N. H.; m. Wiseman C. Nichols, settled in P. in 1841; now lives at Cardington, Ohio. (2) EMOGENE, b. in N. H. Dec. 25th, 1812; m. Richard Bushwell in 1835; Mr. B. d. in Mich-

igan in Mar. 1858. (3) WELLINGTON, b. in 1817; m. Minerva French. (4) SAMUEL D., b. in 1819; m. Martha Strong. (5) MARY, b. in 1821; m. Henry Gruber; d. in 1861. (6) CAMPBELL, b. in 1823; m. Rachel Bloomfield. (7) JONATHAN, b. in 1825; m. Mary Ann Parker; lives in Piqua, Ohio. (8) JOSEPH, b. in 1827; m. Alona Cass; lives at Iberia, Ohio. The first two named were by his first marriage and b. in N. H.

71. WILLIAM DUNHAM—Was the son of Samuel, and b. in Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., July 1st, 1758. He m. Lucy Penoyer, who was b. Apr. 4th, 1762. He left Ulster county in 1815 for the west with no definite idea of his ultimate location. He stayed in Seneca county through the winter, and in the spring of 1816 set forward, intending to reach the "Fire Lands" in Ohio. The journey from Buffalo to P. was a tedious one, and Mrs. V. a daughter, in referring to it, says, "it was almost impossible to identify the animals composing the teams for they were literally plastered with mud." Stopping at the tavern of Richard Williams in P. to rest his teams, he became pleased with the country and within a week purchased a claim to W. pt. of lot 27, and E. pt. of lot 32, T. 5, land now owned by J. E. Harris, T. Skeer, L. Correll and others. His log house was on lot 32. In 1820 he built a frame house the remains of which with the old barn were to be seen a few years since. [See Mills.] Mr. D. was a Methodist, and the father of Methodism in P. The first class was formed at his house in 1817. He commenced his religious work in town immediately, and continued it to the end of life. Politically he was a whig. He lived upon the same farm he settled until his d. Feb. 10th, 1839. Mrs. D. d. Aug. 30th, 1850.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Dunham.—(1) ABIGAIL, b. Nov. 19th, 1786; d. in 1796. (2) WILLIAM, b. Nov. 26th, 1788; m. Ann Skinner, sister of Chester Skinner of Brocton. (3) JESSE, b. Nov. 1st, 1790; m. Phebe Powell in Ulster county. (4) PHEBE, b. Mar. 8th, 1792; m. Peter Vangaasbeek. (5) CHARLES, b. Dec. 26th, 1795; a bachelor, lives in P. (6) LUCY.

b Oct. 28th, 1797; m M. P. Vangaasbeek in P.; still living.
 (7) SALOME, b. Dec. 29th, 1799; m. Hiram Martin; living in P.
 (8) ALMA, b. Dec. 30th, 1801; m. John Wilbur. (9) SAMUEL,
 b. July 28th, 1804; m. Sophia Wilbur.

72. JOHN DRUSE—Was the son of John and Cynthia Pier Druse, and came to P. from Otsego county, N. Y. in 1812. In 1816 he purchased a claim to pt. of lot 41, T. 5, farm now owned by the heirs of G. W. Arnold. He sold in 1819 to Henry Shuff. He was a cooper by trade. He left town probably in 1835 or '36. Politically he was a whig. Mrs. D. d. in P. in 1818; and in 1828 Mr. D. m. Hannah Birge, who d. in Ill. Mr. D. d. in Ill. in 1848.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Druse.—(1) IRA, m. in Otsego county; d. in Ill. (2) WAITY, m. Ephraim Marsh of Pomfret; d. there in 1838. (3) HANNAH, m. Daniel Armstrong in P.; lives in Ill. (4) ZINA; m. — Sweet, in Ill. (5) HIRAM; m. —. (6) GEORGE W. m. Charlotte Hubbard in Fredonia; lives in Conneautville, Pa. (7) STEPHEN, m. Julia Driggs in P.; lives in Ill. (8) JOHN; d. in Ill.

73. ASA FULLER—Came to P. in 1816, and settled on pt. lot 48, T. 4, farm now owned by Abram Woleben. The next year he sold to Martin Quigley, and left town.

74. RICHARD GATOR—Was a deserter from the British army, some time during the war of 1812, coming to P. near its close. He m. Rebecca, a dau. of Capt James Dunn, and for some years lived on S. p't of lot 30, T. 5; Mrs. D. d. in 1828. Mr. G. m. for second wife Mrs. Humason, and for many years lived on N. pt. of lot 33, T. 5, lot now owned by Jerome Burhans. Mr. G. d. here Mar 9th, 1861. Mrs. G. d. in Indiana. Mr. G. was a blacksmith; and politically a Democrat. He had a large family.

75. LEWIS HILL—Was a brother of Zimri, and came to P. with him in 1816. He first settled on pt. of lot 4, T. 5, afterward known as the *Patch Farm*; then on the farm S. of it, now owned by Orrin Brainard, pt. of lot 3, T. 5. He built the house and barn now standing on the farm. Mrs. H. d.

while living on the *Patch Farm*, and Mr. H. m. again, but the name of his w. is not remembered. He d. on his farm a few years later.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Hill—(1) OLIVE m. Wm. Hefron ; settled in P. but removed to Michigan in 1828 or '29. (2) NORMAN, m. Susan King ; for many years lived at Versailles, N. Y. (3) BETSEY, m. David Skinner ; settled in P.; d. Dec 22d, 1836. (4) DAVID, m. Louisa Matthewson. The ch. were all by the first marriage.

76. ZADOC MARTIN—Was the son of Reuben and Sally Williams Martin, and was b. in Conn. June 17, 1777. He m. Sally Hill, dau. of Samuel Hill, in Jan., 1800 Mrs. M. was b. in Conn. June 10, 1779. They removed from N. Ferrisburg, Vt., to P. in the summer of 1816. "He started with a horse team, but one horse failing he traded for a yoke of oxen, for which he was offered six acres of land near the foot of Main street, Buffalo ; but he was not trading oxen for hemlock swamps." They had much difficulty in crossing Eighteen-mile creek and were obliged to swim their teams across and ferry the family and goods upon the back of a horse. It was a habit with settlers on arriving at their destination to make an inventory of their effects, and Mr. Martin's was as follows: Wife and three ch.; a yoke of oxen so poor that they could stand with difficulty ; an old wagon, and sixteen cents in money. He settled on W. p't of lot 3, T. 5, farm occupied by his son Jason at the time of his d. Mr. M. was a carpenter by trade. From 1841 to 1845 he kept a tavern in Brocton. He was a man of great energy and decision of character, and manifested in a large degree the peculiarities of the early settler. He d. Oct. 30, 1850. Mrs. M. d. Dec. 28, 1860. They were bu. in Brocton cemetery. Mr. M. was a volunteer in the war of 1812. In religion he was a Universalist, and in politics a democrat.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Martin —(1) HIRAM, b. Sept. 22, 1800 ; m. Salome Dunham March 18, 1828 ; settled in P. on lands now owned by Geo. Churchill, p't of lots 30 and 31, T. 5 ; was killed on L. S. R. R. some years since. (2) LOVINA, b.

March 1, 1802; m. Russell Fitch March 20, 1820; settled in Pomfret; afterward in P.; d. Aug. 29, 1848, at Brocton. (3) JASON, b. July 9, 1805; m. Alma Hill Jan., 1827; settled on the old homestead. Mrs. M. d. Oct. 12, 1870; Mr. M. d. Nov. 3, 1870. They were bu. in Evergreen cemetery. (4) ELIZA LANGWORTHY, an adopted dau., b. July 24, 1809; m. Harvey Fitch Jan. 15, 1829; lives in P.

77. ETHAN A. OWEN—Came from Coos county, N. H., to P. in 1815, and bought a claim to p't of lot 54, T. 4. His article bears date Oct. 21, 1815. His wife was Anna French. Mr. O. established the first distillery in town, on lot 53, T. 4. A few years later he sold and removed to Ohio, and afterward to Wisconsin where he d. Politically he was a democrat.

78. HENRY SHUFF—Came to P from Coos county, N. H., in 1816. He was the son of Henry and Mary French Shuff, and was b. in Coos county, Aug. 17, 1788. He m. Polly Hulburt in P. April 6, 1820. Mrs. S. was b. Nov. 10, 1800. He settled on p't of lot 41, T. 5, buying a claim of John Druse. He d. Jan. 9, 1821. and was bu. in W. & P. U. cemetery. Mrs. S. m. Samuel C. Munson March 16, 1823. Mr. S. was a believer in the christian faith; politically he was a democrat.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Shuff.—(1) MARY F., b. Feb. 22, 1821; m. Darwin Wilbur Feb. 22, 1845; settled in McHenry county, Ill., in 1847.

79. JONAS SAFFORD—Was the son of Elisha, and was b. in Berkshire county, Mass., March 14, 1785. He m. Martha Sage, dau. of Moses Sage, in Bennington, Vt., Dec. 11, 1811. Mrs. S. was b. May 29, 1792. They removed to Fredonia in 1814 and to P. in 1816, and settled on the N. E. p't of lot 41, T. 5, farm of H. A. Blowers. His log house stood on the site of the house of Mr. Blowers. He occupied this house twelve years, selling in 1828 and removed to Pomfret, afterward to Ellery, and again to P. and occupied the *Coney Farm*, eventually selling his farm in Ellery, and with Mrs. S. lived with Thomas Flanders in Pomfret where he d. Mrs. S. d. in Brocton Nov. 6, 1866, while living with Mr. Flanders. They were bu. in

Brocton cemetery. They were both members of the Baptist church at Salem X Roads. Politically Mr. S. was a republican.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Safford.—(1) CAROLINE, b. in Vt. Oct. 3, 1812; m. Thomas Flanders; settled in Ellery, this county; now lives in Erie county. (2) JANE, b. Jan. 18, 1815, in Pomfret; m. Orlando Brigham; settled first in Pomfret, afterward in Minnesota, where she d. in April, 1869. (3) JULIETTE, b. Jan. 16, 1817; d. young. (4) FRANK, b. Jan. 9, 1818, in P.; m. Welthy Ann Hanchett; lives in Marengo, Ill. (5) JOHN J., b. Feb. 18, 1820, in P.; d. young. (6) MARTHA, b. May 11, 1822, in P.; m. Curtis Wilbur; now lives in Sheridan, this county. (7) FREEMAN J., b. Jan. 14, 1825; m. Myra Kellogg in Iowa; now lives in Chicago, Ill. (8) JONAS J., b. Mar. 22, 1827, in P.; m. Maria Walkup in Ellery; lives in Minnesota. (9) HENRY C., b. Sept. 25, 1829, in Pomfret; m. Delia P. Risley of that town; lives in Brooklyn, this state. (10) NORMAN S., b. Sept. 22, 1832; m. Sicilia Denton; settled at Marengo, Ill.; d. there in Dec., 1859. (11) CHARLES, b. in P. Nov. 14, 1837; d. April 30, 1848.

80. JEDEDIAH THAYER—Was b. at Mendon, Mass., Mar. 29, 1764, and m. Rachael Adams in that state. Mrs. T. was b. at Brookfield, Mass., March 1, 1767. They came from Mass. to P. in 1816, and settled on the N. W. p't of lot 61, T. 4, land now owned and occupied by Oscar Hall. His article bears date Feb. 1, 1817. He was a farmer and shoemaker, and like most of the early settlers had a large family, who were m. before Mr. T. came to P., but all eventually settled here and are now dead with but one exception. Mr. T. was a Protestant; politically a whig.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Thayer.—(1) PEREZ, settled on S. E. p't of lot 62, T. 4. (2) PERMELIA, m. Reuben B. Patch; settled on lot 4, T. 5; d. May 18, 1863. (3) RHODA, (4) ROYAL O., settled on p't lot 60, T. 4; d. at Brocton. (5) BETSEY, (6) JEDEDIAH, (7) HIRAM, now lives in Carroll, this county. (8) LOIS, (9) JONATHAN.

81. MATTHEW P. VANGAASBEEK—Came to P. from

Woodstock, Ulster county, N. Y., in June, 1816, bringing all his worldly effects in a knapsack. He was the son of Abram and Elizabeth Hasbroek Vangaasbeek. He bought a claim to fifty acres of land of William Dunham, W. p't lot 27, T. 5. He m. Lucy, dau. of Wm. Dunham, July 10, 1816. Mrs. V. was b. in Colchester, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1797. She refers with characteristic earnestness to the "nonsense" of modern weddings and the primitive simplicity and "common-sense" of her own. "At that time there was no road but a trail from the lake to other points, so we started on foot through the woods, early in the morning, for the tavern of Richard Williams, where we had horses engaged. We mounted and rode to Canadaway, following the road then in use; called on Henry Abell, Esq., had the knot tied and returned in good order the way we went. We sought only to please ourselves—there were few others to please. The wedding was a matter of our own and not a show for foolish people to look at and talk about." They occupied a log house until 1849 when Mr. V. built the house now on the farm and still occupied by the family. Mr. V. was in the war of 1812 from Ulster. He was a Universalist, and in early life a whig; afterward a democrat. He d. May 16, 1862, and was bu. in North Portland cemetery. Mrs. V. is still living.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Vangaasbeek.—(1) WILLIAM, b. Oct. 1, 1817; d. Dec. 20, 1840, in P. (2) HARRIET, b. Sept. 23, 1819; m. John Springstead May 15, 1845; lives in P. (3) CHARLES D., b. July 5, 1823; lives on the homestead; not m. (4) HELEN, b. April 20, 1828; m. — Jackson, Jan., 1872. (5) MINERVA, b. Sept. 17, 1833; m. John Tiff. (6) ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 26, 1835; m. J. H. Shaver; lives in Ripley, this county. (7) SALOME, b. Jan. 23, 1838; m. 1st Richard Waters, who d. in 1861; 2d Wallace Wilbur; lives in Pa.

82. SIMEON WHITCOMB—Came to P. from Vt. in 1816. His wife was — Perkins, a sister of Orris Perkins. He settled on p't of lot 41, T. 5, farm now owned by David Granger. His article bears date July 2, 1819. Three or four years

later he sold and purchased a p't of lot 30, T. 5, of Capt. James Dunn, at Portland Center, farm now owned by Owen W. Powell. He removed to Illinois in 1855. Mr. W. was a farmer. [*See Distilleries.*]

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb.—(1) MARTIN, living in Michigan. (2) LYMAN, living at Washington, Iowa. (3) BETSEY, m. Hiram Haight of Westfield, this county.

83. EBENEZER WILLIAMS—Was the son of Joseph, and came to P. from Sangerfield, Oneida county, N. Y., about 1816. He settled and "cleared up" the farm now owned by W. C. Warner, S. E. p't lot 14, T. 5. His log house stood on the ground now occupied by the house of Mr. Warner. He m. in P. a sister of R. C. Weeks, some years since living at Portland Center. Mrs. W. d. in 1822; was found d. in her house near the fire where she had probably fallen in a fit. She was the first buried in Brocton cemetery. Mr. W. m. for a second wife Mrs. Polly Ingersoll, widow of John Ingersoll. In 1827 or '28 Mr. W. sold to his bro. Harvey and returned to Sangerfield, and some years later removed to Wisconsin where he d. Mr. and Mrs. W. had but one ch., Morris, of whose fortunes the writer knows nothing.

84. WALTER MUMFORD—Was the son of Henry, and came to P. about 1816. Like many of the early settlers he had a restless spirit and seldom remained long on any given piece of property. In 1819 he purchased the land comprising the S. E. p't of Brocton, which he sold in p't to Dr. D. Ingalls in 1824, and purchased the farm S. of Brocton now owned by Linus Burton, p't lot 13, T. 5; in 1831 or '32 sold to Moses Joy and purchased the farm now owned by Wm. Becker, p't lot 19, T. 5; sold in 1848 and built the house at Brocton owned by Mrs. Morris Burr. In 1856 he removed to Wisconsin where he d. in 1859. Mrs. M. d. there also. Mr. M. was a man of some prominence, and much in town office. He was a carpenter by trade. [*See Biog. Sketches, Fred. Owen.*]

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Mumford.—(1) MARY, (2) NANCY, (3) SARAH ANN, (4) JANE.

85. BREWER HUBBELL—Came to P. from the eastern part of this state and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Absalom Woleben, N. p't lot 40, T. 4. His article bears date Nov. 10, 1817. His second wife was a dau. of Perry Hall (No. 24). He sold in 1832 to Woleben and went to Illinois.

86. ERASTUS ANDREWS—Bro. of James and Wilson, lived on p't of lot 40, T. 4, farm now owned and occupied by G. W. Stebbins. He lived in town but a short time. His article bears date Oct. 22, 1817.

87. JAMES LEE—Located part of lot 47, T. 4. He had no family but lived with Martin Smith. His article bears date May 26, 1817.

88. WILLIAM COTTON—Was a blacksmith—one of the first in town. He located p't of lot 47, T. 4. His article bears date April 11, 1817.

89. LEMUEL CRANE—Came to P. about 1817. He m. for second wife the wid. of William Howe. [*See Biog. Sketch W. Howe,*] and lived for a few years on a farm formerly owned by Silas Houghton, now by Richard Reynolds, p't lot 19, T. 5; afterward on the central p't lot 33, T. 5, land now owned by Daniel Britcher. From here he removed to North East, Pa., where he d. His sons, John and Jason, by a first m., who for some time lived in town, also went to Pa. Mrs. C. returned to P.

90. JESSE E. BALDWIN—Son of Isaac and Parthena Baldwin, grandson of Isaac and great-grandson of Jacob Baldwin, was b. in Halifax, Windham county, Vt., Oct. 24, 1796. He was carried by his parents to Pawlet, Vt., in Feb., 1797, and from there came to Sheridan, in this county, in Feb., 1812. In 1816 the father of Mr. B. article'd p't of lot 36, T. 5, upon which a "slashing" was made the next year and a log house built. In March, 1818, most of the family removed to P., and "although the ground was covered with snow, in three days we had a snug log house built and were comfortably domiciled.
* * * During the season we cleared twenty-eight acres of

land and fenced it into lots and sowed one to wheat by the twentieth of August. The fall being warm, by the middle of October the wheat was so large that we drove the cows from Sheridan to feed it down. The extra supply of milk was so great that a temporary press was made and several good-sized cheeses were manufactured, probably the only cheese made in P. on a farm where there was not an acre of grass growing. In 1819, our yield of wheat was bountiful and we harvested eight hundred bushels, which at that time was quick sale at \$2.50 per bushel, but in Sept. had fallen to \$1 00 and by the next March to fifty cents. In 1820, being of age, I took possession of my farm. Being then alone I needed a helpmeet and went to a merchant in Fredonia, not to buy a wife but to buy four pounds of iron to shoe my horse to assist my locomotion to find the article I needed. For the four pounds of iron I offered the man of goods two bushels of corn: but cash only would buy so precious a commodity and cash I did not possess. I next went to a blacksmith who agreed to do the job for five bushels of corn, making the shoes from old ones. The horse was shod, the wife found and we were married the twentieth of Feb., 1822, by Rev. Joy Handy. Mrs. B.'s maiden name was Martha Skiff. She was b in Cambridge, Washington county, but then living in Sheridan. * * * In April following we removed to P. and occupied the log house first built." Mr. B. lived in P. until 1833 when he removed to Sheridan where he has since resided. In his letter he gives a graphic description of a fearful tempest that passed over the town in Dec., 1824, while he was a teacher of a school in the present district No. 7, and of the narrow escape of the scholars on their return to their homes through the forest, and of the imminent peril of his own family from the storm, and the rescue of their little child from the fire, into which it had been thrown by the force of the wind through an open door. None, however, were killed or fatally injured, but immense damage was done to timber through the entire town. So fearful was the storm that it was a reckoning point for the settlers for many

years. Mrs. B. d. in P. Aug. 24, 1833, and was bu. at Brocton. In religion Mr. B. is a Universalist; in politics a republican.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin.—(1) CORNELIA: b. Feb. 4, 1823; m. W. R. Merrell April 6, 1843; settled in Sheridan. (2) PHILENIA S.: b. Aug. 1, 1824; m. John Miller Sept. 7, 1842; settled in Sheridan. (3) WILLIAM H.: b. March 22, 1826; m. Minerva Edwards March 28, 1857; settled in Sheridan. (4) SUSAN O.: b. Dec. 20, 1827; m. A. A. Rich Oct. 12, 1856. (5) BENJAMIN F.: b. Dec. 7, 1829; m. Caroline Edwards April 28, 1852.

91. JOHN CONNER—Came from Ulster county, N. Y., to P. in May, 1817. He settled on p't of lot 26, T. 5, near *Portland Station*, land now owned by William Duggan. His article bears date May 29, 1817. His first house was a shanty covered with bark. His wife's maiden name was Helen Bogardus. Mr. C. was a carpenter and joiner. He d. on the farm he settled March 6, 1848. Mrs. C d. April 22, 1837. They were bu. in N. Portland cemetery. The family, like those of most of the early settlers, often refer to the privations of the first few years of their pioneer life. An incident is related: In the fall of 1819 Mr. C. made a trip to Fredonia to purchase salt to cure his pork fattened in the forest and for family use. But salt was on a par with specie and could not be obtained without it, and this was an article Mr. C. could not command. He offered wheat or corn at prices barely nominal, but to no purpose. Somewhat disheartened he turned his horse's head homeward, feeling that his possessions were of little value as they were not sufficient to purchase a half barrel of salt. On arriving at Elijah Fay's he related to Mr. F. his experience of the day and expressed himself as discouraged at the prospect before him. With a characteristic look and expression of his, Mr Fay said: "Mr. Conner, call down here next Tuesday and I 'most guess I will have the salt for you." Mr. C. called at the time specified and received his half barrel of salt with a thankful heart.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Conner.—(1) MARY, m. Alvin

Vancuren; settled in Canada. (2) PEGGY, b. in Ulster county; m. Philip Rix. (3) JOHN F., m. 1st Lucinda Ferris; 2d Susan Palmer. (4) JAMES, m. Nancy Correll. (5) ELIZABETH, m. Geo. Freeman. (6) NANCY, m. Willard Burton. (7) EZRA; m. Maria Correll. (8) HENRY, m. Caroline Goodwin. (9) SALLY, m. Aaron Eby. (10) DANIEL, m. Eliza Rix. (11) DAVID, m. Caroline Moorhouse.

92. ORRIS PERKINS—Came from Vt. to P. in 1817. He m. Amelia Palmer, sister to Mrs. Zimri Hill. He bought the farm now owned and occupied by B. F. Pecor, pt. of lot 32, T. 5, in 1824, where he lived in a log house on the west side of the road until 1831, when he sold to Mr. Pecor. Mr. P. and family removed to Crawford county, Pa., in 1832, and after a few years to some of the western states. Mr. P. d. in the west, and Mrs. P. returned to P. where she d. For some years Mr. P. owned the saw mill near the mouth of Dunham's Creek. [See Mills.]

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins.—(1) PALMER, (2) ELIZA, (3) HIRAM, (4) LAURA, (5) MARIA.

93. OTIS ENSIGN—Came to P. from Sheridan, this county, and settled on pt. of lot 32, T. 5, in 1817. He sold to — Cook, who in turn sold to Jacob Barringer, in 1835. For some years Mr. Ensign kept a tavern in Dunkirk.

94. STEPHEN SMALLEY—Came to P. from Norway, Herkimer county this state, in 1817. He located pt. of lot 48, T. 4, but returned to Norway within the next few years. He was a cousin of Mrs. J. S. West.

95. ABIAL FLINT—Was the son of Arkalis and Betsey Elmer Flint, and was b. at East Windsor, Conn., Sept 5th, 1768. He m. Mary Brown in Rome, Oneida county, this state, Sept. 26th, 1802. Mrs. F. was b. in Coventry, Conn. Nov. 30th, 1780. About 1812 they emigrated to Forestville, this county, and from there to P. in 1817, and settled on pt. of lot 36, T. 5, the farm now owned by his son Henry. He occupied a log house until 1833, when he built the frame house now upon the farm. Mr. Flint was a tanner and currier

and shoemaker, but the great business of life as with every settler was clearing the land of its excessive growth of timber. It is surprising with what cheerfulness the settlers labored. The prospect of the blessings of a home wrought out by their own hands from the wilderness was an inspiration that softened every toil. The family speak of hardship and privations but they were the inevitable lot of every early emigrant. Mr. F. occupied his farm forty-three years, dying Jan. 15th, 1860, at the age of 91 years. Mrs. F. preceded him, dying May 5th, 1849, aged 68. They were bu. in Evergreen Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. F. were Methodists, and members of the first class formed in town. Politically Mr. F. was a whig.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Flint.—(1) DANIEL, E., b. Aug. 22d, 1805; m. Eliza Goddard, and settled in Shipman, Ill., in 1863. (2) MARY B., b. Apr. 23d, 1807; m. John Wilbur in P.; settled at Elgin, Ill. (3) JONATHAN T. b. Nov. 30th, 1809; m. Harriet Shumway in Genesee county; settled in Buffalo in 1840. (4) ABIAL jun., b. May 25th, 1813; m. Jane Cook in P.; settled in Missouri, in 1857. (5) HENRY, b. Jan. 18th, 1815; m. Nancy A. Hall in P.; lives on the old homestead. (6) HARRIET, b. Oct. 6th, 1816; m. James Wilson of Hanover; is living there. (7) JOHN W. b. Aug. 26th, 1819; m. Lovina McGaffan, of Youngstown, this state; settled in Brant, Erie county. (8) CAROLINE, b. Dec. 3d, 1823; m. Ephraim Ballard of Westfield, this county; settled in Silver Creek.

96 AARON PIERCE—Came to P. from Southbury, Mass., in 1816 or '17, and settled on p't of lot 34, T. 5, farm now owned by J. McFadden. In 1820 he sold his claim and went west

97. ALMON FORD—Came from Southbury, Mass., in 1817 or '18; lived with A. Pierce (No 96) on lot 34, T. 5, and went west with him in 1820.

98. GEORGE FREEMAN—Was the son of Jonathan and Nellie Bazley Freeman, and b. in Delaware county, this state, Oct. 20, 1795. He m. Elizabeth Conner, dau. of John Conner, who was b. in Ulster county. They came to P. from Ulster in

Feb., 1821, with an ox team and sled, and were a month on the road. He settled on the McCabe farm, S. p't lot 27, T. 5, and in 1832 upon the farm he now owns, p't lot 42, T. 5. Mr. F. was in the war of 1812, from Ulster county. He is a member of the West Baptist church in P.; politically a republican.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman.—(1) MARY ANN: b. in Ulster county; m. John Caldwell. (2) JANE: b. in P.; not m.; lives with her parents. (3) EMILY: b. in P.; m. James Caldwell. (4) ROBERT: b. in P.; m. Eliza House; d. in P. in 1862. (5) HELEN: b. in P.; m. Erastus Ellis; lives in P. (6) LUCY: b. in P.; m. Lysander Vanleuven; lives in P.

99. EBENEZER HARRIS—The son of Joshua and Clarissa Scott Harris, and was b. in Halifax, Windham county, Vt., April 4, 1799. He emigrated to Chautauqua county in 1817, stopping first in Hanover, then in Sheridan, and the same year came to P. and located in connection with Isaac Baldwin p't of lot 40, T. 5, owned now in p't by Wm Renouard. In 1818 he occupied his land and in the fall of the same year built a frame house, supposed to be the first of its class, upon the lake road, in town. The frame is still standing and occupied by Mr. Renouard. He harvested the next year two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat from ten acres. Wheat was worth \$2.50 per bushel, but a rapid decline in prices took place and the next March it was worth but 50 cents per bushel. The decline in prices extended to real estate, so that in 1825 land with improvements would not sell at the office price in 1817 and interest. He sold his claim and bought of Jesse Dunham p't of lot 32, T. 5, land now owned in part by J. E. Harris. Upon this farm he lived twenty-five years. He m. Rachael Baldwin, dau. of Isaac Baldwin, Oct. 22, 1820. Mrs. H. was b. in Vt. in 1800 and emigrated to this county with her father and family in 1812. In early life Mr. H. was a Baptist, but became identified with the Universalist element in P. in 1823. Politically he was a "Clintonian, anti-Mason, whig and republican." He was a man of considerable prominence, and always in town office. [*See Town Officers*] He removed to Sheridan, this county, in 1850, where he and Mrs. H. still reside.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Harris.—(1) CLARISSA: b. in P. Sept. 3, 1821; m. James Quigley Feb. 23, 1848; settled in P. Mr. Q. d. May 31, 1852. Mrs. Quigley m. 2d Wm. Wait Aug. 1869. (2) FILEY: b. June 3, 1823; m. John F. Arnold Oct. 30, 1844; now lives in Nebraska. (3) OLIVE C.: b. May 4, 1824; m. Ephraim Jones Aug. 13, 1842; settled in P. Mr. Jones d. at Dunkirk Feb. 10, 1862, and Mrs. Jones three days later. The death of Mrs. Jones was occasioned by injuries received by being thrown from a wagon by a passing locomotive. Both lower limbs were horribly mangled and were amputated the next day. The death of Mr. Jones was occasioned by the rupture of a blood vessel on first witnessing the awful condition of his wife. They were bu. in Sheridan. (4) FIDELIA R.: b. in P. April 19, 1826; m. Hiram A. Reid in Fredonia, this county, July 1, 1860. Mrs. R. is a graduate in medicine, having attended lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is now practicing in Nebraska. (5) LYDIA: b. Oct. 17, 1827; m. Lasell Bryant Nov. 2, 1850, at Binghampton, N. Y. Mr. B. d. Oct. 10, 1853; Mrs. B. m. Martin Carey in 1855. (6) JOSEPH ADDISON: b. April 29, 1831; m. Delia A. Skinner; settled in Minnesota: d. in Sheridan. (7) EMILY: b. Nov. 29, 1829; m. Geo. S. Robinson; settled in Minnesota. (8) MARY L.: b. June 27, 1835; m. Wm. K. Bush April, 13, 1854; 2d David Convis March 19, 1860. (9) MANLY S.: b. June 11, 1837; m. Lodoiska Cary Jan. 1, 1866; lives in Dunkirk, this county.

100 MARTIN QUIGLEY.—Mr. Quigley was b. in Queens county, Ireland, Nov. 28, 1757, and emigrated to America early in life. He m. Mary Harrie in Schoharie county, N. Y., from whence they removed to P. in 1817 and settled on p't of lot 48 T 4, farm now owned by Abram Woleben. Mrs. Q. was b. in Germany Jan. 12, 1779. His log house stood where the house now stands on the farm. He d. here June 4, 1852, at the age of 95 years. Mrs. Q. d. Jan. 12, 1842, aged 63. They were bu. in Evergreen cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Q. were Catholics. In politics Mr. Q. was a democrat.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Quigley.—(1) THOMAS: b. Nov. 28,

1803; m. 1st, Anatharis Southworth; 2d, Emma Matthewson June 24, 1858; lives on p't of lot 30, T. 5, in W. p't of Center-ville. (2) JOHN: b. in 1805; d. in infancy. (3) CATHARINE: b. April 3, 1806; m. John Ward; settled in Canada. (4) MICHAEL: b. in 1807; with another young man was carried over Niagara Falls March 15, 1824. (5) LYSANDER: b. March 9, 1809; m. Jane Harris; settled in Canada. (6) MARTIN: b. in 1810; d. in infancy. (7) ROSENA: b. May 3, 1812; m. Joseph Johnson; settled in Canada. (8) ELIZABETH: b. Oct. 29, 1815; m. Martin P. Vanleuven; settled in P. (9) MARTIN: b. Feb 7, 1817; d. Dec. 12, 1834. in P. (10 & 11) JOHN and ROBERT: b. in 1819; d. young. (12) GEORGE: b. May 3, 1821; m. Polly Moss; settled in Canada. (13) FANNY E.: b. Dec. 29, 1823; d. Nov. 29, 1844.

101. SAMUEL MILLET—Was the son of Ebenezer and Katharine Millet, and b. in Woodstock, Vt. He came to P. from Rochester, N. Y., in 1817. His wife was Margaret, dau. of Simon Burton; b. July 25, 1787, in Vt. They settled on lot 22, T. 5, on the lake shore, occupying a log house for many years. A frame house built by him some years later and a new one built by O. W. Powell on the premises a few years since were burned about 1869. Mr. M. was a farmer. He was in the war of 1812 from St. Lawrence county, this state, and was wounded in the wrist. In religion he was a Universalist, and in politics a republican. Mr. M. d. in June, 1863, and Mrs. M. d. in Dec., 1859.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Millet—(1) VASHNI: m. Betsey Winter; lives in Wisconsin. (2) ALMIRA: d. at 12 years of age. (3) LYMAN: d. at 4 years of age. (4) ALVAH: m. Nancy Richardson; for many years lived in P. on p't lot 22, T. 5; now lives in Corry, Pa. (5) SUSAN: m. John Conner; lives in Crawford county, Pa. (6) EBENEZAR: d. young. (7) EBENEZAR: d. young. (8) LUCY ANN: m. Amos Barton; now lives in Ohio. (9) KATHARINE: m. Philo Cutler; lives in Ohio. (10) SAMUEL: d. young. (11) SIMON: d. at 26 years of age. (12) MARY JANE:

m. Owen W. Powell; lives at Portland Center. (13) MARTHA M.: drowned 'at 12 years of age below the falls in Slippery Rock creek north of Brocton. (14) SAMUEL: d. young.

102. JEWETT PRIME—Was b. at Keene, N. H., Dec. 4, 1796. He was a nephew of Nathaniel Prime, the "head of the then eminent banking house of Prime, Ward & King, of New York." He was a printer by trade, and for some time was in the employ of Farnsworth & Spafford, book publishers at Windsor, Vt. He m. Fanny Smith of Hartford, Conn., a pupil in the school of Mrs. Emma Willard at Windsor, June 15, 1817, much against the wishes of his friends. Too independent in spirit to ask favors of his friends, he made his way west, intending to reach Cincinnati, Ohio, but while visiting for a few days with Mr. Spafford, who had removed to P., he was induced to purchase a tract of land, N. W. p't of lot 16, T. 5, now owned in part by Linus Burton, and make for himself a home in the wilderness. A log hut some twelve feet square was put up and in due time Mr. and Mrs. Prime, both of them constitutionally frail and used only to the refinements of life, were "keeping house" and enjoying all the sweets and whatever of romance there might be of "love in a cottage" in the midst of a dense wilderness. This was in 1818 Mr. P. struggled on manfully for two or three years, when he was sought out by Hon. H. C. Frisbee, of the *Fredonia Censor*, and induced for a time at least to return to "types and the press." He worked for Mr. F. for several months, and instead of returning to his "homestead" he sold his claim and removed to Buffalo and worked in the printing office of H. A. Salsbury. In the fall of 1826 he removed to Cleveland and purchased the *Cleveland Herald*, which he published until his death, Jan. 11, 1828. Mrs. P. d. there June 20, 1832. Mr. and Mrs. P. united with the Baptist church in P. Aug. 10, 1820. Mr. P. was a man more than commonly intelligent and one of the most genial of companions. He used to recall the scenes of his early life and adventures in the wilds of P. with a great deal of animation, and laugh over the whole as if it were all a

pleasing dream. Mrs. P. never liked and seldom referred to them.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Prime.—(1) FANNY A : b. Feb. 19, 1819 ; m. Dr. C. G. Gillet at Buffalo Nov. 6, 1836 ; d. July 15, 1837. (2) EMALINE A. : b in P. April 22, 1821 ; came to Westfield, this county, from Cleveland in July, 1834, and lived with Asa Farnsworth ; m. Henry C. Smith June 14, 1838. Mr. Smith d at Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1850 ; Mrs. S. is now living at Smiths Mills, in this county. (3) OLIVE A. : b. in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan 6, 1825 ; d Aug. 18, 1826.

103. ZURIEL SIMMONS—Was b. in Conn. He m. Sally Hunt, who was also b. in that state. They settled in Washington county, N. Y., but some years later removed to Onondaga county. They came to P. from there in the fall of 1817 and settled p't of lot 31, T. 4, now the south line of the town, land located by their sons Philander and Hiram earlier in the season. The task of reaching their purchase was a tedious one, as there was no road through the woods from the residence of Elisha Fay on lot 25, T. 5. The winter following was unusually severe and nearly all of their provisions were "backed" from Fredonia. Their one cow was kept mostly on browse ; what hay they had was brought on the back for one and a half miles : no team could get through. In 1820 three log houses were built and the old shanty abandoned. In these they lived until 1830 when a frame house was built, which in part is now standing and is occupied by Joseph Farrar. Mr. S. d. upon this farm Jan. 19, 1846. Mrs. S. d. here Sept. 4, 1850. The farm was sold in 1856 by Philander, the second son, who removed to Jamestown, this county. Mr. S. was a Baptist, and politically a democrat.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Simmons.—(1) HIRAM, (2) PHILANDER, (3) EBENEZER, (4) ELVIRA. (5) SALLY. (6) ZIBA. (7) TRYPHENA, (8) CALISTA.

104. PETER VANGAASBEEK—Was the son of Abram and Elizabeth Hasbroek Vangaasbeek, and was b. at Kingston, N. Y., July 10, 1793. He m. Phebe, dan. of Wm. and Lucy

Penoyer Dunham, and came to P. in 1817 from Hector, Seneca county, this state. He settled on a p't of lot 27, T. 5, farm recently occupied by Joseph Shaver. His log house is still standing on the farm. He was a bro. of Mr. P. Vangaasbeek. He removed to Ohio in 1834 and to Wisconsin some years later, where he d. in 1861. Mrs V. d. about the same time. Mr. V. was in the war of 1812 three years. He was a Universalist; politically a whig.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Vangaasbeek.—(1) LUCY, (2) ELIZABETH, (3) GEORGE, (4) SALOME, (5) PETER, (6) ELMIRA, (7) LEWIS, (8) CATHARINE, (9 & 10, twins,) MALVINA & LOVINA, (11) FRANK.

105. OLIVER SPAFFORD—Was the son of John and Betsey Kendd Spafford, and was b. at Windsor, Vt., Jan. 27, 1793. He came to P. from there in the spring of 1817. He m. Lucinda, dau. of Simon Burton, who was b. in N. H. March 15, 1793. He settled on p't lot 22, T. 5, land now owned by T. L. Harris, and on which is situated "Vine Cliff," the residence of Mr. Harris. He was a bookbinder by trade and soon learned that clearing land was not congenial to his tastes, and in 1825 removed to Fredonia and occupied the building next west of the old drug store of Charles Burritt. Three years later he removed to Erie, Pa. He was for some years a member of the firm of Farnsworth & Spafford, book publishers, Windsor, Vt. Mr. S. is still living at Erie; Mrs. S. d. there Jan. 6, 1855. Politically Mr. S. is republican, and for his religious sentiments refers the reader to the Acts of the Apostles, 3d chapter and 19th verse to the end of the chapter; also Eph. i, 9th and 10th verses.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Spafford.—(1) OLIVER D.: b. Sept. 15, 1817; m. Margaret Dickson in Erie in Sept., 1842. (2) MARGARET ANN: b. Nov. 20, 1819. (3) ELIZABETH K.: b. Mar. 22, 1821; m. G. W. Riblett in March, 1845. (4) CHARLES W.: b. Nov. 15, 1822; d. in Fredonia in 1825. (5) LUCINDA A.: b. May 12, 1825; d. in 1827. (6) CHARLOTTE A.: b. Sept. 12, 1826; m. Jonas Gunnison of Erie. in 1848. (7) MARY JANE: b. Dec.

18, 1828 ; m. S. H. Kelsey Oct. 9, 1848. (8) ELLEANOR L.: b. May 23, 1830 ; m. John B. Gunnison of Erie, Feb. 5, 1851. (9) SARAH M.: b. Sept. 16, 1833 ; m. James Hammond in 1855. (10) CHARLES R.: b. Sept. 16, 1835 ; m. Carrie V. Culver. (11) CURTIS J.: b. Aug. 23, 1837 ; was a member of Co. "I," 83d Reg. Pa. Vol's, and was killed at battle of Gaines Mills in June, 1862.

106. LEISTER RICE—Came to P. from Otsego county, N. Y., about 1817. He settled on p't of lot 54, T. 4. He m. Betsey Minegar, and a few years later removed to some of the western states, where he d.

107. JOHN T. McINTYRE—Was the son of Amos and Lena McIntyre, and b. in Charlton, Mass., in 1790. He m. Nancy Anderson, dau. of Samuel Anderson, who was also b. in Mass. He came to P. from Cherry Valley, N. Y., in Feb., 1817. He settled on W. p't of lot 55, T. 4, farm so long owned by Warren Couch and now by Silas Aldrich. His first house was a log one, but he built a frame one he says "the year the Thayers were hung." A part of this house is still standing. He sold to Warren Couch in 1835. Mr. McI. was in the war of 1812 and at the battle of Queenstown. In religion he is a "Free-thinker." Mrs. McI. is a Presbyterian. Politically he says: "The good old republican doctrines I endorse, and long may they wave." "I built my log house and moved into it inside of a week. I was first in this county in 1810, and was at the first frame barn raising in the town of Ripley. A frame barn was a wonder in those days. It belonged to a Mr. Cochran. It took all day, and the most notable feature of the whole affair was the large provision of whisky. Times were hard, but whisky was meat and drink."

Family of Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre.—(1) MORGAN L.: b. in 1820 ; lives at Marengo, Illinois. (2) HENRY: b. in 1823 ; m. Mrs. Bascomb at Marengo, Ill., in 1860 ; now lives at Steam boat Rock, Iowa. (3) MARIA: b. in 1827 ; lives at Marengo.

108. RICHARD BERRAGE—Came to P. about 1820 and settled on p't of lot 30, T. 5, a piece of land now owned by

Stephen Weld, in the west portion of the village of Centerville, purchasing of Capt. James Dunn. Very little is remembered of him except that he was a deserter from the British army in Canada. He m. a dau. of Felix Merritt; staid in town eight years and removed to Michigan.

109. FELIX MERRITT—Emigrated from R. Island to Schoharie county, this state, in 1795. From there with his wife, Hopia, he removed to P. in 1817 and settled on p't of lot 48, T. 4, the farm now owned by G. M. Arnold. He had a family of 19 ch.—12 by a first marriage, and all then living in Schoharie county, and 7 by a second marriage. Mr. M. d. in P. in the house now owned and occupied by Lorenzo Powell at Portland Center, in 1827. The family removed to Michigan in 1828. Mrs. M. d. there soon after.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Merritt—Those by the second m. were: (1) HOPIA, (2) FELIX, (3) JOHN, (4) JEMIMA, (5) DAVID, (6) LONA, (7) JONATHAN.

110. WILSON ANDREWS—Was the son of Philarman and Philinda Andrews, and was b. in Connecticut Dec. 13, 1788. He came to P. from Homer, Cortland county, this state, in 1818 and settled on p't of lot 55, T. 4, land now owned by Lathrop Woods. He m. ——— Neff, who was b. in Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1799. He d. in 1846; Mrs. A. d. in 1832. They were bu. in W. & P. U. cemetery. Mr. A. was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics a whig. He was in Canada at the opening of the war of 1812 and his property was confiscated on his refusal to enlist in the British service.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews.—(1) JOSEPH: b. in 1818; m. Harriet Caldwell; settled in Chicago, Ill; d. in Jamestown, N. Y., in Sept., 1869; bu. there. (2) WILLIAM: b. in 1821. (3) PHILINDA: b. in 1822; m. Jason Bigelow; settled in P.; still living. (4) ANN M.: b. in 1825; m. Rev. Dudley Andrews and settled in Ohio. (5) CHARLES: b. in 1826; m. Mary Loyd; settled in Ohio. (6) LEWIS, twin with Lucy: b. in 1831; m. Martha Pennock and settled in Jamestown in 1855. He was sheriff of Chautauqua county for the term commencing Jan. 1,

1868. (7) LUCY, twin with Lewis: b. in 1831; m. Egbert Vanscoy; settled in Chautauqua in 1859; d. the same year; was bu. in W. & P. U. cemetery. (8) WALTER: b. in 1835; living in Chautauqua. (9) HARVEY F.: b. in 1840.

111. JAMES ANDREWS—Was a bro. of Wilson (No. 110) and was b. in Vt. Jan. 7, 1794. He m. Anna Barnes, dau. of Calvin Barnes, July 7, 1819. He came to P. in 1818 from Truxton, Cortland county, this state, and located a p't of lot 55, T. 4, adjoining the farm of David Eaton on the south. His log house was burned in 1824 and a frame one was at once built, which was also burned in Feb., 1872. Mr. A. is still living, at Marengo, Ill. Mrs. A. d. at that place in Aug., 1873. Mr. A. is a member of the Baptist church; politically is a republican.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews.—(1) CALVIN B.: b. Oct. 18, 1820; m. Ann Freeman at Coral, Ill., Jan. 20, 1852; settled at Marengo. (2) JAMES A., b. Aug. 24, 1822; m. Sarah E. Pelton Feb. 6, 1856; settled near Waverly, Iowa. (3) LYDIA A.: b. Mar. 20, 1828; m. Walter T. Weed May 28, 1864; settled near Wheeling, Missouri. (4) ROBERT K.: b. Oct. 21, 1842; m. Mary A. Blackman in April, 1858; settled in Marengo, Ill. (5) RACHAEL P.: b. April 10, 1836; m. Clifton K. Howe Feb. 1, 1860; settled at Waterloo, Iowa. (6) NATHANIEL F.: b. Aug. 30, 1843; d. Nov. 8, 1862; bu. at Bolivar, Tenn. He was a drummer of Co. "D," 15th regiment Illinois volunteers in war of 1861.

112. ASA ANDREWS—Was a bro. of James and Wilson (Nos. 110 and 111) and b. in the town of Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., March 5, 1799. He came to P. from Truxton, Cortland county, in Jan., 1819. He m. Harriet, dau. of Augustine and Sarah Simpson Klumph, Oct. 20, 1821. Mrs. A. was b. Oct. 8, 1800. They settled on the farm now owned by Chester Munson, N. p't lot 37, T. 5, occupying the log house built by the father of Mrs. A. in 1811. A frame house was built in 1824, which is in part standing and used as an out-house. Mr. A. was a farmer, and with his wife is still living,

in Pomfret, this county. Mr. A. was for many years in town office and two years supervisor. Politically he is a republican.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews.—(1) SARAH: m. Henry Soper Oct., 1844; d. in P. July 31, 1855; bu. in Evergreen cemetery. (2) NATHANIEL W.: m. Harriet Farington in Jan., 1854; lives in Stockton, this county. (3) HARRIET K.: not m. (4) ELIZABETH S.: m. Chauncey Mallory May 23, 1855; d. at South Haven, Mich., Sept. 10, 1868. (5) ASA A.: m. Eliza Ely Dec., 1855. (6) THOMAS K., (7) JAMES F. L.: m. —; lives in Pomfret. (8) HELEN: not m.

113. CHRISTOPHER, SAMUEL AND LEWIS McMANUS—Came to P. about 1818, but from where is not known. They lived for a few years on the farm now owned in part by Linus Burton, p't of lot 21, T. 5. Lewis was killed in 1822 by the fall of a tree near his house and was bu. at Brocton, the second bu. there. Of the others little is known, except that Christopher d. in Hanover, this county, June 14, 1849, aged 96 years.

114. MOSES TITCOMB—Settled on p't of lot 16, T. 5, in 1818. He was a joiner by trade, a little eccentric, and unsteady in his habits. He sold his claim to Alfred Skinner in 1819 and soon left town.

115. ELEAZER UTTER.—It is not known where Mr. Utter came from, or when he came to P., but probably in 1816 or '17. For some years he owned a p't of lot 22, T. 5, land since owned by Joshua Crosby and T. Goodwin. He sold his claim to John Bond and removed to Dunkirk, this county. He was a man of excellent attainments and taught school in Dunkirk as early as 1820.

116. JAMES BARNES—Was the son of William, and b. May 5, 1796. He m. Amanda Noble Jan. 26, 1818, who was b. June 4, 1798. They removed to P. from Rome, Oneida county, this state, in Aug., 1818, with an ox team. He settled near the center of lot 53, T. 4, living in a log house until 1836 when he built the house now on the farm and occupied by the family. He was a man of untiring energy and cleared up a large farm. Prospect station is located on the Barnes estate. In politics he

was a whig and republican respectively. He d. Jan. 19, 1854. Mrs. B. is still living.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes—(1) ALPHA: b. June 8, 1823; m. Sarah L. Bigelow Dec. 22, 1847; occupies the old homestead. (2) CALISTA: b. March 28, 1826; d. May 3, 1846. (3) ROXY: b. March 9, 1829; m. Thomas Arnold June 16, 1847; now living in Minnesota. (4) DELOS: b. Jan. 28, 1831; m. Caroline Wilson in Jan., 1858; removed to Leavenworth, Kansas.

117. FREDERICK BAIL—Was the son of Hendrick Conrardt and Sarah Hotchkiss Bail, and was b. at Norfolk, Conn., Dec. 12, 1785. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Isaac Baldwin, in Sheridan, this county, Jan. 13, 1814. Mrs. B. was b. in Halifax, Vt., Jan. 13, 1795. They removed to P. in Aug., 1818, and settled on p't of lot 36, T. 5. farm now owned by Henry Reynolds. He lived in a shanty for some months, but soon built a log house in which he lived to 1829 when he removed to lot 42, T. 5, where he lived until 1835. He then removed to Pa., where he d. in 1872. Mrs. B. d. there Dec. 17, 1839. Mr. B. was a blacksmith by trade. He was in the war of 1812 for several months. In politics he was a whig; and for several years was a member of the first Congregational church formed in P. The father of Mr. Bail was a "Hessian," and with others was attached to the British army in the revolutionary war. He was taken prisoner by the Colonists, and after being exchanged, deserted and for many years lived in Connecticut, where he m.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Bail.—(1) PARTHENA: b. Feb. 23, 1815; m. Hiram Smith Jan. 8, 1835; settled in Pomfret. (2) SARAH: b. May 17, 1816; m. in Pa. (3) CLARISSA H.: b. June 6, 1818; d. Oct. 18, 1845. (4) ELIZABETH: b. March 11, 1820, m. in Pa. (5) WILLIAM C.: b. Nov. 4, 1821; m. in Pa. (6) MARIA: b. Sept. 11, 1823; m. in Pa. (7) ISAAC S.: b. June 30, 1825; m. in Pa.

118. WILLIAM HEFRON—Came to P. in 1818 and was in the employ of Zadoc Martin until the following spring.

Nothing is known of his early life. In 1819 he m. Olive Hill, dau. of Lewis and Polly Hill, and two years later he purchased a claim to 50 acres of land, S. E. p't of lot 3, T. 5, now owned and occupied by Landais Lathrop. About 1829 he sold his claim to Albina Hall and removed to Michigan. He was Infidel in his religious views.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Hefron.—(1) MYRON, (2) LEWIS, (3) ALMEDA.

119. COLLINS BRADLEY—Came to P. from Coos county, N. H., in 1818 and purchased a claim to 60 acres of land, part of lot 54, T. 4. He m. Louisa Hutchins, dau. of Calvin Hutchins, in P. Some years later he sold his claim and removed to Dunkirk, this county, where he d. His wife is still living, with a dau., in Summit county, Ohio. Politically Mr. B. was a whig.

120. CALVIN HUTCHINS—Came to P. in 1818 and settled on p't of lot 46, T. 4. Little has been learned definitely in regard to him. His eldest dau. m. Collins Bradley (No. 119) and is now living in Summit county, Ohio, a widow.

121. OBADIAH SIMPSON—Came to P. from Canada in 1821 and bought a claim to p't of lot 54, T. 4, land now owned by Louisa Kessler. He occupied a log house at first but in a few years built a frame one, which a few years since was removed to Westfield. In 1832 or '33 he removed to Ohio, where he d. a few years later.

122. JOHN BOWHALL—Was the son of Casper and Margaret Countryman Bowhall, and was b. in Schoharie county, N. Y., March 29, 1798. He came to P. in March, 1818, his mother (a widow) coming soon after. He settled on p't of lot 39, T. 4, then supposed to be the highest point of land in town, now owned by J. Kelsey and others. Oct. 11 of that year he m. Margaret Klumph, dau. of Jeremiah Klumph. They lived upon this farm eleven years, then removing to Fredonia, this county, and after eight years to Springfield, Pa., afterward to Detroit, Michigan, and in 1851 to Painesville, Ohio, where Mr. B. still lives. Mrs. B. d. there May 8, 1868. A dau. of

Mr. B. gives a graphic description of the privations and hardships of many of the early settlers: "It was almost impossible to get work of any kind. Father worked one month for a Mr. Ellsworth for thirteen dollars and board. Money was scarce and hard to get. One year his taxes were seventy-five cents. and he worked three days splitting rails for the money to pay them. At that time he had wheat and corn to sell, and paid three bushels of wheat for *jumping* his ax to split rails with. * * * Salt was six cents per pound, and not always to be had at that; other things in proportion. Every one wanted to buy, but few had anything to sell, but in a few years every one had a plenty of produce to sell, but few wanted to buy. A bushel of corn was worth just two pounds of salt, and five bushels of wheat a pound of tea. Pork was plenty for it could be fattened in the woods, and maple sugar was made in abundance. Sugar parties in their season were a great institution. They would go miles through the woods with ox teams to such gatherings, and eat their sugar with wooden spoons made for the occasion." Mr. B. is a cabinet maker. In politics he is a republican.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Bowhall.—(1) HIRAM, (2) MARGARET, (3) CORDELIA, (4) JOHN, (5) ETTA, (6) NELLIE, (7) EMMA, (8) MYRA, (9) HENRY, (10) AMANDA. All but the last three m.

123. WOLCOTT COLT—Was b. in Sandisfield, Mass., July 28, 1800. He came to P. in 1822, and in March, that year, he article'd p't of lot 17, T. 5. farm now owned by his son Chandler. He m. Betsey, dau. of Samuel Munson, in 1824 Mrs. C. was b. in Oneida county, N. Y., in April, 1800. They lived upon their farm until 1856 when they removed to the Baptist parsonage, on p't of lot 26, T. 5, place now owned by Hiram Burton, where Mrs. C. d. Oct. 7, that year. Mr. C. is still living, near North East, Pa. He was a bro. of Mrs. Nath. Reeder (No. 158). Mr. C. is an earnest member of the Protestant Methodist church: politically a republican.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Colt.—(1) FRANKLIN: m. Angelina Simmons. (2) MILTON: m. Mary Spencer. (3) MERCELIA: m.

Jehial H. Grant. (4) CHANDLER: m. Merab A. Onthank. (5) MARYETTE: d. in Oct. 1856. (6) SARAH ANN: m. Collins Haight.

124. BENAJAH JORDAN—Was a native of Coos county, N. H., and came to P. in April, 1818. His wife's maiden name was Brainard. He settled on p't of lot 61, T. 4, after a few years residence in town, buying a claim of Andrew McAllister. Some years later he built the house now standing on the farm owned and occupied by Walter Buss. Mr. J. was a Protestant in his religious faith, though not a professor; and in politics a democrat. He d. July 19, 1865, aged 88. Mrs. J. d. Jan. 10, 1857, aged 70.

125. ANDREW McALLISTER—Came from Coos county, N. H., to P. in April, 1818, and settled on p't of lot 61, T. 4, occupying a small log house. He lived in town but a few years. He sold his claim to Benajah Jordan.

126. JEREMIAH KLUMPH—Was the son of John Thomas Klumph, a German and a soldier in the English army in the French and Indian war, and Margaret Davis, his wife, and b. at Albany, N. Y., about 1763. He came to P. from Otsego county, this state, in June, 1818, and settled on p't of lot 47, T. 4, land now owned by Wm. Finley and others. He first located (in 1809) all of lot 19, T. 5, and in 1812 all of lot 37, T. 5, but never occupied them. His w. was Amanda Norton. Mrs. K. d. in Otsego in 1817. Mr. K. while a youth was in some capacity attached to the army of Washington, then occupying a position above New York city on the Hudson. He was a Methodist: politically a whig. In 1836 the family removed to Detroit, Mich., where Mr. K. d. in Oct. 1855.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Klumph.—(1) MARGARET: m. John Bowhall; d. in Painesville, Ohio, in 1868. (2) PHILIP: d. in P. in 1819; bu. on the farm. (3) ELON: d. in P. in 1827; bu. in W. & P. U. cemetery. (4) NELSON: m. — Stevens; d. in Michigan in 1863. (5) LOUISA: m. — Wilson; lives in Mich. (6) MARY: m. — Wilson; lives in Mich. (7) ERASTUS: also lives in Mich. (8) AMANDA: m. — Vansickle; d. in VanBuren county, Mich., in 1839.

127. JACOB W. KLUMPH—Was the bro. of Jeremiah (No. 126) and was b. in Albany or Otsego county, this state, about 1765. He m. Catharine Bowhall, who was b. in Herkimer county in 1786. They came to P. in 1816 and settled on p't of lot 39, T. 4, land now owned by T. McWhir and others. Mr. K. d. in P. in 1823, and by his directions was bu. on his farm a short distance from his house between two large rocks, where he still rests. The family remained upon the farm until 1834 or '35, when they sold and removed to Michigan.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Klumph.—(1) BENSON, (2) JERRY, (3) AUGUSTINE, (4) ELIZABETH, (5) ALFRED, (6) AMELIA, (7) JOSEPH. Jerry d. in P. in 1833.

128. NEHEMIAH DURAND—Was the son of Fisk and Polly E. Pratt Durand, and was b. in Milford, Conn., March 21, 1796. In 1819, in company with his brother Fisk, he emigrated to Westfield, this county. He m. Philena Dean, dau. of Gilbert and Abigail Ballard Dean, in 1825. Mrs. B. was b. in Mass. in 1806. In 1826 he removed to P. and settled p't of lot 63, T. 4, farm now owned and occupied by Elisha Tower. Mr. D. built the house now occupied by Mr. Tower. He lived in town about 26 years, removing again to Westfield, and some years later to Waupun, Fond du Lac county, Wis., where he still resides. Mr. D. was a carpenter and joiner by trade; a member of the Congregational church in P., and politically a republican.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Durand.—(1) DANIEL: b. in Westfield. (2) EDWIN, (3) WILLIAM, (4) HORACE, (5) HORACE, (6) MASON, (7) FRANCIS: b. in P. (8) SARAH, (9) POLLY, (10) PLATT, (11) GILBERT, (12) PHILENA: b. in Westfield after a removal there from P.

DAVID MCGREGOR—Was the son of Robert, and was b. at Mansfield, Mass., in 1744. His wife was Elizabeth Holland. He was educated at Dartmouth college, N. H., and followed teaching school for most of his life. He was a soldier of the revolution and was promoted to captain and served during the war. He removed to P. from Watertown, N. Y., in the spring

of 1818, and occupied a house on the farm of Lemuel Munson. The remains of the stone chimney are still to be seen. He taught school in P., Mayville and Ripley. For a few years he lived in Fredonia in a house a little west of the store of Todd & Douglass, now the bank of H. J. Miner. He returned to P. and lived with his son Stephen on the *Peck farm*, p't of lot 29, T. 5. He d. in Mayville July 4, 1828, aged 84, and was bu. with Masonic honors. Mrs. McG. d. the same year. They were bu. at Mayville. Mr. McG. was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. McGregor.—(1) STEPHEN: b. in Mansfield, Mass.; m. Huldah Jones in 1819; settled on p't of lot 29, T. 5, in P.; d. at Dewittville, this county, Feb. 26, 1841; wid. m. Elijah Thayer, and d. Aug., 1860, in Tompkins county, this state; bu. there. (2) DAVID: b. in Mass.; m. Clarissa Munson in Utica, N. Y., in 1813; settled in P. in 1818, on p't of lot 48, T. 4, farm now owned by S. A. Hatch; d. in P. May 26, 1842; wife d. in Pomfret in April, 1868; both bu. in Evergreen cemetery. (3) MARY: b. in Mass.; m. Wm. Vandreser; removed to Genesee county, this state, and d. there.

130. SAMUEL MUNSON—Was b. in Conn. July 9, 1762: He m. Martha Barnes, who was b. July 6, 1761. They removed to P. from New Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y., in the winter of 1818-19. They were a month on the road and a full week from Buffalo to P. Owing to the severity of the weather the family suffered severely. At one point the wagon became frozen into the slush and sand on the beach of the lake and he was obliged to unload it and chop it out with axes. He settled on p't of lot 41, T. 5, occupying a log house until 1828 when the frame house now on the farm was built. It is now occupied by his son Samuel. Mr. M. was a farmer, but from the necessities of the times occasionally engaged in mechanical pursuits. "He was a believer in the christian faith; in politics a '76 whig." He d. in P. Feb. 27, 1841. Mrs. M. d. Dec. 5, 1845. They were bu. in Evergreen cemetery. All the ch. were b. in

Oneida county and came to P. at different times, four only coming with their parents.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Munson.—(1) LUCY: m. John Tower: settled in P. Oct. 1818; d. in P. in Sept., 1838. (2) DAVID: came to P. in 1830; never m., bought and lived on p't of lot 8, T. 4, where he d. in 1860. (3) LEMUEL: came to P. in 1814: m. Clarissa Thomas; settled on p't of lot 48, T. 4, in 1819, where he d. in 1870. (4) MARTHA; m. David B. Granger: settled in P. in 1810; d. there Oct. 4, 1862. (5) CLARISSA: b. Feb. 22, 1795; m. David McGregor [No. 129] Jan. 11 1818; settled in P.; d. April, 1828. (6) BETSEY: b. April, 1800; m. Wolcott Colt in 1824; d. in P. Oct. 7, 1856. (7) SAMUEL C.: b. March 14, 1803; came to P. with his father in 1818; m. Mrs. Polly Shuff March 16, 1823; settled on p't of lot 41, T. 5, the old homestead, where they still reside. (8) CHESTER: b. July, 1804; came to P. with his father in 1818; m. Lovisa Hulburt in 1836 and settled on the farm on which he now resides, p't lot 37, T. 5, in 1849.

131. JOHN TOWER—Was the son of — Tower, a seafaring man, who for many years lived in Vt. He m. Lucy, a dau. of Samuel Munson, and came to P. from New Hartford, Oneida county, this state, in Oct., 1818. In common with most settlers who came into town from the east, the family refer to the horrors of the Cattaraugus woods. There had been a heavy fall of snow, which was fast disappearing before the warm rays of an October sun, and the whole swamp was covered with water and slush from two to three feet deep. In passing through it one of the horses lost his footing and went down and out of sight, and was only rescued by the plunging in of Mr. T. and his assistant and unloosening it from its fastenings. He lived in the town of Chautauqua for a year, but returned and bought of John Price a piece of land where Price built his first cabin, on S. E. corner of his farm, p't of lot 38, T. 5: also five acres of Richard Birge, adjoining, with a log house. He afterward built a frame house and barn and a tannery. [*See Tanneries.*] He d. June 29, 1855. Mrs. T. d. Sept. 2,

1838. Mr. T. made no profession of religious faith : in politics he was a democrat. The family of Mr. and Mrs. T. were all b. in Oneida county, but all living were m. in P.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Tower.—(1) R. W. TOWER: b. Oct. 29, 1894; m. Sophia Crain of P., Jan. 12, 1834. (2) JULIA A.: b. March 11, 1807; m. Russel Stone of Westfield, Oct. 12, 1826; now lives at Fairwater, Fond du Lac county, Wis. (3) MARY S.: b. Sept. 29, 1808; m. Oliver W. Burch Mar. 8, 1827; d. March 2, 1851; bu. in W. & P. U. cemetery. Mr. B. lives in Westfield, this county. (4) FREDERIC A.: b. April 24, 1810; m. Almira Taylor Sept. 5, 1837; now lives in North East, Pa. (5) MARTHA A.: b. Feb. 12, 1812; d. July 14, 1813; bu. in Oneida county. (6) SALLY A.: b. Sept. 30, 1813; m. Isaac Durand April 29, 1834; lives in Lancaster, Grant county, Wisconsin.

132. WILLIAM HOWE—Was the son of Samuel and Sarah Rose Howe, and was b. in Brantford, Conn. He came ot P. from Oneida county, N. Y., in 1818, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by E. Denison, N. p't lot 24, T. 5, but in 1821 sold to Jacob Bump 2d, and bought a claim to p't of lot 17, T. 5, land now owned by J. W. Scott and Nath. Titus. In 1822 he sold the east half of this claim to Jacob Bump, 1st, who sold to Ithuel Churchill in 1833 or '34. In 1825 he sold the west half to John Potter, who sold to Dana Churchill in 1833. Soon after Mr. H. removed to Buffalo, Erie county, but soon d. Mrs. H. returned to P. and m. Lemuel Crane, and lived for a few years on p't of lot 19, T. 5, farm formerly owned by Silas Houghton and now by Richard Reynolds; afterward on central p't of lot 33, T. 5, farm now owned by Daniel Britcher. From there he removed to North East, Pa., where he d. Mrs. C. returned to P. and lived with Wolcott Colt, a nephew. A few years since she was living in Buffalo. Mr. and Mrs. H. had no family but an adopted dau.

133. STEPHEN WHITCHER—Settled on p't of lot 60, T. 4, about 1828, farm originally settled by Aaron Hall. Nothing further has been learned of him.

134. HENRY SPENCER—Came to P. from Warsaw, Wyoming county, N. Y., in 1818 or '19. He bought a claim to p't of lot 16, T. 5, of Alfred Skinner in 1823, land on which Alfred and Chester Skinner first settled in 1819. He sold his claim in 1835 and removed to Ohio.

135. CHESTER SKINNER—Is a bro. of David (No. 135) and was b. in Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1799. His ancestors were from Conn. He came to P. in March, 1819, but returned the next winter and in Jan., 1820, m. Betsey Goodrich, who was b. in Newbury, Mass., Dec. 27, 1796. They removed to P. the next month and settled on p't of lot 16, T. 5, land now owned by his son Horace, near an orchard now standing and set by Mr. S. in 1821. In 1823 they removed to their present residence at Brocton, purchasing p't of lot 19, T. 5, of Moses Joy. He lived three years in a shanty standing between the present house and barn, but in 1826 built the frame house now on the farm. The stories of privations and hardships given by Mr. and Mrs. S. are the same given by others and need not now be repeated. Such was the lot of all the early settlers and can hardly be appreciated by those now occupying the farms reclaimed by them from a state of nature to pleasant and in many cases elegant homes. Mr. and Mrs. S. are still living

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Skinner.—(1) JANE: b. July 16, 1821; m. Josiah Hall; lives in Brocton. (2) DANIEL: b. Oct 3, 1823; m. 1st, Laura Hadden; 2d, Jane Burr; lives in P. (3) HORACE: b. Mar. 18, 1825; m. Harriet Moss; lives in P. (4) JULIA ANN: b. Mar. 15, 1828; m. J. B. Haywood; lives in Brocton. (5) ANDREW J.: b. July 3, 1830, m. Ellen Hiller; lives in Brocton. (6) SARAH E.: b. Feb. 10, 1836; m. Cornelius Maloney; lives in Brocton. Mr. M. was killed by an accident on the B., C. & P. R. R. Dec. 24, 1872.

136. ALFRED SKINNER—Was a bro. of Chester and David (Nos. 135 and 136) and was b. in Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y., March 26, 1800. He came to P. in 1819 and bought a claim to p't of lot 16, T. 5, with his bro. Chester. Three years

later he purchased the interest of his bro. but soon sold to Henry Spencer and bought the farm now owned by Luther Harmon in Pomfret, p't of lot 59, T. 5, R. 12. He lived on this farm until 1849. He m. Huldah White, dau. of Benj. White, in May, 1824. Mrs. S. was b. in Chester county, N. Y., July 27, 1803. Mr. S. d. in Sherman, this county, Jan. 20, 1872.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Skinner.—(1) LANTHA: b. Mar. 23, 1827; m. James Reune in 1847; d. in Fredonia Nov. 8, 1861. (2) LYMAN W.: b. April 25, 1829; m. 1st, Belinda Hadden, who d. Aug. 27, 1868; 2d, Helen Gibbs in Sherman, this county; lives in P. (3) DELIA ANN: b. July 25, 1831; m. Addison Harris; lives in Sheridan. (4) JAMES A. H.: b. March 26, 1834; m. Eliza S. Simons; lives in Brocton. (5) BENJAMIN F.: b. July 23, 1836; m. Sarah Guild; lives in Fredonia, N. Y. (6) CATHARINE M.: b. Oct. 31, 1839; m. John Page; lives in Sherman. (7) THEODORE W.: b. Feb. 28, 1842; m. Jane McDoyle; lives in Sherman. (8) JANETTE: b. Oct. 6, 1844; not m. (9) HULDAH E.: b. Feb. 19, 1847; m. Amos C. Loomis; lives in the town of Chautauqua.

137. DAVID SKINNER—Was the son of Daniel and Harriet Skinner, and was b. in Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1803. He and his bro. Alfred came to P. in Oct., 1819. He purchased a p't of lot 16, T. 5, but soon sold and in 1824 bought a claim of Joel Smith, farm now owned by Franklin Griswold, M. p't lot 18, T. 5. Upon the side hill back of the house of Mr. Griswold he built a small frame house, now occupied by J. H. Burroughs on the same lot. He sold to Samuel Hull in 1835 and in 1838 bought the farm of Almon Taylor where he now resides, S. p't lot 35, T. 5. He purchased the *Taylor farm*, N. p't lot 34, T. 5, of Richard Reynolds in 1855. Mr. S. m. Betsey Hill, dau. of Lewis Hill, Dec. 25, 1825. Mrs. S. was b. Aug. 14, 1803, and d. Dec. 22, 1836. His second m. was with Mary Williams, dau. of Elial Williams of P., Oct. 9, 1837. Mr. S. is a man of great energy and formerly of great endurance, and when clearing land was first in order with the settlers; he chopped, and without aid, over 500 acres, and says

that he "never was beat with an ax." He is at present, however, greatly disabled from rheumatism, induced by excessive toil. Mr. S. is democratic in political sentiment.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Skinner.—By the first m., (1) JOSEPH: b. March 13, 1827; m. Antoinette Morley; lives in Michigan. (2) HOMER: b. June 6, 1829; m. Martha Fuller; lives in P. (3) LESTER: b. May 12, 1831; m. —; wife lives in Boston, Mass. (4) ROXY ANN: b. Feb. 12, 1833; m. Mortimer Francis; lives in Pomfret. (5) FRANKLIN: b. April 16, 1835; m. Catharine O'Neil; lives in P. By the second m., (1) ELIAL W.: b. Sept. 30, 1838; m. Betsey Haight; lives in P. (2) GEORGE W.: b. Sept. 30, 1840; m. Susan Jane Taylor; lives in P. (3) MARY JANE: b. May 2, 1842; m. John Gordon; lives in P.

138. ALBERT SKINNER—Is a bro. of Chester, and came to P. with him when but a child and lived with him until he was 19 years of age with the exception of two or three years. He was b. in Norwich, Chenango county, Dec. 25, 1817. He m. Matilda Mills in P. Jan. 1, 1842. For 28 years he has occupied the same house on N. Div. st., Brocton, previously for two years occupying the farm on which is situated "Vine Cliff," the residence of T. L. Harris.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Skinner.—(1) HELEN MARR: b. April 29, 1844; m. Amariah C. Russ; lives near Mayville, this county. (2) ALBERT L.: b. Jan. 16, 1846; m. Julia Evans in Chenango county; lives there. (3) ALFRED: b. June 14, 1849; d. Jan. 6, 1852. (4) HARRIET M.: b. Aug. 7, 1856. (5) LESTER: b. April 8, 1869.

139. SAMUEL COOK—Was b. in Pawlet, Vt., June, 1795. He emigrated to Sheridan, this county, and from there to P. in Sept., 1819. He m. a dau. of Daniel Baldwin, who was b. June 19, 1795. Mr. C. bought a claim to the land now owned by Clark Walker, central p't lot 3^d, T. 5. A frame house built by him was removed by Mr. Walker a few years since. His article bears date March 30, 1829. Mrs. Cook d. in P. in 1856. Mr.

C. d. in Crawford county, Pa., in 1862. He was a Universalist ; politically a whig and republican.

140. SAMUEL ANDERSON—Was the son of James and Percy Lyons Anderson. His father was from Ireland and his mother from England. He m. Jerusha Lyons and came to P. from Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., in Jan., 1819. He purchased a claim to p't of lot 55, T. 4, farm immediately south of that formerly owned by Warren Couch. Mr. A. was a revolutionary soldier. He had no religious creed ; in politics he was a democrat.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson.—(1) POLLY : m. Holden Sisson ; d. within a few months. (2) JANE : m. Wm. A. Stetson. (3) SALLY : never m. (4) NANCY : m. John T. McIntyre ; still living, in Iowa. (5) SOPHIA : m. Philip Kane ; living at Littleton, Iowa. (6) SAMUEL : m. Betsey Taylor ; d. in California. (7) BETSEY : m. John Wentworth, who for some years kept a tavern in Westfield this county ; was left a wid. in Ill. but m. again.

141. JOHN LIGHT—Was formerly from Stillwater, Saratoga county, but came from Butternuts, Otsego county, to P. in 1818. He settled on the farm now owned by Ed. Underhill, S. p't lot 27, T. 5, where he d. about 1827—was found dead in the field. Mrs. L. d. the next day. Mr. L. was seven years in the Continental army. All of his sons were in the army in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. L. and most of their family were members of the Baptist church in P.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Light.—(1) ABIGAIL : m. Ezra Fellows in Saratoga county, where Mr. F. d. in 1820. Mrs. F. came to P. in 1825 and purchased the Nathan Fay farm, p't of lot 25, T. 5. (2) JACOB : m. Rachael — ; lived for some time on the farm now owned and occupied by D. P. Benjamin. He d. in Michigan. (3) JOHN : m. Prudence — ; d. at Butternuts, N. Y. (4) WILLIAM : m. Ruth Allen ; was afterward twice m. ; lived on the farm now owned by A. A. Moon, in Pomfret ; d. in Westfield, this county. (5) ELIZABETH : m. 1st, Samuel Ketchum ; 2d, Calvin Wooden : lived on p't of

McCabe farm. (6) ISRAEL: m. Polly Price, dau. of John Price. Mrs L. is living in Hanover, this county, and Mr. L near Flint, Michigan.

142 HENRY MUMFORD—Came to P. from Jefferson county, N. Y., about 1819 and for a short time occupied the place now owned and occupied by the writer in Brocton. He bought the *Pitt Crandall farm*, p't of lot 15, T. 5, where he lived for some years, but becoming interested in the Mormon faith, with the larger portion of his family went to Kirtland, Ohio, in 1836. He d. soon after. A son m. Hannah Crosby, a dau. of Joshua Crosby, and joined the hegira for the promised inheritance, and as far as now known is living in Utah.

143. ROSWELL BEACH—Settled on farm now owned by Wm. Becker, central p't of lot 19, T. 5, in 1819. He d. here after a few years. He had two sons, Maple and Roswell, and one dau., Flora, who m. Joseph Harris, son of Wm. Harris (No. 53).

144. ISAAC HUBBARD—Came to P. from Genesee county, N. Y., in 1819. He m. Orpha, sister of Wm. Thayer. [See 152.] For some time he owned the *Pratt farm*, p't of lot 23, T. 5. "He was a restless character," and seldom remained long in the same locality. He d. in Indiana but a few years since. His w. d. in Iowa.

145. HENRY HOWARD—Came to P. as early as 1819 and for several years lived with Richard Williams. He m. a dau. of Oliver Barnes, many years since living near Fredonia, this county. In 1821 he settled on p't of lot 4, T. 5, R. 13, and p't of lot 62, T. 5, R. 12, farms now owned by D. P. Benjamin and E. B. Walden. About 1830 he sold to Eli Graves and went to the south part of the county.

146. MANSUR BROWN—Was b. in Canterbury, Conn., in 1794. In 1813 he m. Chloe Martin, who was b. in Thompson, Conn., in 1797. He came to the "purchase" in 1818 and bought a claim to p't of lot 18, T. 5, farm since owned by Dea. Henry Reynolds and others. In 1819 he removed with his

family, a one horse wagon containing the family and their effects. He occupied a log house until 1830 when he built a frame house, now standing on the north side of the road opposite the farm. About 1835 Mr. Brown sold to Henry Reynolds and removed to Hayfield, Crawford county, Pa., and subsequently to Grandville, Michigan, where he d. March 17, 1867. Mr. B. was a wagon maker, and built and occupied for some years the shop now owned and occupied by O. N. Fay, on S. W. p't of lot 19, T. 5. He was a man of great physical endurance and untiring energy. He was a free-will Baptist; politically a republican.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Brown.—(1) JOHN M.: b. Oct. 7, 1815; m. Maria Churchill, dau. of Dea. Dana Churchill, Oct. 19, 1836; lived in P. until 1848; since then lived in Va. and Pa. and now in Jamestown, Michigan. (2) LOUISA: b. in 1818; m. Squire L. Gitchel in P. in 1833; now lives in Jamestown, Michigan. (3) LUCIUS B.: b. Jan. 23, 1821; m. Caroline E. Hamlin in 1842; also lives in Jamestown, Michigan. (4) JAMES: b. Sept.; 1828; m. Diantha Ball in 1851; now lives in Byron, Michigan.

147. JAMES CHARTER—Came to P. from Warsaw, Wyoming county, N. Y., in 1819, and settled on p't of lot 16, T. 5, land now owned and occupied by Wm. Martin. He was originally from Ticonderoga. He sold in 1835 and removed to Ohio.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Charter.—(1) LEMON, (2) DANIEL, (3) PERMELIA.

148. JOHN HOLENBECK—Originally from Ticonderoga, N. Y., came to P. from Warsaw, Wyoming county, with James Charter in 1819. He settled on p't of lot 16, T. 5, land now owned by Wm. Martin. His house stood on the opposite side of the road from the present residence of Mr. Martin. He removed to Ohio in 1835.

149. G. A. HITCHCOCK—Came to P. from Warsaw, Wyoming county, N. Y., in 1819 and settled on p't of lot 16, T. 5, land now owned by Horace Skinner, near the lake. He was a

preacher of the Methodist order and was known over the country as the *barefooted preacher*, from the fact that he attended his appointments during the warm weather barefooted. He left P. for Ohio in 1835.

150. LEONARD LILLY—Came to P. from Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1819. He m. Vesta, a dau. of Lemuel Thayer, before coming to P., and settled on p't of lot 23, T. 5, north p't of the Michael Fuller farm. After a few years he sold and moved to Ohio. Mrs. L. d. there and about 1867 Mr. L. returned to P. in indigent circumstances, and d. at the house of Wm. Thayer in 1870.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Lilly.—(1) LEONARD, (2) ORRIN, (3) WILLIAM, (4) ELIZA, (5) MARY.

151. AARON HALL—Came to P. from Mass. in 1819 and settled on p't of lot 60, T. 4. His wife, Rebecca, was from New Jersey. He was the father of Josiah Hall of Brocton. He d. at Brocton, then Salem X Roads, in 1840. His wife d. in 1852.

152. LEMUEL THAYER—Was a native of Salsbury, Conn. He m. Charity Manly in Conn. Mrs. T. d. in Salsbury and the family soon after removed to Onondaga county, N. Y. Mr. T. m. for a second wife Clarinda Davis. After several changes he came to P. from Genesee county in 1819. He settled on N. p't of lot 32, T. 4, farm now owned by Matthew Fuller. The last years of his life he lived with his son William. He d. in 1833.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Thayer.—(1) MANLY: b. in Conn. and d. there. (2) VESTA: m. Leonard Lilly: d. in Ohio many years since. (3) LEMUEL: settled in P. and d. on the farm now owned by Cullen Burr, p't of lot 34, T. 5. (4) PATIENCE: d. in Onondaga county. (5) ORPHA: m. Isaac Hubbard: d. in Iowa. (6) CHARITY: d. young. (7) RICHMOND: m. Mrs. — Churchill; lives in Ellington, this county. (8) WILLIAM: b. June 10, 1801; m. Sally Simmons in P; settled on N. E. p't lot 32, T. 4, where he still lives. The above were all b. in Conn. Those by his second m. were: (1) ELEANOR: m. Brainard Belding;

settled in P. (2) ALICIA: m. Lewis Barnham; went to Iowa. (3) MARGARET: m. Orrin Hunt; settled on E. p't lot 32, T. 4. (4) MARIA: m. John Bostwick; settled in Ohio, where Mr. B. d. Mrs. B. d. in P. in June, 1865. (5) DOLLY: m. Henry Miller: lives in Stockton, this county. (6) JANE: m. Abner Billings; lives in the town of Chantauqua, this county. (7) ELIZABETH: m. Ebenezer Simmons; went to Michigan, where Mr. S. d. All the family were b. before coming to P

153. SILAS HOUGHTON.—Came to P. from Erie county, N. Y., in 1820. He was the father of Mrs. Nicholas Lake. He purchased a claim to 53 acres of land, p't of lot 19, T. 5, opposite the present residence of Richard Reynolds, in 1821. He built a distillery near the falls in Slippery Rock creek, N. of Brocton, in 1824 or '25. He sold his claim to Lemuel Crane and in 1836 left town.

154. CYRUS LOGAN—Came to P. from Warsaw, then in Genesee county, now Wyoming, about 1820. He settled on a small place now owned and occupied by Matthew Seely, S. W. p't of lot 30, T. 5, where he lived ten or twelve years when he removed to Union, Pa. He was a carpenter by trade, and built the house now standing on the *Marsh* farm. Mrs. L. d. before the family removed to P.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Logan.—(1) JEREMIAH, (2) HORACE. Both sons removed to Pa. with their father.

155. ELIJAH THAYER—Was the first settler between Solomon Coney's mill, N. E. p't lot 21, T. 5, and the lake. When he settled here is not known, but some time previous to 1819. The farm was afterward owned by Fred Owen, Seth Richardson, Anson Driggs, Hiram Burton, and now by T. L. Harris. He m. the widow of Stephen McGregor, and as late as 1840 lived on the *McCabe* farm, p't lot 26, T. 5. Mrs. T. d. in Tompkins county, this state, in 1860.

156. FREDERICK OWEN.—It is not known from whence Mr. O. emigrated to P. or in what year. He purchased a claim to E. Pt. of lot 22, T. 5. [See No. 155.] He left P. about 1830 and settled near Beloit, Wisconsin. Nothing further was

known of him until 1857 when he was found to be the "ministering spirit" that watched over and cared for the family of Walter Mumford (a former citizen of this town and an early settler) in their afflictions and necessities after the death of Mr. M. in Wisconsin.

157. NICHOLAS LAKE—Was the son of Henry and Jemima Waldo Lake, and was b. in Plainfield, N. Y. He m. Eunice Houghton, dan of Silas and Sarah Wyman Houghton, who was b. in Lisbon, Vt. He came to P. in 1820 from Clarence, Erie county, N. Y. He settled on p't of lot 19, T. 5, land now owned and occupied by Richard Reynolds, purchasing a claim of John Hedgline. Mrs. L. d. here in 1830 and was bu. in Evergreen cemetery. He m. for his second wife Mrs. — Barmore of Pen Yan, this state. He built a frame house, the one now standing back of the house of Richard Reynolds, about 1846. Mr. L. made several changes of location in town, but eventually removed to Albion, Orleans county, this state, where he d. Mrs. L. d. and was bu. there. Mr. L. was an ardent Methodist; a whig and republican.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Lake.—(1) SIDNEY S.: m. Betsey Fellows; d. in California. (2) WALDO W.: m. Addie Herriman; now lives in California. (3) LUCIA: d. in P. (4) SARAH W.: m. James H. Minton; now lives at Westfield, this county. (5) ROSE A.: m. Jared Brocket; now lives in Milwaukee, Wis.

158. NATHANIEL REEDER—Came to P. in 1820 and purchased a claim of Calvin Barnes, jr., to p't of lot 33, T. 5, farm now owned by Mrs. Bush. In 1831 or '32 he sold to Ithamer Crouch and moved to the town of Chautauqua. Mrs. R. was a sister of Wolcott Colt. He was a Methodist preacher. [See M. E. Church.] James Reeder, a bro., lived on the same farm.

159. CORNELIUS EASTWOOD—Came to P. in 1820. After living in town two or three years he settled on N. p't of lot 33, T. 5, land now owned by M. J. Munson; afterward on p't of lot 63, T. 4, where he lived for a few years and *went west.*

160. WILLIAM MILLER.—It is not known when or from where Mr. M. came to P. He m. Polly, a dau. of David Joy, and for some years lived in a log house on S. p't of lot 19, T. 5, nearly opposite the present residence of Wm. Becker. About 1839 he removed to Indiana.

161. JAMES PRATT—Came to P. from the eastern part of this state and bought a claim to p't of lot 23, T. 5, in Nov., 1820, farm now occupied by Seth Every, and previously by Jacob Bump. He sold to Wm. Thayer and removed to Michigan in 1867.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Pratt.—(1) LAFAYETTE: m. Mabel Williams; lives in Michigan. (2) GEORGE W.: m. Charlotte Turk; lives in Michigan. (3) SARAH: m. 1st, Charles H. Williams, who d. in the U. S. service in the war of 1861; 2d, William Thistlewood. (4) MARY: m. Wm. Tunningly; lives in Michigan. (5) WALKER: m. ———; also lives in Michigan.

162. DEFOREST MILLS—Settled on the central p't of lot 16, T. 5, land now owned by Harvey Fitch, about 1820. He was a turner of wooden ware, of use to settlers when crockery and brown wares were hard to get and hard to pay for. What became of him is not known.

163. CALVIN WOODEN—Came to P. as early as 1820. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Light, and for a few years lived on p't of lot 26, T. 5, a little east of Portland station, L. S. R. R.

164. JOHN HEDGLINE—Some time previous to 1820 came to P. and purchased a claim to p't of lot 19, T. 5, farm now owned and occupied by Richard Reynolds. He sold to Nicholas Lake in 1820 and left town.

165. LEONARD VIBBARD—Came to P. in 1820 from Otsego county, N. Y., with his own conveyance, as was usual in those times. He m. Betsey, a sister of Jeremiah, Jacob and Thomas Klumph. He settled on p't of lot 39, T. 4, land now owned by David Whipple, purchasing a claim of — Light Mr. V. d. in 1833 or '34 and his family soon removed to Tona wanda, this state.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Vibbard.—(1) ORVILLE, (2) LOUISA, (3) MARY, (4) THOMAS. The names of the youngest three are not remembered.

166. SYLVESTER ANDREWS—Settled on the N. E. p't of lot 18, T. 5. His article bears date Oct. 26, 1821, though he lived in town three or four years previous to that date. He m. a dau. of Wm. Harris and lived in a log house on the N. E. corner of the farm, where now stands a small frame house. The land is now owned by Ed. Underhill. He was one of the two first deacons of the Baptist church at Brocton. He sold to T. Judson in 1829 and removed to Silver Creek, this county, where he d. two or three years since. His family are living there still.

167. JOSEPH HARRIS—Son of Wm. Harris, (No. 53,) lived on p't of lot 18, T. 5, land now owned by Ed. Underhill. His article bears date Oct. 26, 1821. About 1828 or '29 he sold to T. Judson and removed to Buffalo, this state. He m. Flora, dau. of Roswell Beach.

168. ERASTUS CROSBY—Settled on S. E. p't of lot 21, T. 5, land now owned and occupied by Linus Burton and others, east of Brocton station. He bought a claim of Christopher McManus Feb. 28, 1821. Mr. McManus was killed on this place the next year—1822. What became of Mr. Crosby is not known.

169. JOHN, WILLIAM AND THOMAS CORNING—Came to P. from Nova Scotia in 1821. Wm. settled on p't of lot 21, T. 5, near Brocton station L. S. R. R. Thomas, passing under the name of Thomas Walker for reasons not known, settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Luke Haight, north of Brocton, p't of lot 15, T. 5, and sold to William Case in 1824. What became of them is not known.

170. PARDON T. LEWIS—Came from Chenango county, N. Y., to Sheridan, this county, in 1817. He lived with Jeremiah Baldwin for several years; m. his dau. Esther, and moved to P. in the spring of 1821 and purchased a claim to p't of lot 32, T. 5, farm now owned and occupied by B. F. Pecor.

He sold this in 1824 to Orris Perkins and removed to the now town of Dunkirk and afterward to Sheridan, where he d. in 1850.

171. ASA BUMP—Originally from Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y., came to P. from Saegertown, Crawford Co., Pa., in 1821. He settled on the S. W. p't of lot 34, T. 5, land now owned by J. McFadden. His article bears date Oct. —, 1821. In 1834 he sold his land to Zalmon C. Goodsell and removed with his whole family to Kirtland, Ohio, having become interested in the Mormon faith. Those of the family now living are with the faithful at Salt Lake City, as far as known.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Bump.—(1) JACOB: for some years owned and occupied the farm now owned and occupied by Erastus Denison, N. p't lot 24, T. 5. (2) GUYLE, (3) JOHN, (4) JAMES, (5) JEROME, (6) BENJAMIN.

172. JACOB BUMP—Was from Butternuts, Otsego Co., originally, but from Saegertown, Pa., to P. in 1821, removing with his bro Asa (No. 171). He bought the farm now owned and occupied by J. W. Scott of Wm. Howe, p't of lot 17, T. 5, that or the next year. He sold in 1834 or '35 to Ithuel Churchill and removed to Illinois. He was an exemplary man and an excellent citizen.

173. JOEL SMITH—Came to P. some time previous to 1820, and in 1821 or '22 bought a claim to p't of N. p't of lot 18, T. 5, land now owned by Franklin Griswold. In 1825 he sold to David Skinner and soon after removed to Buffalo. He m. Loretta, dau. of Wm. Harris. Mrs. S. d. in Buffalo in the winter of 1871-2.

174. TYRUS GOODWIN—Was b. in Hartford, Conn., May 6, 1789. He m. Anna Bassett about 1811 or '12, who was b. in the town and county of Litchfield, Conn., June 17, 1790. He settled in Ticonderoga, N. Y., afterward in Warsaw, Wyoming county, from whence he came to P. in Feb., 1821, and settled on p't of lot 16, T. 5, on the lake road, occupying a log house on the S. side of the road as now located. Being a hatter by trade, he built a log shop on the N. side of the road, near

the lake, the site of which was long since washed away. The land is now owned by Horace Skinner. In 1825 he purchased the N. E. corner of lot 27, T. 5, upon which he lived until two or three years previous to his death, which occurred July 2, 1869. Mrs. G. d. in April, 1855. In earlier life Mr. G. was a Methodist, but later a Universalist. In politics he was an "old line whig" until the know-nothing excitement, which left him in the ranks of the democracy.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Goochwin—(1) DAVID: b. in Ticonderoga Aug. 17, 1813; m. Catharine Freleigh; d. at Dunkirk, this county, Feb. 19, 1855; bu. at Brocton. (2) CAROLINE: b. at Ticonderoga Sept. 25, 1815; m. Henry Conner; lived for several years near Riceville, Pa., but since in P. Mr. C. d. some years since. (3) EUNICE: b. at Warsaw March 2, 1819; m. J. E. Harris; lives in P. (4) BUSHROD: b. in P. May 28, 1824; m. Margaret Ely; for some years lived on the old homestead, but now in Westfield, this county. (5) HENRY: b. in P. Feb. 13, 1831; d. July 19, 1850; bu. at Brocton.

175. ABNER B. BEEBE—Was the son of Ephraim and Elizabeth Beebe, and was b. at Mayville, New London county, Conn., April 23, 1797. He m. — Roberts, dau. of Benj and Polly Roberts, Nov. 21, 1821. Mrs. B. was b. at East Hartford, Conn., May 19, 1798. They came to P. from Pomfret in January, 1822. He settled on the E. p't of lot 31, T. 5, purchasing a claim of Calvin Barnes, and built a frame house the same year, the one now owned and occupied by Wm. Rinehart, where he lived ten years, selling to Wm. Miller and purchasing the N. p't of lot 25, T. 5, upon which he built a frame house the same year, now owned and occupied by Ledyard Douglass. After partially clearing the land about his dwelling, in 1832 he caused a survey for a village to be made by T. Judson and a plat to be drawn, which was recorded in the county clerk's office the same year. A few lots were sold, upon which houses were erected. This was the commencement of the present village of Centerville. Mr. B. says: "It was a most dismal looking place, all woods from the top of the hill east of

the railroad to the hill west of the center. It was the thickest woods west of the railroad that I ever saw. The roads were few and poor. Moses Joy kept tavern in a log house on the farm occupied by H. A. S. Thompson, west of Brocton." Mr. B. moved to Girard, Pa., in Nov., 1845, where he lived seven years; and to Madison, Ohio, in Nov., 1852, where he still lives, in his 77th year. Mrs. B. is also living. Mr. B. is a Methodist, and in politics a "Jackson democrat."

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Beebe.—(1) ABNER: m. Sarah Mattison in Plainfield, Otsego county, this state. (2) EMILY: m. Geo. Rogers at Madison. (3) GEORGE, (4) EPHRAIM: m. Susan Trent in Girard, Pa. (5) CORNELIA: m. at Madison. (6) SALLY: m. at Madison.

176. ELIJAH DOTY—Came to P. in 1822 and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by W. D. Onthank, p't of lot 32, T. 5; made large improvements and raised a large family of ch. Little is remembered of him. He went to Ohio in company with Peter Vangaasbeek and family in 1834.

177. HORACE CLOUGH—Came to P. from Madison county, N. Y., in 1822, and bought the farm commonly known as the *Peck farm*, N. p't of lot 29, T. 5. He built the house now on the farm in 1823. The farm is now owned by Jason Webster. He sold in 1828 to Asahel Peck and removed to Laona, this county. He m. 1st in Madison county; 2d, a sister of Jesse Baldwin, then of this town but now of Sheridan. Mr. and Mrs. C. are both dead.

178. SAMUEL HARRIS—Was a bro. of Ebenezer and J. E. Harris and came to P. from Vt. in 1821, but d. on the first of Sept., 1822. He lived on the lake road on p't of lot 32, T. 5. His family returned to Vt.

179. ELEAZER HIBBARD—Came to P. in 1822 and bought a claim to p't of lot 21, T. 5, occupying a log house a little east of Brocton station, L. S. R. R. How long he remained or what became of him is not known.

180. LYMAN DOOLITTLE—Came to P. from Chenango county, this state, in 1818, and purchased a claim to S. E. p't

of lot 19, T. 5, land since known as the *Judson farm*, of James Wilder. In 1828 he sold to T. Judson and bought the *Darwin Goodrich* farm, north of Brocton, p't of lot 21, T. 5. The assignment of his article bears date March 30, 1829. Within the next few years he sold and removed to Fredonia, this county, where he d. He had a large family of ch., two of whom only seem to be distinctly remembered, Orrin, who lives in Fredonia, and Levi.

181. SAMUEL BASSETT—Came to P. from Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1823. He bought a claim to p't of lot 41, T. 5, farm now owned by David Granger, and including the grounds of the West Baptist society in P. He sold to James Hayner and for some time lived on the farm now owned by Chester Munson, N. p't of lot 37, T. 5, buying of Edwin W. Farington. He sold to Mr. Munson and removed to Pa.

182. WILLIAM CASE—Was the son of Jonathan and Alche Case and b. at Hoosick, Rensselaer county, May 13, 1794. He m. Polly Hempsted, dau. of Nathaniel and Esther Hempsted, Dec. 12, 1813. Mrs. C. was b. in Nassau, Rensselaer county, May 3, 1796. They settled in Williamstown, Oswego county, N. Y., where they lived until March, 1823, when they removed to Pomfret, in this county, and in the fall of the same year to P., and purchased of Thomas Walker (Corning) p't of lot 15, T. 5, farm now owned and occupied by Luke Staight. The journey to Pomfret from Oswego was a slow and tedious one, owing to the sudden disappearance of the snow and the necessity of conveying their load upon a sleigh with the mud and water almost any depth. Their stock of provisions became exhausted before reaching Fiddlers' Green, now Springville, Erie county, and as none could be obtained at that place or Lodi, now Gowanda, they came near starving, and were only relieved by a traveler at some point near Perrysburg, who "opened his box of provisions and gave us an ample repast. For this act the stranger has ever been held in most grateful and kindly remembrance." The first house of Mr. Case was a log house, but in 1831 he built a frame house, which is still standing and occu-

pied by Mr. Haight as an out-house. In 1849 he sold his farm to Mark Haight and purchased the farm of W. P. Crandall, p't of lot 15, T. 5. In 1863 he sold this farm and removed to Portland Center, where he d. Sept. 30, that year. Mrs. C. d. in 1871 at Hokah, Minnesota; was bu. in Brocton cemetery by the side of her husband. Mr. C. was in the U. S. service in the war of 1812 for a few weeks. He was a Methodist, and politically a republican.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Case.—(1) ^W M. JAMES: b. Feb. 27, 1815; d. in P. June 3, 1845 (2) ISAAC H.: b. Nov. 7, 1817; is a physician; lives in Indiana. (3) DANA F.: b. Mar. 27, 1820; is depot agent on S. Minn. R. R. (4) ALANSON G.: b. Feb. 25, 1822; is a physician; lives in Indiana. (5) ALBERT M.: b. May 14, 1826; now pastor of Plymouth Cong. church, Burlington, Wis. (6) P. MARIA: b. June 20, 1828; m. A. H. Bowdish; resides in Hokah, Minn. (7) MILTON W.: b. Aug. 19, 1830; is a physician at Chicago, Ill. (8) CHARLES W.: b. Dec. 2, 1833; d. July 2, 1858; bu. in Brocton cemetery (9) LAVANTIA D.: b. Oct. 13, 1836; m. D. L. Clements, general ticket agent S. Minn. R. R.; lives at Hokah, Minn. (10) WESTWOOD W.: b. Dec. 13, 1838; is a clergyman and now pastor of Asbury M. E. church, Milwaukee, Wis.

183. ISAAC HOWE—Was the son of Samuel and Sarah Rose Howe, and was b. at Brantford, Conn. He m. Hannah Mallory in Columbia county, N. Y., and settled in Oneida Co. He removed to Cayuga county in 1812, and came to P. in 1823, the family coming in 1824, and settled on part of lot 10, T. 5, land now owned by his son Isaac and John Lawson. He was a carpenter by trade. He d. in Sept., 1839, and was bu. at Brocton

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Howe.—(1) JOSIAH M.: b. July 8, 1811; m. Cornelia Randall May 20, 1845; settled on p't of homestead; now lives in Fredonia. (2) MARY ANN: b. in Cayuga county; d. in P. in March, 1840. (3) ISAAC: b. in Cayuga county Oct. 23, 1814; m. Marilla Rositer March 14, 1849; lives on the homestead. (4) ELIZA: b. April 4, 1816;

not m.; lives in P. (5) HANNAH: b. Aug. 4, 1820; m. Ambrose Burt; settled in Michigan. (6) LOVIRA: m. Seth Blackmer in 1847; settled at Pine Grove, Pa.; d. there

184. SAMUEL SHATTUCK—Was the grandfather of Loren and Isaac Shattuck, formerly citizens of the town of P. He was b. in the town of Deerfield, Franklin county, Mass., Sept 18, 1741. He m. Chloe Field, dan. of Aaron Field, whose father, Ebenezer, was killed by the Indians in 1708. Mrs. S. d. in Greenfield, Mass., April 10, 1781. Mr. S. was a soldier in the old French and Indian war when he was but a mere lad; was through the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battles of Bunker Hill, Bennington, Yorktown and many others. He removed to P. in Nov., 1823, and lived with his son Seth until his d., Sept. 1, 1827. He was bu. in Evergreen cemetery.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck.—(1) SAMUEL: b. Aug. 15, 1764; m. Prudence Healey. (2) CHLOE: b. Nov. 22, 1766; m. Ephraim Leech. (3) SIDNEY: b. Feb. 7, 1768; m. Ann Atherton. (4) SETH: b. Jan. 24, 1770; m. 1st, S. Chapin; 2d, Anna Smith. (5) LYDIA: b. Feb. 15, 1773; m. Arad Root. (6) JESSE: b. Sept. 21, 1777; m. Mary E. Sargent. (7) CHESTER: b. Dec. 17, 1780; m. Miriam Stoker. All b. in Greenfield, Mass.

As stated above, Mr. S. was in the French war of 1754, and two years earlier, although a youth, was in some capacity attached to the service at some point on the northern border of this state. In the *Fredonia Censor* of February 22, 1871, appeared a communication from the pen of Hon. E. T. Foote of New Haven, Conn., formerly of this county, with reference to early military operations in the western portion of this county. Judge Foote says: "It has been generally conceded that a portage road from the head of Chautauqua to lake Erie had been opened before the settlement of the county, but by whom or when it was opened has remained until recently an open question." This matter so long a mystery, through the untiring industry and restless research of Judge Foote, has been pretty

definitely settled by the production from some old historical records of an affidavit of Stephen Coffin, an American from New England, taken before Sir William Johnson in January, 1754. Coffin, according to this affidavit, had been taken prisoner by the French and Indians in 1747, and after four years of wanderings was taken to Quebec, Canada. From here he made an effort to escape but was recaptured in 1752, and after lying in prison three months was induced to enlist in the French service, and was one of 300 men sent to Montreal and from there to Niagara, by land and on the ice, for the purpose of inaugurating an effort to establish a chain of forts between Canada and New Orleans. In April of 1753 they proceeded in boats from some point above Niagara Falls to *Chadakoin*, where they had been ordered to build a fort preparatory to building a *portage road* to lake *Chadakoin* (Chautauqua), where another fort was to be built. This route was for a time abandoned for one from Fort la Briske, now Erie, Pa., to the LaBoeuf river, 21 miles south; a return was ordered by the Governor of Canada to *Chadakoin*. In October a party of 200 men cut a wagon road from lake Erie at the mouth of *Chadakoin* creek, now Chautauqua creek, at Barcelona, over the carrying place to lake Chadakoin, or Chautauqua lake. Coffin was of this party, and on the return to Niagara in Nov. deserted in company with a Frenchman to some point in the interior of New York. The *portage road* was not only cut through, but the steep banks along the streams were graded or to some extent broken down to allow of the passing of loaded wagons. Some remains of this road near Westfield are still to be seen. The English, ever suspicious and watchful of the movements of the French, sent out several scouting parties from some point on the north border of the state, probably Oswego, for the purpose of obtaining reliable information in regard to these efforts and taking measures to counteract them. Thus it will be seen that 120 years ago a systematic effort was made to establish a great military thoroughfare through our county, and a large portion of the way through the territory included in the old town of

Portland. Two of the scouting parties at least passed through the present town of P., lay in ambush and watched the labors of the French from day to day until the information sought was obtained, when they returned. Mr. Shattuck, then a stripling, accompanied these parties on two separate occasions, and probably was one of the first whites setting foot in the present town, then of course an unbroken wilderness, little dreaming that in some of the years to come he would become a citizen of that same region and a dweller upon a pleasant farm wrought out of the same wilderness by the strong arms of a son and grandsons. Mr. S. often related the incidents of these expeditions, and there are those now living in town who well remember Mr. S. and vouch for his integrity. He remained in the service until 1755 when he returned to his native town.

Thus another proof is furnished, in addition to that furnished by Judge Foote, of the authors of the old *portage road* and of the time when it was made. The letter of Judge Foote, the deposition of Coffin and the facts furnished by Mr. Shattuck thus brought to light "are of great local interest and go far to show that our county, although then a deep solitude, far distant from the most advanced outposts of permanent settlements, was more often the scene of warlike demonstrations than it has since been; that in that early day martial sounds were often heard in the depths of its forests; fleets of boats filled with armed and veteran Frenchmen passed along our lakes and creeks: and that such gallant men as Beaujeu, who led the handful of Frenchmen at Braddock's defeat, St Pierre, La Force and Joneaire, names that are now famous in history, were once familiar with these wild regions, and that the war-path of veritable savage warriors, armed with tomahawk and scalping-knife, led through these forests"—O. Edson. Mr. Shattuck was "through the Revolution," as at first stated, and for a portion of the time "belonged to the first regiment and first brigade of the Massachusetts line," and though participating in many a sanguinary conflict was "never grazed by a ball," though several passed through his clothes and hat.

185. SETH SHATTUCK—Was the son of Samuel and Chloe Field Shattuck, and b. in Greenfield, Mass., Jan. 24, 1770. He m. 1st, Miss S. Chapin; 2d, Anna Smith, who was b. in N. H. It is inferred that his first wife lived but a short time. He came to P. from near Toronto, Canada, in July, 1823. His article bears date Sept. 10, 1822, for p't of lot 10, T. 5, land now owned by J. W. Scott and H. Palmeter. To enable him to reach his purchase with teams, a roadway was cut through the forest from near the present residence of E. Denison sufficient for the purpose. Mr. S. had laid well his plans for a home for himself and family in the coming years, but was not permitted to see the fulfillment of his hopes. He was killed by being thrown from a load of hay, July 15, 1828. His wife survived him but a few weeks, dying Aug. 23 the same year. They were bu. in Evergreen cemetery. Mr. S. was a Presbyterian, and in politics a whig.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck.—(1) ANGELINA: b. in Sheldon, Vt.; m. Lewis Gilbert of same county; d. and was bu. there. (2) SYLVIA: b. in Sheldon, Vt.; m. Thomas Robinette of Toronto, Canada; d. and bu. there. (3) PHYLINDA: b. Oct. 17, 1802, in Vt.; m. Joseph Harring of Toronto; d. July 1, 1837; was bu. there. (4) LOREN: b. Sept. 1, 1804, in Vt.; m. Sarah Jackson, dau. of Joshua Jackson, in P.; settled in P. but removed to Ripley where he d. Aug. 2, 1863; bu. there. (5) ISAAC: b. in Vt.; m. 1st, Hannah Crosby in P., who was killed by being thrown from a wagon by her horse, which had become unmanageable, in the west part of the village of Centerville, April 24, 1843; 2d, Sarah Kays, who d. Jan. 27, 1864; 3d, Mrs. Dolly Gardner. Mr. S. is now living near Painesville, Ohio. (6) LUCY: b. in Vt.; m. Loren P. Carley of P.; now lives in Sheridan, this county.

186. THOMAS ENSIGN—Came to P. from Sheridan, this county, in 1822 or '23. He was a bro. of Otis Ensign. He m. a sister of Chester Skinner in 1828 or '29, and for two years kept a tavern in the "old red tavern" on lot 19, T. 5, where now stands the house of Wm. W. Pettit. He afterward removed

to the central part of the state, but in a few years returned to Sheridan.

187. AMOS C. ANDREWS—Articled p't of lot 1, T. 5, in 1824, but lived in a log house on S. p't of lot 19, T. 5, opposite the house of Wm. Becker. He was a Free-will Baptist preacher. He lived in town but a few years.

188. NATHNIEL PALMER—Came to P. from the eastern part of this state in 1824. He lived in a log house where now stands the house of the late T. Judson, on lot 26, T. 4. Some years later he removed to Pa.

189. JOSHUA CROSBY—Was a native of Nova Scotia and came from there to P. in June, 1824. From Boston, Mass., he came with one horse and wagon, which seemed ample to convey his wife, five ch. and all his worldly goods. His wife's maiden name was Hannah Carr. He eventually settled on p't of lot 22, T. 5, where he lived for many years. He was somewhat eccentric in his habits, a genius in his way, and was original in his designs. Previous to coming to P. he was a sailor, but while here worked at various trades as fancy dictated. About 1837 his family became interested in the Mormon faith and removed about 1843 or '44 to Nauvoo, Ill., Mrs. C. taking all of her family, some of whom were m. Mrs. C. d. at Nauvoo, but the rest of the family as far as known are living in Utah. Mr. C. m. for a second wife Mrs. ——— Lewis, mother of Mrs. Linus Burton, with whom he lived for a number of years. About 1855 Mr. C. went to Salt Lake and Mrs. C. to Ill. They are supposed to be still living.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Crosby.—(1) HANNAH: m. Edward Mumford. (2) ELIZA: m. Jefferson Burton, who d. June 12. 1842. (3) OBED: d. at Nauvoo. (4) JOHN, (5) JESSE. The ch. were all b. in Nova Scotia.

190. ROBERT FREEMAN—Was a bro. of George (No. 98) and came to P. from Ulster county, N. Y., in 1824. He lived upon various farms, and among them a lot purchased of the religious societies in town, p't of lot 11, T. 5. After a few

years he removed to Coldwater, Michigan, where he d. in 1849. Mr. F. m. in Delaware county, this state.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman.—(1) AMANDA, (2) JANE, (3) BETSEY, (4) JOHN, (5) GEORGE, (6) ELIZA. All the family m. in Michigan.

191. AMOS GILL—Came from Cooperstown, N. Y., to P. in 1824. For some years he lived on a farm now owned by John Lawson, p't of lot 10, T. 5. In 1845 he sold and removed to Wisconsin where he d. several years since. Mrs. G. is supposed to be still living. Mr. G. was a member of the Baptist church at Brocton.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Gill.—(1) JOHN, (2) MARY: m. EZRA Burdick. (3) HARRIET: m. David Burdick. (4) JANE: never m.; d. in Wis.

192. EZRA BURDICK—Came to P. from Vt., but when is not known. He lived for some years on the farm now owned by John Hardenburg, p't of lot 11, T. 5, afterward on p't of lot 1, T. 5. He m. Mary, dau. of Amos Gill. His bro. David m. Harriet Gill and lived on the same lot. They went to Wisconsin about 1845.

193. RUFUS MOORE—Came from Ripley, in this county, to P. in Jan., 1824, and settled on the central p't of lot 11, T. 5, farm until recently for some years owned by Mrs. James. He sold in 1836 and removed to Franklin county, Ohio. He had a family of but one ch.

194. WALKER LEWIS—Came to P. from Conn. in 1824 and purchased a claim to the place in which the writer now resides, p't of lot 13, T. 5, known as the *Elmore farm*. He d. here July 17, 1826. The farm was sold to James Aldrich in 1830 and Mrs. Lewis removed to Fredonia where she d. March 23, 1845. They were both bu. in Brocton cemetery. The writer remembers calling at the log dwelling of the *widow Lewis* in the spring of 1827, which was then surrounded by a small forest of peach trees in full bloom.

TITUS G. CARLEY—Came to P. about 1824. He settled on the Lathrop place, south of Brocton, now owned by Henry

Dunbar He afterward lived at Portland Center for several years, and d. there Dec. 25, 1846. He m. Betsey, dau. of Oliver Elliott. His wid. m. Stephen Stilwell and lives in Dunkirk.

196. LOREN P CARLEY—A bro. of Titus G. (No. 195), came to P. about 1824 He m. Lucy, a dau. of Seth Shattuck and sister of Isaac and Loren. He lived for many years on p't of lot 1, T. 5, but about 1856 he moved to Sheridan this county.

197. PLYNN POMEROY—Came to P. about 1824 and for some years lived on p't of lot 13, T. 5, a few rods east of the former residence of Bela Burroughs, on the south road. He was a cigar maker. He m. Irene, dau. of Roe Goldsmith, and removed to Conneaut, Ohio, with the family of Mr. G.

198. DANIEL INGALLS—Came to P. from Springville, Erie Co., N. Y., in 1824 and bought the property of Walter Mumford, the house standing where the house of T. S. Moss now stands, in Brocton, and the one now owned and occupied by M. P. Barber. His purchase extended to and included the S. E. p't of the village of Brocton. In 1830 he built the front portion of the store building in Brocton now owned by J. E. White and occupied by C. O. Furman, and for one or two years was engaged in mercantile pursuits in connection with Joseph Lockwood. He sold the main portion of his land and lived in a small house where the house of Dr. H. J. Dean now stands. In 1834 he built the main portion of the house of Dr. Dean, and in 1840 sold to James Budlong. He removed to Pittsburg in 1841, and d. while on business at Buffalo in 1842. He was bu. at Springville. He was for many years a practicing physician in town and an energetic business man. He had but one ch., Maryette, who m. Thomas Howard and moved to Pittsburg, Pa. In after years Mr. H. became a lawyer and a prominent citizen of that city. Mrs. H. d. there a few years since. Mr. H. is still living. [*See Physicians.*]

199. JOHN UNDERHILL—Came to P. from Conn. with Walker Lewis in 1824 He m. a dau. of Mr. Lewis. He lived for a few years in a log house east of the bridge at Brocton,

but in 1830 purchased of Ebenezer Shumway a claim to p't of lot 21, T. 5, land now principally owned by the L. S. and B. C. & P. R. R. companies for station, yards, &c. He sold about 1846 and removed to Ohio, where he and most of his family d.

200. JOSHUA S. WEST—The son of Freeman and Sally Salsbury West, was b. at Scituate, Rhode Island, April 8, 1801. His father and mother were natives of the same town, the former b. in 1773 and the latter in 1780. Mr. W. came to P. from Sangerfield, Oneida county, this state, in April, 1824. He m. Fatima Barnes, dau. of Calvin Barnes, Feb. 4, 1827. Mrs. W. was b. in Norway, Herkimer county, this state, Dec. 26, 1807. Mr. W. lived for some years in Hanover and Westfield, this county, but eventually purchased the Calvin Barnes estate, where he now resides. Mr. W. during a long residence in P. has been actively identified with the political movements in town and often honored with places of trust by the people: was a justice of the peace two terms and assessor for several years. He is a member of the Methodist church, and politically a republican. From 1830 to 1835 he commanded a military company called the *Rangers*. Mrs. W. d. June 14, 1872.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. West.—(1) WILLIAM H.: b. in Westfield Feb. 16, 1828; never m. (2) CAROLINE M.: b. in P. Jan. 4, 1830; m. S. Edmonds in Feb. 1873; lives in Sheridan, this county. (3) SARAH: b. in Hanover Aug. 12, '838; m. Germond Burhans May 19, 1864; lives in Michigan. (4) LYDIA: b. in Hanover Feb. 22, 1841; m. Edwin Wright March 15, 1866; lives on the homestead. (5) Solon B.: b. in P. Jan. 13, 1847; m. Addie M. VanAernam Jan. 15, 1868; lives in Mayville, this county.

201. LEMON AVERILL—Came from Sangerfield, N. Y., and lived in town five or six years, keeping a tavern on the well-known McKenzie place, commencing in 1825. Mrs. A. was b. in Fairfield, Herkimer county, this state, in 1793. They removed from P. to Westfield and from there to Ripley, where Mr. A. d. in July, 1839, and was bu in Westfield. He was a

lawyer by profession and for several years was a justice of the peace in Westfield. He was an Episcopalian, and politically a whig. Mrs. A. d. in Ripley May 9, 1867, and was bu. there.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Averill.—(1) FRANCES: b. in 1822; m. Elizur Webster, jr.; settled in Ripley; d. there in Sept., 1862. (2) JACKSON L.: b. in 1823; m. and settled in San Francisco, California. (3) JARED: b. in 1825; d. in 1828. (4) ADELAIDE: b. in 1833; m. Henry Brockway in Ripley; settled there. (5) JANETTE: b. in 1836; m. Edwin Sexton and settled in Westfield.

202. NATHANIEL WINSLOW—Came from Mass. to P. in 1825 and settled on p't of lot 18, T. 5, adjoining J. H. Hulburt on the east. He was a farmer.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Winslow.—(1), ANN, (2) MORTON: m. Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. David Hulburt, and first settled on p't of lot 1, T. 5, land now owned by John Lawson; now lives in Bloomington, Ill. (3) PHEBE, (4) NATHANIEL, (5) POLLY, (6) ROSWELL. All the ch. but Morton m. out of town.

203. JESSE EVERTS—Came to P. from Murray, Orleans county, this state, in 1825. He settled on a farm since known as the Marsh farm, p't of lot 24, T. 5. He sold his farm to Isaac Marsh in 1836 and removed to Conneaut, O., where he and his w. d. [See Mills.]

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Everts.—(1) JESSE, (2) DORCAS. (3) URANIA, (4) CALVIN, (5) TAMOR, (6) LUTHER, (7) MARTIN: m. Harriet Everden. (8) OBEDIENCE: m. Robert, son of John Quigley. (9) MILO. But two of the family m. in town

204 TIMOTHY CARPENTER—Was a bro. of David (No. 19) and came to P. from Chenango county, N. Y., in 1825, and settled on p't of lot 48, T. 4, farm now owned by G. M. Arnold; afterward on p't of lot 55, T. 4, farm now owned by E. Saunders. He left P. in 1829 or '30 and for a few years lived in Carroll, this county, and from there *went west*.

205. EBENEZER SHUMWAY—Came to P. from some adjoining town in 1825 and purchased a small farm, commonly known as the Underhill lot, p't of lot 21, T. 5, on which the

station of the L. S. R. R. is located. Mrs. S. d. here two or three years later. Mr. S. sold to John Underhill in 1830 and removed to Pomfret. He now lives in Lena, Stephenson Co., Illinois.

206. ABIGAIL FELLOWS—Came to P. with a large family from Stillwater, Saratoga county, in 1825. Mr. F. d. in that county in 1820. Mrs. Fellows' maiden name was Light. The year previous she had purchased the Richard Williams farm, now owned in part by Lincoln Fay, p't of lot 25, T. 5. The house then occupied was a long, narrow frame, unfinished, and now occupied as a barn on the farm of J. H. Martin on the same lot. She kept a tavern here for six or seven years, and about 1837 exchanged with Wm. Clark for a farm in the town of Westfield, where she d. Nov. 28, 1857. She was bu. in Brocton cemetery.

Family of Mrs. Fellows.—(1) JOHN: b. March 20, 1805; m 1st, Barbara Correll Aug. 25, 1829, who d. July 23, 1838; 2d, Olive Twing June 9, 1839; lives in P. on p't of lot 36, T. 5. (2) ANDRUS: b. April 5, 1806; m. Charlotte Davison; was a blacksmith and lived for several years at Portland Center; d. in Ill. (3) GEORGE: b. in March, 1808; m. Drucilla Bean; settled in Michigan. (4) DEBORAH: b. in 1810; m. Luther D. Harmon; settled in Westfield. (5) JESSE: m. 1st in Canada; 2d in Ill., where he now lives, names not remembered. (6) ELIZABETH: m. Sidney S. Lake in P.; d. in California. (7) MARY: m. Chandler Persons; lives in Westfield. (8) EPHRAIM: m. Susan ———; lives at Gowanda, Catt. county. (9) LEVI: m. Prudy Selkrig; lives in North East, Pa. (10) JAMES HENRY: d. young. (11) EZRA: m. Martha Spurr; lives in Ill. The family were all b. in Saratoga county.

207. JAMES W. DALEE—Was the son of John F. and Maria Waterman Dalee, and b. in Providence, R. I., Jan. 26, 1765. He m. Anstis Kennicott Dec. 2, 1792, who was b. in Rehobeth, R. I., Jan. 22, 1775. They came from Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., to Fredonia in 1824, and in Dec., 1825, to P., and settled on what was then known as the *Judah*

Coll lot, S. E. p't of lot 13, T. 5, now owned by V. G. Farnham, John Knickerbocker, Franklin Fay, Orrin Brainard and the heirs of Mark Haight. Mr. D. was a merchant and teacher, and in 1826 built a frame building for a dwelling and store. His first house was a log one standing on the farm recently owned by Mr. Haight. Mr. D. d. here March 22, 1840, and Mrs. D. May 9, 1849. Mr. D. was a Free-will Baptist; politically a whig.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Dalee.—(1) JUSTUS: b. at Pittstown, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1793; m. Mary Fowler Oct. 1, 1816; now lives in Wisconsin. (2) WATERMAN: b. at Pownal, Vt., May 6, 1795; m. Emily Osborn in 1835; now living in Ohio. (3) FIELD: b. at Hoosac Falls, N. Y., June 18, 1797; m. Sarah D. Walworth in 1826; now living in P. (4) JOHN: b. at Hoosac Falls Aug. 10, 1799; m. Mahitable Deming in 1823; lives in Ill. Mrs. D. d. there some years since. (5) ANSTIS: b. in Cambridge, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1805; never m.; lives in P. (6) NANCY: b. at Cambridge, N. Y., June 27, 1807; m. Timothy Judson in 1828; now lives at Fredonia, a widow. (7) RICHARD W. M.: b. at Cambridge, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1809; m. Maria H. Minton in 1832; d. at Harvard, Ill., May 6, 1868. (8) PAUL C.: b. at Cambridge, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1815; m. Mary Thayer in 1841; d. in Rockton, Ill., in 1868; there were five others who d. in infancy.

208. SAMUEL EVERDEN—Came to P. from Pomfret as early as 1825 (probably two or three years earlier) and settled on p't of lot 7, T. 5. land now owned in part by A. W. Baker. That year he built a small frame house, now a part of the house of Mr. Baker. He lived in town but five or six years, leaving for that receptacle of the restless spirits of those early years, *the west*. He was for many years constable and for several years collector of the town of Pomfret, to which town he had emigrated as early as 1816. Nothing is now remembered of his family.

209. JOHN EVERDEN—Was a bro. of Samuel (No. 208) and came to P. from Pomfret in 1824 and settled on p't of lot 7, T. 5, his log house standing where the barn of A. W. Baker

now stands. He m. Rose — in Sheridan. He lived in town but a few years, removing to Ohio.

210. ERASTUS KINNE—Came to P. from Nova Scotia, probably in 1825, and lived on a lot of five acres in Brocton now owned by Linus Burton, J. H. Haight and others. He was a tanner by trade and established a tannery on his lot. He sold to Joshua Jackson in 1830 and *went west*. [*See Tanneries.*]

211. RUFUS KINNE—Came to P. from Olean, N. Y., about 1826. He was a shoemaker and occupied a small house on the spot where the tavern of D. Morey now stands, in Brocton. The building is still standing and forms a part of the dwelling of Mrs. Louisa Bowdish in that village.

212. JOHN LOGAN—Came to P. about 1825 and for some time lived on a piece of land belonging to Silas Houghton, on lot 19, T. 5. He afterward built a log house on the ground now occupied by the house of Salmon Burton, on lot 14, T. 5. After a few years he *went west*.

213. JARED RISLEY—Came to P. about 1825 and lived in a house a few rods east of the schoolhouse in district No. 4. He purchased and kept the tavern standing on the ground where the house of W. W. Pettit now stands, on lot 19, T. 5, for one or two years. He afterward removed to Pomfret, near Laona, where he still resides.

214. JOSEPH P. PETERS—Was the son of Col. John and Lydia French Peters, and was b. in Hebron, Conn., Nov. 7, 1761. His ancestors were from England. He served two years in the Continental army, enlisting in 1777. He was the fourth of a family of fifteen ch. His eldest bro. was a judge of some of the English colonial courts. The rest of the family were in the interest of the colonists. Mr. P. studied medicine and practiced for many years in Conn., Mass., Vt. and N. Y. He m. Azuba Case in Vt. in 1784. Mrs. P. d. in 1794. He m. for a second wife Lydia Day, dau. of Noah and Ann Day, April 8, 1794. Mrs. P. was b. in Colchester, Conn., Nov. 15, 1777. In 1819 they removed to Hawley, N. Y., and from there to P in

1825, and settled on N. p't of lot 18, T. 5, buying a claim of Wm. Harris. They occupied a log house standing near the track of the B., C. & P. R. R., west of the house of Franklin Griswold. Dr. and Mrs. P. were Baptists. Dr. P. d. Sept. 21, 1843. Mrs. P. d. May 8, 1858. They were bu. in Brocton cemetery.

Family of Dr. and Mrs. Peters.—(1) A son by his first m., who d. in 1801. By the second m, (1) AZUBA: b. in Hoosick, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1795; d. in Vt. in Oct., 1796. (2) JOSEPH: b. in Vt. July 31, 1796; d. in Mendon, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1812. (3) DAVID: b. in Cazenovia, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1800; m. Matilda Lucus March 21, 1823. (4) LYDIA: b. in Cazenovia, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1803; m. J. H. Hulburt of P., March 21, 1824; settled in P. and still living there. (5) JOHN: b. in Mendon, N. Y., June 2, 1805; was drowned in Niagara river July 25, 1828. (6) ELIZA: b. in Mendon, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1808; m. John Chamberlain Nov. 27, 1830, in P.; now living in P.

215. LORENZO POWELL—Was the son of Charles and Rhoda Wilbur Powell, and b. in Dutchess county, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1805. He came to P. from Ulster county in 1825. In 1829 he went to Keene, N. H., returning to P. in 1835. He m. Ethlinda Richardson in Keene Nov. 2, 1833. When first in P. he purchased a claim of Frederick Bail to a farm now owned by Dea. Henry Reynolds. N. E. p't of lot 36, T. 5, upon which he settled in 1835. In 1837 he built the house now owned and occupied by Dea. Reynolds. In 1865 he sold to Wm. Hasbrouck, who sold to Reynolds. Mr. P. now lives at Portland Center. He m. for a second wife Mrs. Lydia Rositer. Mr. P. was formerly a whig in politics, but in later years a democrat. For many years he was a member of the M. E. church, but is not now a member of any religious denomination.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Powell.—(1) HOMER: b. Oct. 2, 1834; m. Laura Fish; lives in Corry, Pa. (2) WALLACE: b. July 10, 1836; m. 1st, Mary Hank; 2d, Kate Kidwalder. (3) MARY JANE: b. Jan. 18, 1838; d. in 1844. (4) OWEN W.: b. April 29, 1840; m. Mary Jane Millett; lives at Portland

Center. (5) CHARLES: b. March 31, 1842; m. Alice Alexander. (6) MAURICE: b. April 2, 1844; m. Kate Harper; lives at Meadville, Pa. (7) SARAH JANE: b. Dec. 24, 1846; m. Ed. Richardson; lives in Kansas.

216. ROBERT ODELL—Came to P. from some portion of New England about 1825, possibly in 1823. He settled on a p't of lot 8, T. 5. He was a potter by trade and worked at that calling on the bank of the lake a short distance west of the mouth of the Little Canadaway creek. The remains of the old pottery are still to be seen. About 1833 he went to Ohio. He was a bachelor.

217. JOHN ODELL—Came to P. from some of the eastern states about 1825 and lived on a farm owned by his bro. (No. 216). He was a man of good education, a little eccentric, and averse to hard labor. In 1832 or '33 he drew \$800 in a lottery and at once left town for Ohio, where he invested his funds in land and eventually became wealthy.

218. LOVEL ONTHANK—Was the son of William and Mitty Newton Onthank, and was b. in Worcester county, Mass., June 15, 1792. He m. Almira Parker in Westfield, this county, June 12, 1824. Mrs. O. was b. in Litchfield, Conn., April 17, 1793. They removed to P. the next spring and settled on p't of lot 69, T. 4. He occupied a log house until 1831 when he built a frame house, which is still standing and occupied by D. Dibble. Mr. O. came to this county in 1817 from Mass., walking the distance in thirteen days. The *cross-roads* was then but a point in the wilderness. He helped to clear the ground where now stands the house of the late James McClurg in Westfield. He was a farmer and stone mason. He was in the service in the war of 1812 at Boston, Mass. He was not a professor of religion, but exemplary in all the relations of life; politically a whig and afterward a republican. He d. in P. Mar. 23, 1860. Mrs. O. d. Feb. 25, 1854. They were bu. in Evergreen cemetery.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Onthank.—(1) WILLIAM D.: b. Jan. 19, 1826, in P.; m. Rosana Brown, dau. of Samuel Brown, May,

18, 1851 ; now lives in P. (2) GEORGE H.: b. in P. Sept. 15, 1829 ; m. Bell Woods in Sept., 1851 ; settled in P., but now lives in Iowa. (3) MERAB A.: b. in P. Aug. 22, 1832 ; m. Chandler Colt in May, 1851 ; now lives in P. (4) HARRIET: b. in P. April 9, 1836 ; m. Joel Russell in Nov., 1854 ; d. Feb. 24, 1858 ; bu. in Evergreen cemetery. (5) CHARLES W.: b. in P. Aug. 29, 1839 ; m. Helen McDonald of Illinois, in 1866 ; lives at Rockford, in that state.

219. ROBERT LEECH—Was b. in Northumberland county Pa., Nov. 4. 1768. His father's given name is not remembered, but his mother's maiden name was Sally Shaddon. Mr. L. lived for eight years in South Carolina and for some time in Cayuga and Genesee counties, in this state, after his majority. He m. Mrs. Margaret D. Goldsborough, wid. of Joseph Goldsborough, dau. of Hugh and Mary Smith Campbell, and sister of Hon. Thomas B. Campbell of Westfield, this county, March 26, 1811, at Scipio, Cayuga county. Mrs. L. was b. at Alexandria, Grafton county, N. H., May 3, 1781. They removed to this county from Batavia, this state, in 1823, and lived for a year and a half on the Vorce farm, west of Westfield, a part of that time keeping tavern, but removed to P. in March, 1825, settling on p't of lot 38, T. 5, buying of Philip Kane. They occupied a log house midway between the *north* and *south* roads, on the line of McMahan's road. Mr. L. d. there Oct. 21, 1830, and was bu. in Evergreen cemetery. The first marble stone placed in these grounds was at the head of his grave. After the death of Mr. L. the family built a frame house on the *north* road where they lived for many years. Mrs. L. d. there May 21, 1873, aged 92 years, lacking three days. Mr. L. was Presbyterian in religious sentiment ; in politics a whig and anti-mason.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Leech.—(1) MARY ANN GOLDSBOROUGH: a dau. by Mrs. L.'s first m.; b. in Scipio, Cayuga Co., Aug. 18, 1803 ; m. John S. Coon in P. May 5, 1837 ; settled upon the homestead ; d. there April 28, 1873. (2) SALLY LOUISA: an own dau.; b. in Genoa, Cayuga county, May 1, 1812 ;

still living upon the homestead, the only remaining member of the family.

220. THOMAS BIGELOW—Was the son of Thomas, and b. at Douglass, Mass., Sept. 8, 1781. He m. Jerusha Putnam Sept. 28, 1802. Mrs. B. was b. at Sutton, Mass., Dec. 13, 1779. In 1804 they removed to Vt.; in 1822 to Verona, Oneida county, this state, and from Verona to P. in April, 1826. He purchased a claim to p't of lot 46, T. 4, east of Prospect station, B., C. & P. R. R., and at first occupied a log house covered with hollow logs split open and placed side by side, the hollow side up. In 1836 or '37 this *pioneer's palace* was exchanged for a more commodious and comfortable frame dwelling. Mr. B. possessed a hardy constitution that fitted him well for pioneer life. • By his untiring energy and economical habits he succeeded in reclaiming his farm from the forest and providing for a large family. He was a believer in the christian faith, and in politics was a republican. Mr. B. d. in March, 1871, in his 90th year. Mrs. B. d. in May, 1865, aged 86. They were bu. in W. & P. U. cemetery.

Family of Mr. and Mrs Bigelow.—(1) PULMAN: b. in Douglass, Mass., Nov. 21, 1803; m. Nancy Wiley, and settled in Rome, Oneida county, this state; d. there Dec. 8, 1851. (2) HANNAH: b. in Vt. March 28, 1806; m. Isaac Newcomb; settled in Durhamville, Oneida county, this state. (3) LAWSON T.: b. in Vt. Jan. 25, 1810; m. Mary Hall in P. in 1835; settled in town, but removed to Minnesota in 1866. (4) BETSEY: b. in Vt. April 18, 1812; m. Benj. Brown; settled in Pine Grove, Pa.; d. May 4, 1849; was bu. in W. & P. U. cemetery. (5) JASON: b. in Vt. April 13, 1815; m. Philinda Andrews Feb. 4, 1841; settled in P. and still lives there. (6) LUCY: b. in Vt. April 28, 1817; m. James Thompson in 1845; settled at Pine Grove, Pa. (7) EMERSON W.: b. in Vt. March 8, 1820; d. Sept. 15, 1840; bu. in W. & P. U. cemetery. (8) SARAH: b. in Verona, Oneida county, this state, Nov. 7, 1823; m. Alpha Barnes Dec. 22, 1847; settled and still lives in P. at Prospect station.

221. BENJAMIN NICHOLS—Settled on central p't of lot 21, T. 5, farm since known as the Ogden farm, about 1826. He remained but ten years, removing to the town of Chautauqua in 1836, and from there to some of the western states.

222. ISAAC DENTON—A cousin of Mrs. Elisha Rositer of Pomfret, settled on E p't of lot 1, T. 5, on the "old Chautauqua road," in April, 1826, land now owned by Jonas Farnham. About 1832 he went to Greenfield, Pa.

223. HENRY C CLEMENTS—In 1827 settled on p't of lot 23, T. 5, farm now owned and occupied by Ervin Kelley. He came from the eastern part of the state; was a man of great energy and activity, but remained in town but a few years, removing to Pa. about 1833. For two or three years he was part owner of the *Everts saw-mill*.

224. JOHN WILBUR—Came to P. from Chenango county, this state, in 1826. He never owned real estate in town. He m. for a second wife Mary B. Flint, sister of Henry Flint of this town. He removed from P. to Elgin, Ill., and d. there. Mrs. W. is still living there. * His son John m. Alma, dau. of Wm. Dunham, an early settler.

225. REUBEN B. PATCH—Was b. in the town of Hawley, Franklin county, Mass., Jan. 8, 1783. He m. Permelia, dau. of Jediah and Rachael Thayer, in Mass. Mrs. P. was b. in Mass. Nov. 27, 1787. They removed to Westfield, this county, in March, 1814, and settled on p't of lot 31, T. 4, R. 14, land now owned by the heirs of Luther Twing. In 1826 he removed to the east part of P. and settled on p't of lot 4, T. 5, purchasing of Ahira Hall. Mr. P. was a farmer; liberal in his religious views, and politically a democrat. He d. Jan. 13, 1853; Mrs. P. d. Sept. 6, 1868. They were bu. in Evergreen cemetery.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Patch.—(1) PERMELIA E.: b. Sept. 28, 1815; d. May 18, 1853. (2) REUBEN B, jr: b. Sept. 5, 1817; living, but not m. (3) HENRY: b. Dec. 1819; m. Mrs. Helen E. Wilbur Aug. 16, 1863; now lives upon the Samuel Brown farm, N. W. p't of lot 12, T. 5. (4) RHODA G.: b. May

27, 1822; m. James Crandall Oct. 18, 1853; d. in Brocton in May, 1859; bu. in Evergreen cemetery.

The marriage certificate of Mr and Mrs. P., now in the possession of the writer, is unique in character and a pattern of brevity, as follows: "Personally Appeared Before me Reuben Blood Patch and Permelia thare and I Married them. 6th feb'y, 1812. JONATHAN J. SWEET, Justice Peace."

226. CHARLES PRICE—Was the son of Stephen and Elizabeth Hall Price, and was b. in Morristown, N. J., April 20, 1786. He m. Mary Neff in Homer, Cortland county, this state. July 30, 1809. Mrs. P. was b. in Amsterdam, N Y., Oct. 18, 1792. They removed to Hinsdale, Cattaraugus Co., in May, 1817, and from there to P. in 1827. He lived at first on a farm of Wilson Andrews, on lot 55, T. 4, but in 1827 removed to the farm of John Price, occupying a log house standing where the house of Mrs. Roosa now stands, on p't of lot 38, T. 5. In 1828 he removed to the town of Chautauqua, and to Jamestown in June, 1852, where he d. Nov. 20, 1868. Mrs. P. is still living. Mr. P. was a carpenter by trade, and a Baptist in religious sentiment.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Price.—(1) EUNICE: b. Nov. 24, 1811. (2) ADDISON A.: b. June 26, 1814. (3) WILSON A.: b. Sept. 24, 1816. (4) MARIA: b. Dec. 4, 1818. (5) CHARLES H.: b. Nov. 7, 1820. (6) CLARISSA B.: b. April 11, 1823. (7 & 8) EVALYN and CAROLINE, twins: b. June 16, 1825. (9) ORLANDO L.: b. Sept. 7, 1827. (10) SILAS C.: b. July 7, 1830. (11) CHESTER B.: b. Nov. 22, 1832. (12) ADAM N.: b. March 14, 1835.

227. OBADIAH HUNT—Came to P. from Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1827. His wife was Clarinda Simmons. The family of Mr. H. were originally from Vt. He settled on p't of lot 31, T. 4, farm now occupied by Roscoe Granger Mrs. H. d. here in 1830. Mr. H. d. at the house of Bela Burroughs in P. April 12, 1855. He was a farmer and shoemaker; politically a whig, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt.—(1) ZUREL: m. Sally Hop-

son ; lived for some years on the farm now owned by ——— Guest, p't of lot 31, T. 4, and d. there Jan. 3, 1850. Mrs. H. is still living. (2) SYLVIA : m. Bela Burroughs ; lived for many years in P. on S p't of lot 13, T. 5 ; d. Oct. 1, 1872. Mr. B. d. in Nov., 1872. (3) POLLY : m. John Henderson ; lives in Syracuse, N. Y. (4) ORRIN : m. Margaret Thayer ; lived on "Thayer hill," N. E. p't lot 32, T. 4 ; d. there in Feb. 1864. (5) EBENEZER ; m. Sally Cole ; lives near Meadville, Pa. (6) BERAH G : m. Jane Shaver ; d. in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1854. (7) JOHN : m. Nancy Rider ; d. in 1868. (8) HIRAM : m. Eliza Hamlin ; lived in Chautauqua ; d. there in 1854. (9) VIOLETTA : m. Freeman Allen ; lived in Pa. ; afterward in P., and d. here in 1844. (10) PHILENA : m. David Burdick ; lives in Conneautville, Pa. (11) CHLOE : m. Charles Cole ; lives at Spring Corners, Pa. (12) AMOS : m. Maria Burroughs ; lives in Charlotte, this county.

228. SAMUEL HALL—Came to P from North East, Pa., as early as 1827. He bought a small farm in part of Jacob Light, east of Brocton, farm now owned by D. P. Benjamin, p't of lot 4, T. 5. In 1835 he sold to Sela M. Benjamin and removed to Salem X Roads, now Brocton, and for a year was engaged in mercantile pursuits with E. R. Southwick. [*See Merchants.*] Early in 1837 he purchased the house now owned and occupied by D. T. Taylor in Brocton, then standing near the house of H. A. S. Thompson west of Brocton, which he occupied until 1849 when he sold to Dr. T. Cushing and removed to the central part of the state. He was for many years postmaster at Salem X Roads. Mr. and Mrs. Hall were members of the Congregational church in P. They had no family.

229. HARVEY WILLIAMS—Was the son of Joseph, and came to P. from Sangerfield, Oneida county, N. Y., in 1827. He was b. March 5, 1799, and m. Mrs. Katharine Harrison soon after coming to P. He settled on the farm now owned by W. C. Warner, S. E. p't of lot 14, T. 5, buying of his bro. Ebenezer, and occupied a log house until 1830 when he built

a frame house recently removed by Mr. Warner, in which he kept a tavern until 1835 when he sold to S. S. Hawkins. He built the house now owned by A. J. Mericle on E. Main street, Brocton, which he occupied in 1837. In 1847 he sold this to Austin Haines and occupied the house now owned by John Capwell in Brocton. He removed to Milwaukee in 1849. Mrs. W. d. April 9, 1828, and Mr. W. m. Sarah Ann Drake, a half sister of Mrs. H. A. S. Thompson, in 1830. Mrs. W. d. in Milwaukee. Mr. W. was an active business man and did much toward developing the town of his adoption. [*See Mills.*] He went to California in 1851, but now lives in Laclede, Linn Co., Missouri.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Williams.—(1) JANE: m. Lafayette Lake; d. in Milwaukee. (2) THOMAS: went to California with his father in 1851, and was shot in an encounter with desperadoes and d. of his wounds.

230. DAVID HULBURT.—Rev. David Hulburt was the son of David and Dorcas Mallory Hulburt, and was b. in Vt. May 29, 1770. He m. Elizabeth Barnes at Orwell, Vt., Nov. 14, 1792. He was ordained a minister of the Baptist order at Orwell in 1795. He labored in the ministry at various places in Vt., Genesee county, N. Y., and Crawford county, Pa. He removed to P. from Crawford county in 1822 and settled on p't of lot 18, T. 5, on the old Erie road, occupying a log house until 1834 when he built a frame house, which is still standing on the farm. After coming to P. he preached only as a supply, not having again the care of a church, preaching in Mayville, Westfield, Stockton and some other places. He was a man of an iron constitution and retained his natural vigor in a good degree to his 90th year. Often at the age of 80, and for some years later, he would walk four miles, preach a discourse and return, and after his 90th year he would walk two miles and return, and once after his 93d year. During the latter portion of his life he could read and write without the aid of glasses as well as in younger years. As a minister he baptized nearly eleven hundred persons, m. two hundred couples, and preached

two hundred and fifty funeral sermons. In politics he was a whig and republican. He d. April 18, 1864, aged 93 years and 10 months. Mrs. H. d. April 7, 1852. They were bu. in Brocton cemetery.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Hulburt.—(1) CEPHAS: b. April 11, 1794; m. Sarah Ellsworth in Vt.; settled in Genesee county, this state; d. a soldier in the Mexican war in 1848. (2) DAVID: b. Feb. 11, 1798; m. Betsey Arnold in Yates county, this state; settled there. (3) ELIZABETH: b. April 16, 1800; m. Lemuel Logan of Crawford county, Pa.; settled there. (4) JAMES H.: b. July 8, 1802; m. Lydia Peters of Genesee Co.; settled in P. in 1824. Mr. H. first came to P. in 1820. (5) HENRY: b. June 18, 1804; m. Ruby Webb in Yates county; settled in Mich.; d. there March 26, 1837. (6 & 7) FANNY and PHILA, twins: b. Nov. 26, 1806; m. at the same time and place, the former Jason Wilton and settled in Ohio; the latter Wm. Tucker and settled in Ohio, but afterward removing to P. (8) JARVIS: b. Dec. 7, 1808; m. Abigail Chamberlain and settled in Pa. (9 & 10) PHILETUS and CLEMANIA, twins: b. Jan. 8, 1811; the former m. Esther Scriptur and settled in Wis.; the latter m. Joel Burch and settled in Rushville, this state; d. Nov. 15, 1849. (11) CHAUNCEY: b. Aug. 14, 1813; m. Lucy Whipple; settled in Albany, N. Y. (12) PERRY: b. June 25, 1816; d. in 1854.

231. ROBERT LEAVITT—Was the son of Robert, and was b. near Portland, Me., Jan. 31, 1775. He m. Sally Brown in Vt. Sept. 2, 1801. Mrs. L. was b. in Me. Sept. 21, 1784. After several changes he settled in Ellery, in this county, in 1824, and came to P. from there in 1827. He purchased a claim to p't of lot 38, T. 5, of Sylvester Churchill, and occupied a log house on the old Erie road. In 1829 he built a saw-mill, now known as the Goodsell mill, and in 1830 the frame house now standing on the farm, and opened a tavern. In 1831 or early in 1832 he sold to Rodolphus Brown and removed to Portland Center and built the house now occupied by G. W. Munger as a blacksmith shop, in which he kept tavern about

two years. In 1834 he removed to Wattsburg, Pa., where he d. April 25, 1846. Mrs. L. d. in P. April 29, 1830. Mr. L. m. for a second wife Mrs. Hannah Morey, a sister of Asa Blood, now of Westfield. He was a farmer, blacksmith and general mechanic, and in religious sentiment a Methodist.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt.—(1) GUY: b. Oct. 8, 1805; now living at Vernon, Ind. (2) GEORGE: b. Jan. 15, 1808; d. at Bloomington, Ill. (3) HESIBAH: b. in Canada Sept. 20, 1809; is a wid.; lives at Richfield, Ohio. (4) RALPH: b. Dec. 19, 1811; lives at Pittsford, Mich. (5) CHARLES: b. in Seneca county, this state, Aug. 8, 1815; lives in Cleveland, Ohio; is a real estate broker. (6) ELI: living at Jaynesville, Wis. (7) ROBERT: b. in Pembroke, this state, Nov. 17, 1822; lives at Vernon, Ind. By the 2d m., (1) SARAH: b. May 19, 1831; now living at Vernon, Ind. (2) WARD: b. Oct. 13, 1833; living at Vernon, Ind. Mrs. L. had a dau. by her first m., Diadama, of whom nothing has been learned.

232. CHARLES F. ARNOLD—The son of John F. and Eunice Ball Arnold, was b. in Westchester county, N. Y., in 1781. He m. — Slocum, dau. of Samuel and Ruth Hall Slocum, who was b. at Newport, R. I., in 1783. They lived many years in Vt., but came to P. from Wayne county, this state, in 1828. He bought the farm now owned by Samuel Caldwell, N. W. p't of lot 40, T. 5, where he lived five years. In 1833 he sold to Mr. Caldwell and removed to Michigan in May, but returned in Aug. of the same year and bought the farm now owned by his son Samuel, N. E. p't of lot 40, T. 5, where he still resides. This farm was first settled by Jesse Baldwin. Mr. A. is a farmer; in religion Unitarian, and in politics a republican. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold.—(1) MARY: m. Alanson G. Jones in 1833; lives in P. (2) JANE: m. Gayles Jones in 1837; lives in Michigan. (3) JOHN F.: m. Filey Harris in 1844; lives in Nebraska. (4) CHARLES: lives in Nebraska; never m. (5) JULIUS M.: m. Melissa Clark in 1841; lives in Nebraska. (6) CALVIN: never m.; d. in 1859. (7) AMY: d.

young. (8) SAMUEL: m. Vashti M. Barton in 1852; lives on the homestead.

233. DAVID DEAN—Came from Ohio in Sept., 1828, and settled on p't of lot 2, T. 5, farm now owned and occupied by Waldo Brown. He sold and returned to Ohio in 1835. Mrs. Dean was a sister of Mr. Samuel Millet.

234. SILAS POMEROY.—Dr. Pomeroy came to P. in 1828 and settled on S. p't of lot 40, T. 5, adjoining the farm owned by the heirs of M. P. Vanleuven. He built the house now occupied by the family of Mr. Vanleuven. He was a Methodist preacher and botanic doctor. Some years later he removed to Michigan.

235. WARREN BAKER—Came to P. in 1828 and settled on the N. p't of lot 40, T. 5, farm now owned in part by Wm. Renouard and others. He d. here and was bu. in Evergreen cemetery. Mrs. B. d. at Coldwater, Michigan.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Baker.—(1) ROWLAND: m. Mary Wilcox; settled on the farm and d. there. (2) WILLIS: m. Deborah A. Congden; settled on the farm and d. there Oct. 8, 1854. (3) SILAS: m. the wid. of Rowland, but soon d. (4) LYDIA: m. — Gould; d. at Coldwater, Mich. (5) ENFIELD: m. — Gould; also d. at Coldwater. (6) EDWIN: never m.; d. at Coldwater while on a visit.

236. AARON WILBUR—Was the son of Brownell and Eunice Wilbur, and was b. in the town of Washington, Dutchess county, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1788. He m. Betsey Reynolds, dau. of Jacob and Martha Reynolds, in Albany county, this state, Sept. 27, 1812. Mrs. W. was b. in Rensselaerville, same Co., Aug. 4, 1789. They came to P. from Dutchess county in June, 1828, and purchased a farm of Norman Kibbie of Westfield, the N. E. p't of lot 38, T. 5, now owned by Edward McGarrall. They occupied a log house built by John Price in 1815 until 1839, when they built the frame house now standing on the farm. They lived upon this farm until 1857 when they removed to Portland Center. Dr. Wilbur was for many years a physician and surgeon, but after his removal to P. a farmer.

[See Physicians.] Dr. W. d. June 23, 1871, and was bu. in W. & P. U. cemetery. Mrs W. d. in 1872 and was bu. by the side of her husband. Dr. W. was a Quaker in sentiment; politically a democrat.

Family of Dr. and Mrs Wilbur.—(1) MORGAN: b. in Albany county in 1816; m. Sally Clements and settled in McHenry county, Ill. (2) JANETTE: b. in Albany county in 1817; m. Edward B. Taylor and settled in P. (3) DARWIN: b. in Dutchess county in 1819; m. Mary F. Shuff in P. and settled at Harvard, McHenry county, Ill. (4) MARTHA A.: b. in Dutchess county in 1822; m. Samuel Caldwell in P. and settled there. (5) JAMES B.: b. in Dutchess county in 1824; d. in P. Oct. 18, 1829. (6) EMELINE J.: b in Dutchess county in 1827; m. Henry Burchard; settled in P.; d. in Pomfret in 1872 (7) JAMES B.: b in P. in 1830; m. Louisa Smart; lives in Westfield, this county. (8) HARRISON: b. in P. in 1833; m Orvilla Price; lives in Dunkirk.

237. BROWNELL WILBUR—Was bro. of Dr. Aaron Wilbur (No. 236), and came to P. with him in 1828. He purchased of Norman Kibbie a part of the Price farm, p't of lot 38. T. 5, land now owned in part by the heirs of Jacob Roosa and Henry Churchill. He occupied a log house near David Eaton's on the old Erie road. He sold in 1837 and removed to Fairport, Monroe county, this state, where he still lives.

238. JOSEPH SHAVER—Was the son of George and Charity Becker Shaver, and was b. in Greene county, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1790. (The family name was originally written *Shaffer*.) He m. Lucinda E. Mallory in Blenheim, Schoharie county, in 1814, and removed from the town of Hunter, in Greene county, to Oil Creek, Pa., in 1826 and to P. in 1828. He settled on p't of lot 27, T. 5, buying a claim of Simon Burton. Upon this he lived until 1855 when he sold to Luther Blood and bought of L. J. Peet the N. p't of the same lot, where he lived until 1867 when he sold to T. L. Harris. He is still living, in Ripley, this county. Mrs. S. d. in Ripley

March 28, 1871. Mr. S. is a Universalist; politically a democrat.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Shaver.—(1) HARRIET E.: b. July 6, 1815, in Schoharie county; m. Ervin Crosby in P.; now lives at Middlebury, Summit county, Ohio. (2) AMY ANN: b. in Schoharie county in 1817; m. C. H. Lee; d. in Ohio in 1866. (3) CHARLOTTE M.: b. in Chenango county in 1822; m. G. Clements in Ohio, and lives there. (4) GEORGE: b. in Greene county April 27, 1827; supposed to be still living—a wanderer. (5) JULIA ANN: b. in Oil Creek township, Pa., March 22, 1828; d. in P. July 31, 1848. (6) JOSEPH H.: b. in P. April 16, 1834; m. Elizabeth Vangaasbeek in P.; lives in Ripley, this county

239. NICHOLAS UHL—Was the son of Daniel and Mary Uhl, and was b. in Union Vale, Dutchess county, N. Y. He m. Eliza Hillar, dau. of Jonathan and Joanna Briggs Hillar, who was b. in Dover, same county, March 23, 1796. They came to P. in 1828 and settled on p't of lot 34, T. 5, buying a claim of James Ray, the farm now occupied by M. S. Noxon. He occupied a small frame house, which, enlarged and improved, is still standing and occupied by Mr. Noxon. He sold in 1858 to Isaac Shattuck and removed to the west part of town and purchased a house and lot of N. Sacket, where he d. in Oct. the same year. He was bu. in W. & P. U. cemetery. Mrs. U. is still living, with her bro., A. B. Hillar, in a helpless condition. Mr. and Mrs. U. had no family. They were both of them noted for their energy and perseverance and their powers of physical endurance. Mr. U. belonged to no religious sect but favored in his views the Society of Friends. Politically he was a whig and republican.

240. JAMES RAY—Lived in P. but two or three years, and for one year (1827) kept a tavern on the McKenzie place. He removed to Westfield in 1828 and for several years kept public house there. Some years later he removed to Ashtabula, Ohio, and d. soon after.

241. ANSON DRIGGS—Was the son of Martin and Joanna Bradley Driggs, and b at Hartford, Conn., June 18, 1789. He m. Sylvia Barbour, dau. of Roswell and Betsey Barbour, at Sheldon, N. Y., in 1817. Mrs. D. was b. in Otis, Mass., Sept. 1, 1797. They came to P. from Sheldon in 1829 and purchased of Wm. Dunn the N. W. p't of lot 30, T. 5, farm now owned by John Fleming, where they lived about twelve years. He changed his location several times, and about 1855 purchased the Seth Richardson farm, p't of lot 22, T. 5, where he d. Oct. 15, 1858. He was bu. in Evergreen cemetery. His w. is still living. Mr. and Mrs. D. were members of the Cong. church in P. Mr. D. was in the U. S. service in the war of 1812 to its close. Politically he was a whig and republican.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Driggs.—(1) ANDREW B.: b. Aug. 12, 1818, in Sheldon, N. Y.; m. E. Fuller Nov. 6, 1845, in P.; lives in Westfield, this county. (2) J. E. DRIGGS: b. May 18, 1820, at Leicester, N. Y.; d. March 22, 1825, at Sheldon. (3) MILO A.: b. Aug. 27, 1821, at Leicester; m. Lovina Palmer April 13, 1841; lives in Westfield. (4) SOPHRONIA S.: b. Jan. 21, 1823, in Leicester; m. Lexington Taylor March 5, 1855; lives in Harmonsburg, Pa. (5) LOVINA: b. Aug. 28, 1824, in Sheldon; m. M. H. Hamlin Nov. 9, 1842; lives in Ill. (6) JULIA E.: b. April 24, 1825, at Sheldon; m. Stephen Druse Feb. 22, 1843; lives in Ill. (7) MARTIN: b. Oct. 15, 1828, at Sheldon; m. Caroline Thayer of P., Sept. 8, 1851; lives in Erie, Pa. (8) M. T. DRIGGS: b. Aug. 21, 1829, at P.; d. there July 2, 1851. (9) EMILY A.: b. in 1831 at P.; m. Wm. Hamlin June 19, 1850; lives at Harvard, Ill. (10) LAURA C.: b. May 5, 1833, in P.; m. George Martin Oct. 14, 1855; lives in Ill. (11) MARY A.: b. July 29, 1838, at P.; m. A. R. Veer Jan. 5, 1859; lives in Jamestown, Pa. (12) HARRISON H.: b. June 30, 1841; killed on Erie & Pittsburg railroad Sept. 12, 1863.

242. TIMOTHY JUDSON.—The ancestors of Mr. J. were from Yorkshire, England, and emigrated to Concord, Mass., in 1634. In 1672 a portion of the family were members of the first colony settling in Woodbury, Conn. Noadiah and Clarinda

Kirtland Judson emigrated from Woodbury to Westmoreland, Oneida county, N. Y., about 1798, where the subject of this sketch was b. Nov. 2, 1801. He and his father came to P. in 1827 and purchased a claim of Lyman Doolittle to the S. E. p't of lot 19, T. 5, and returned. In March, 1828, Mr. J. came again to P. with a team and the necessary implements for farming. He purchased that year and the next p'ts of lot 18, T. 5, land now owned by F. Griswold and others. Sept 15 the same year he m. Nancy Dalee, dau of Waterman and Anstis Dalee, who was b. in Cambridge, N. Y., June 27, 1807. They occupied a log house on lot 18 for two or three years, then building a small frame house on lot 19, which is now standing, enlarged and improved. Mr. J. was a farmer, surveyor and conveyancer, and for nearly the whole period of his residence in P. shared largely and deservedly the confidence of the people. In 1839 he represented this county, with Waterman Ellsworth and Abner Lewis, in the lower branch of the state legislature. He was supervisor of the town twelve years, and for four years chairman of the board. He was a justice of the peace for twenty years and notary public for six years, and at various times filled most of the offices in town in the gift of the people. He was always a faithful and efficient officer. Mr. and Mrs. J. were members of the Presbyterian church in P. In politics Mr. J. was a republican. He d. March 10, 1872, and was bu. in Brocton cemetery. Mrs. J. is still living, in Fredonia, with her dau., Mrs. L. L. Riggs.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Judson.—(1) CHARLES K.: b. in June, 1829, m. Lucy Ingersoll May 3, 1853. He was educated at Hamilton College, graduating in the class of 1851, and followed the profession of an editor for fifteen years, publishing in connection with C. W. McClure the Freeport (Ill.) *Journal* for ten of the fifteen years. Now lives in Fredonia, this Co. (2) MARYETTE: b. Nov 2, 1831; m. Luther L. Riggs Sept 20, 1853; resides in Fredonia. (3) JUSTUS D.: b. May 4, 1834; m. Mary Daily Aug. 2, 1853; d. Nov. 20, 1860, in Fredonia, and bu. in Brocton cemetery. (4) ANN ELIZA: b. Sept. 26, 1836;



Timothy Leach

d Dec. same year. (5) ALBERT H.: b. Sept. 21, 1838; m. Sarah Fairman of Elmira, N. Y., June 12, 1867; lives in California; is a lawyer by profession. (6) WILLIAM A.: b. Feb. 17, 1842; lives in Fredonia.

243. SAMUEL TUCKER.—Captain Tucker was b. in Worcester county, Mass., May 10, 1760. His w., Anna Logan, was b. in Conn. Nov. 2, 1770. Capt. T. was a soldier of the revolution entering the army at the age of fifteen and serving six years and six months, when he was honorably discharged. With some Vermont soldiers he found his way to the town of Rupert, Bennington county, where he m. He was in many hard fought battles, and was present and stood in line at the hanging of Major Andre. He was personally and intimately acquainted with that eccentric character and daring leader, Col. Ethan Allen, both in the army and afterward in Vt. In 1791 he removed to Herkimer county, this state; in 1810 to Silver Creek, this county, and some years later to Ripley, now Westfield, where he lived on a farm at some time occupied by Lyman Redington, near the old *cross-roads*. In 1829 he removed to P. and purchased p't of lot 24, T. 5, adjoining land of J. H. Hulburt on the east. The house is still standing. His article bears date Oct. 27, 1829. Capt. T. d. in P. Oct. 24, 1832. Mrs. T. d. in Westfield March 14, 1852.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Tucker.—(1) SAMUEL, jr., (2) SUSANNA, (3) ANNA, (4) ORPHA: m. Charles Burritt of Fredonia; now living with her dau., Mrs. E. W. Meacham. (5) DAVID, (6) LAURA, (7) OLIVE: m. Robert Riddle of Westfield. (8) HIRAM: m. Mary Ann, an adopted dau. of Capt. James Dunn. (9) WILLIAM: m. Phila Hulburt, dau. of Rev. David Hulburt, in P. (10) HARRIET: m. John Wood of Pomfret; 2d, John Catlin. (11) GEORGE W.: m. Mary Ann Gould; lives in Westfield.

244. ASAHIEL PECK—Son of Joseph and Mary Castle Peck, was b. in Newtown, Fairfield county, Conn., May 27, 1789. His father d. in 1796, and his mother with a family of nine ch. removed to New Durham, Greene county, N. Y., in 1802, and afterward to Chenango, as it was then called, in the

same county. Previous to 1812 his mother and several of the family d. Early in March of that year (1812) Mr. P. came to Canadaway, in this county, and for a year worked for Judge Zattu Cushing, and the next season for a Mr. Cass of Westfield, then the *cross-roads*. To show the facility with which buildings were put up in those days, Mr. P. stated that Mr. Cass on a certain day raised a blacksmith shop before breakfast, a house before dinner and a barn before supper. "In those days provisions were scarce, they could not be had for love or money. During the summer of 1815 I worked on a mill at Dexterville, this county. There were thirteen in the family where I boarded, and we had little to eat for three mouths but Johnny-cake and milk, (occasionally having a fish for change, however), and for tea had hemlock leaves." In Feb., 1816, he m. Celestia Tincomb, dau. of Samuel and Mary Williams Tincomb, at Mayville, this county. Mrs. P. was b. in Saratoga county in 1798. In April they removed to Ripley, this county, where they lived thirteen years. In 1828 he removed to P. and bought of Horace Clough the N p't of lot 29, T. 5, which he occupied until the fall of 1868 when he sold to John Clark and removed to P. Center, where his widow still resides. Mr. P. d. Oct. 4, 1872 He was republican in sentiment but refused to vote for many years previous to his d. He was in the war of 1812 from Mayville, this county, and was among the panic stricken heroes who fled after the battle of Black Rock and Buffalo, and who in part came together again at Cattaraugus creek. Reports were rife that the Indians, let loose by their British aillies, were sweeping over the country like the "northern hordes," killing and scalping the inhabitants and destroying whatever came in their way. "After staying there some time the colonel selected six men from the regiment, one of whom was myself, called us apart and gave us our charge. He told us to look out well for Indians lying in wait for us on either side of the road, but go to Buffalo, take a survey of the situation and bring back a faithful account, saying at the same time, 'You are in great danger.' We went to Buffalo and

found everything in ashes but one blacksmith shop and old mother St John's house. No British or Indians were in sight. When we returned our frightened fellow countrymen in arms were immensely relieved, and we were soon discharged."

Mr. P. was a man remarkable for the strength of his religious sympathies. He became the subject of renewing grace in the year 1819, after, as he said, repeated calls by God through a series of years. "My first religious impressions were at a meeting near the foot of the Catskill mountains when I was but fifteen or sixteen years old, but, although God repeatedly called me by His providence in the form of disease, the loss of my mother, and several members of the family, and by hair-breadth escapes, I never came to the final surrender of my whole heart to Him until the year above stated." Mr. P. soon united with the M. E. church and at once began a course of usefulness as a christian man. He was for many years a class leader and exhorter, and in July, 1843. was licensed as a preacher at the conference sitting that year at Fredonia, this county. Hundreds now living well remember the *camp meetings of Father Peck* on Ripley Hill, and many no doubt will date their religious experience from some of those meetings. Mr. P. was of the opinion that God's dealings with him were peculiar, and he traced the finger of Providence in many a turning point in his life. A month before his death he said to the writer, "My work is done. I am waiting upon the banks of the river, whose waters are not dark or turbid but clear as crystal, until God shall call me."

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Peck.—(1) SOPHRONIA: b. in Ripley in 1817; m. Lincoln Fay in 1836; settled in P. (2) JOHN: b. in Ripley in 1819; m. Lona Crouch in 1843; settled in Ind. (3) MARY: b. in Ripley in 1824; m. Robert J. Peag in 1851; settled in P. (4) CELESTIA: b. in P. in 1833; m. Charles Colburn in 1862; settled in P. (5) ASAHEL A.: b. in P. in 1835; m. Ann Crouch in 1855; lives in P. Center. (6) FRANCES V.: b. in P. in 1840; m. W. H. Rolf in 1864; now living at P. Center. They were all m. on the homestead and in the same room.

245. DAVID GIFFORD—Came from Warsaw, Wyoming county, this state to P. some time previous to 1830. Jan. 5, 1831, he artieled p't of lot 2, T. 5, farm now owned by V. G. Farnham. The article was assigned to Patty Farnham Dec. 9, 1836, and Mr. G. went west soon after. He has relatives of the same name now living in Mayville, this county.

246. NATHANIEL PULLMAN—Came to P. from Auburn, N. Y., about 1829 and for several years lived on the S. p't of lot 13, T. 5, farm now owned by Linus Burton. His house stood east of the house now on the farm, and in the lot some distance north of the road. He was a bro. of Lewis Pullman, and was a joiner by trade. He afterward removed to Westfield, in this county, and some years later to Michigan.

247. THOMAS ORTON—Son of Judge Philo Orton of Pomfret, m. Hannah Potter, dau. of Jeremiah Potter, Feb. 4, 1827. After living in Pomfret two years they removed to P. and occupied the farm since known as the Blood farm, p't of lot 26, T. 5, living in a log house where the house now on the farm is standing. He mysteriously left his family and the town in 1831 and never returned. He is supposed to be dead. Mrs. O. afterward m. Wm. Ensign of Sheridan, this county. She is still living.

248. JACOB STILSON—Settled on N. p't of lot 16, T. 5, near the lake, land artieled by G. A. Hitchcock and afterward owned by James Goldsmith, and now by Horace Skinner. The assignment of his article bears date Jan. 7, 1830. Nothing is definitely known of him.

249. CYRUS TILLOTSON—Lived for several years on the N. p't of lot 54, T. 4, land now owned by T. McWhir. He sold and went west, but where is not known. His article bears date Sept. 1, 1830

250. SOLOMON AND ASA PEASE—Came to P. as early as 1830 and settled at Portland Center. They were wagon makers and manufacturers of most kinds of bent woodenware. Their shop stood where the house of Mrs. Peck now stands, opposite the wine house of R. D. Fuller. They went west in 1834 or '35.

251. COTTON NASH—Was the first settler of the village of Centerville. He came into town in 1830, built and occupied a shanty where the tavern house of R. D. Fuller now stands. He was a wagon maker. He sold to J. R. Coney in 1832 or '33 and removed to Pa.

252. JOHN TIBBALS—Was a wagon maker at Centerville about 1830. He went west.

253. ANDREW MATTHEWSON—Came to P. from Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y., about 1827. He lived for one or two years on the farm of Erastus Taylor, and from 1829 to 1831 kept a tavern in the "old Joy House," on lot 19, T. 5. on the South road. He subsequently removed to Canada.

254. OLIVER ELLIOT—Came to P. from Vt. probably in 1818, and settled on p't of lot 28, T. 5, house standing a few rods N. of the schoolhouse in district No. 2. This house, with the one afterward built, has been entirely removed. He was twice m. [See Mills.] Mr. E. d. Dec. 7, 1852. Mrs. E. d. Sept. 10, 1845. They were bu. in Evergreen cemetery.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Elliot.—(1) REBECCA: m. Henry Smith of Mayville; d. there a few years since. (2) OLIVER: m. Betsey Logan, and eventually moved to Ill. (3) JAMES: m. Betsey Scott; lived for a few years near his father's mill, but now at North East, Pa. (4) HUTCHINSON: m. and lives in Cherry Creek, this county. (5) BETSEY: m. 1st, Titus G. Carley; 2d, Stephen Stillwel, and lives in Dunkirk, this county. (6) JONATHAN B.: m. Eliza Lilly; settled on N. W. p't of lot 40, T. 4, farm now owned by David McGregor, where he d. Feb. 15, 1866. (7) SARAH. (8) ROXANA: m. Moses Elkins. (9) JOSEPH: m. and settled in Ill. (10) SALLY: m. Linus Hopson. (11) POLLY: m. W. P. Moore; lives in Dunkirk, this county. (12 & 13) Twins; names not remembered.

255. LEWIS PULLMAN—Was the son of Salter and Elizabeth Lewis Pullman, and was b. in Rhode Island July 26, 1800. He m. Emily C. Minton at Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1825. Mrs. P. was b. in Auburn Aug. 14, 1808. They moved from there to P. in Jan., 1830, and in 1831 bought p't of lot

21, T. 5, farm commonly known as the Budlong farm, now owned by Linus Burton, T. L. Harris and others. Upon this he built a small frame house which is still standing on the premises. He was a carpenter by trade, and a man of some inventive ingenuity. In or about 1835 he invented a machine for moving buildings upon wheels which proved eminently practical and is the one now in general use. Soon after he obtained letters patent for the principle. In 1845 he removed with his family to Albion, this state, where he d. Nov. 7, 1853. Mrs. P. is still living, in Chicago, Ill. One of the best evidences of industry and perseverance on the part of Mr. P. is to be seen in the fact of his success in raising and educating a large family of sons and daughters.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Pullman.—(1) ROYAL HENRY: b. June 30, 1826, in Auburn; m. Harriet J. Barmore April 3, 1845. He was ordained a minister of the Universalist denomination in 1853, and is now (1871) settled over one of the largest and most wealthy parishes in Peoria, Ill. (2) ALBERT B.: b. in Auburn Oct. 16, 1828; m. Emily A. Bennett in Albion May 29, 1848; now general superintendent of the "Pullman Palace Car Company," office at Chicago, Ill. (3) GEORGE M.: b. in P. March 3, 1831; m. Hattie A. Sanger June 16, 1867, in Chicago. He was the originator of the famous "Pullman Palace Cars" and is president of the "Pullman Palace Car Company" at Chicago. (4) FRANCES: b. July 2, 1833, in P; d. Oct. 16, 1834; bu. at Brocton. (5) JAMES M.: b. in P. Aug. 21, 1835; m. Jennie S. Tracy at Fulton, N. Y., in Jan., 1866; was ordained a minister of the Universalist order at Troy, N. Y.; is now pastor of the sixth Universalist church in N. Y. city. (6) CHARLES L.: b. in P. April 24, 1841; m. Clara J. Slossen in 1861; was three years in the army, war of 1861; now lives near Paolo, Kansas. (7) HELEN A.: b. in P. May 11, 1843; educated at Clinton, N. Y., Female Seminary; now lives in Chicago, Ill. (8) EMILY C.: b. in Albion Sept. 25, 1846; also educated at Clinton; now lives in Chicago. (9) FRANK W.: b. May 11, 1849, in Albion; now teller in the Third National bank at Chicago.

256. **ELISHA ARNOLD**—Came from the "Royal Grant," now Herkimer county, this state, in the winter of 1813-14. He eventually settled on p't of lot 53, T. 4, near Prospect station, farm now owned and occupied by his son William. The family often refer to the hardships of the journey, made in the dead of winter with the slow plodding team, then the only means of travel. For some years he was engaged in "distilling" at Westfield, this county. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1831. and supervisor of the town for five years. He was an active and efficient member of the board, and was popular among his neighbors. He d. on his farm Jan. 23, 1841, aged 63 years. His wid., Prudence, d. Sept. 5, 1854, aged 75.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold.—(1) **GEORGE W.**: b. in 1803; m. Almeda Stevens; d. Dec. 25, 1854. For some years he owned and occupied the farm now occupied by his heirs, p't of lot 41, T. 5. (2) **NANCY**. (3) **LYDIA**. (4) **HORACE**: twin with Hiram; b. in 1807; m. Betsey Thayer; d. April 15, 1869. He for some years owned and occupied the farm on "Elm Flats" now owned by Orville Sperry. (5) **HIRAM**: twin with Horace; b. in 1807; m. Sally Ely, dau. of Heman Ely; d. April 9, 1851. His widow still lives on the farm, N. p't of lot 48, T. 4, which is now owned and occupied by a son, G. M. Arnold. (6) **PAULINA**: m. Nahum W. Patch; d. in Westfield in June, 1872. (7) **ALBERT**: d. in Ohio. (8) **WILLIAM H.**: m. — Spurr; now living on the old homestead. (9) **SARAH**: b. in 1815; m. — Spurr; d. Dec. 10, 1845. (10) **CHAUNCEY**: b. in 1817; m. Josephine Culver; d. Feb. 1, 1853. (11) **BETSEY**: b. in 1820; d. Oct. 16, 1837. (12) **THOMAS**: m. Roxey Barnes, dau. of James Barnes; now living in Minnesota.

257. **WILLIAM A. STETSON**—Came to P. from Cayuga county, N. Y., about 1815, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by A. B. Hillar, p't of lot 55, T. 4. He m. Jane, a dau. of Samuel Anderson. Some years later he removed to the south part of the county where he kept a tavern for from six to ten years. From circumstances it is quite probable that he d. somewhere in the west. A dau., Mrs. — Fish, is now living at Kenosha, Wis.

258. JOSHUA JACKSON—Was b. in Conn. His parents d. in his early childhood. He m. in Conn. Abigail, dan. of Walker and Sarah Lewis, and emigrated from Brookfield, that state, to Gerry, now Charlotte, in this county, in June, 1818, and from there removed to P. in Jan., 1828, occupying a log house standing upon the site of the present residence of the writer, on p't of lot 13, T. 5. In 1830 he purchased the N. E. corner at the *corners*, now Brocton—five acres of land—upon which was a tannery and a small dwelling. He was engaged in tanning and shoemaking for several years, with changes of residence to within a few years of his death. Mr. J. was not a religionist. He was an ardent democrat. He was an excellent citizen and universally respected. He d. in Brocton in April, 1857. Mrs. J. d. in Brocton within a week of the death of her husband. They were bur. in Brocton cemetery. A son of Mr. Jackson writes, under the head of "Incidents:" "As I referred in my letter to the incident of the cow and the hollow tree, I will give you a detailed account of it, though it may not belong to P. strictly. About 1818, directly after my father arrived in Charlotte, in this county, he purchased a small cow which was expected to give us ample rations of milk. Feed being short, a bell was suspended to the cow's neck and she was sent out as Noah's dove, and like it did not return and could not be found. There was weeping among the juveniles of our family, of whom I was the youngest, for the milk of that cow with the johnny cake crumbed in was the staff of life with us, and we were sorely afflicted. After three days, the search being given over, the two boys of the family were sent into the woods to gather bean poles, and while we young hopefuls, not having the force of wholesome discipline before our eyes or in our hearts, were playing upon a large sycamore that had fallen to the ground, strange and almost unearthly sounds, as we thought, seemed to issue from the tree immediately beneath us, that so frightened us that bean poles and all things else were forgotten but personal safety, and we made tracks for the house at a speed that was marvelous. Cont tails would

have been at a discount if we had had any. We told our story as soon as we were able and my father started for the woods at once. On arriving at the spot and looking in at the end of the tree where broken, he beheld with delight his long lost cow. She had crawled into the hollow so far that she could not get back. She had probably stepped in to avoid the sun or flies, and other cattle had probably driven her in so far that she was unable to avail herself of the alternative in a bad scrape—backing out. Some neighbors kindly came to the rescue and by the aid of axes in a short time a door was opened in the side of the tree twenty six feet from the broken end and the cow taken out and driven home, to the great joy of all the little Jacksons. The tree was six feet in diameter and a mere shell. The incident was not one to be soon forgotten, and it was repeated until it had become much improved, and it was seriously averred by many that the cow passed up the tree sixty feet, thrust her head through a knot hole and called for help. The facts, however, were as I have stated them.”—W. H. J. The incident found its way into public print, and was noticed in a historical lecture at Fredonia some years since.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson.—(1) LEWIS: b. in Conn. in 1806; d. in Gerry, this county, in 1819. (2) EDMUND L.: b. in Brookfield, Conn., in Aug., 1808; never m.; lives near North East, Erie county, Pa. (3) ELIZA: b. in Conn. in Jan., 1810; m. Milton Jones in 1833; settled in P.; now lives in Ripley, this county. (4) SARAH: b. in June, 1811; m. Loren Shattuck in March, 1830; settled in P.; afterward in Ripley, where Mr. S. d. Mrs. S. now lives in Fredonia, this county. (5) WILLIAM: b. in April, 1814; m. Clarinda Bennett of Niles, Michigan, July, 1851; now living at that place. (6) LEWIS: b. in Gerry, this county, about 1820; d. in 1822. (7) AMANDA J.: b. in Gerry in 1821; d. in Brocton in 1853. (8) MARIA J.: b. in 1825 in Gerry; d. in Brocton in 1854.

APPENDIX.

The incident related on page 129 in connection with the name of Silas Dinsmore came to the writer through parties supposed to be well informed with reference to the facts of the case, and had reference to no other than that person; but from evidence since furnished it is found that reference is made to an uncle of Mr. Dinsmore by the same given name, who for many years was a citizen of Alabama and in some way connected with the customs department at the city of Mobile. Perhaps the fact of his living in Alabama was one reason why young Silas found his way there and eventually became a citizen of that state. Another feature seems to need correction: Although Mr. Dinsmore was reprimanded by the department for his indiscretion, he nevertheless was allowed to retain his place. The remaining facts with reference to the "Portland pedagogue" are correct. The honor of having taught school in the town of Portland still remains, and is perhaps a greater honor than a little "thrust and parry" with Secretary Crawford. Mr. Dinsmore, after teaching school at Canadaway for one or two terms, lived for some time with his brother, John B. Dinsmore, in what is now Ripley, this county, and while there formed the project of visiting his uncle in Alabama, under a partial promise from him of employment in a survey in that state partly under his direction. He built a small boat or skiff, light but strong enough to convey him and such effects as he wished to carry, and launched it upon Chautauqua lake, intending to reach New Orleans with it and Mobile from there as circumstances should then dictate. His lading was soon taken in and in due time he passed through the lake, the outlet, the Conewango, the Alleghany and the Ohio, and found himself floating on the bosom of the "father of waters." Each night, after reaching the Ohio at Pittsburg, he would make all fast, lay himself down in the bottom of his boat and sleep until morning, trusting his craft to the current of the river and finding himself in the morning many miles advanced on his journey.

At some point on the Mississippi, in the dead of night, his boat encountered a "sawyer"—a tree anchored at the bottom of the river with the top broken off and the body inclined down the stream. The bow, from the momentum and force of the current, was pushed up its smooth surface, the stern became correspondingly depressed and in a moment of time the frail craft, ending completely over, fell into the water bottom upward. His pleasing dreams were rudely interrupted and the cool bath suddenly revealed to him the fact that he was alone upon the surface of the water and that his boat with all his effects, and even his boots, had departed for unknown shores. Being a good swimmer, he soon reached the bank of the river, and in no very enviable plight, by other means of conveyance proceeded to his destination. [See p. 129, and Biog. Sketches.]

EARLY MILITARY MATTERS.

To ascertain the facts with reference to the formation of the first military company within the county of Chautauqua, the writer labored at intervals for three years and resorted to every conceivable source of information. So little system obtained in military matters at that date that few records were made and fewer kept, and the memory of the relics of those early days has been found to be not always reliable. Such facts, however, as have been brought to light will be presented in brief. Previous to 1814 the acts of the legislature organizing the militia within the state were deemed but provisional or temporary in character. All military organizations previous to that date were formed under the provisions of these several acts, and under them the first company within the county. For six years after the first settlement of the county those liable to military duty were enrolled and attended drills at points now outside of the county, and there exists no evidence that any military parade took place within the limits of the territory now forming the county until 1808. Some of the settlers, however, had been elected to honorable positions previous to this date, as will be seen below, and the writer labored long and faithfully to assign them to their proper companies but with no satisfactory results. But of the first company formed entirely within the county the following facts seem to be pretty definitely settled: Early in the spring of 1808 an order was issued to all liable to do military duty within the territory now included within the county to meet at the house of Mrs. Sarah Perry at the *ancient crossroads*, one

mile west of the center of the present village of Westfield, on a day named, some time early in May. In obedience to the order there was a general attendance; hardly a man was absent. Major ———, a competent officer from Buffalo, was present to direct the proceedings. After the enrollment of names an election for company officers was had, but of the names of those chosen, with the exception of two, there is nothing recorded or remembered. In regard to the *time* of the formation there seems to be little doubt. David Eaton, so long a citizen of Portland and who was elected as one of the first officers of the company, was of the opinion that it was formed at the time named. He was quite sanguine from various facts he called to mind, and among them his own promotions, which were by regular grade to that of lieutenant in the fall of 1809 or spring of 1810. Mrs. Waterman Tinkom of Mayville, who is still living, stated to the writer that when her father's family arrived in this county, by way of the lake to Portland harbor, now Barcelona, on some day early in May, in 1808, there was a military gathering of some kind at the *old crossroads*, and she more distinctly remembers it from the fact that her brother, Joseph Thayer, was there and on the ground as a fifer. It is certain that the organization took place at the *crossroads*, and this statement in regard to time corroborates the statements of Mr. Eaton. Previous to this there is no evidence that any drill of any military organization was had within the limits of this county. As stated with reference to first officers, but two are known: David Eaton was elected a sergeant, and often stated that in the organization of that company James McMahan outranked him one grade and was elected captain when he (Eaton) was elected lieutenant. The statement often made and by many believed, that John McMahan was the first captain of the company, is incorrect, for he was made a major as early as 1807 in the Niagara militia, and lieutenant-colonel about the time James McMahan was made a captain. He was made a colonel in the fall of 1812 or some time in the spring of 1813. He was a lieutenant-colonel commanding as late as Sept., 1812. James was made a colonel and John a brigadier-general soon after the close of the war of 1812. Those three officers were through the war, John as colonel in command of a regiment, James a captain and Eaton as lieutenant and regimental paymaster. The late Col. Wm. Bell of Westfield, was of the opinion that the first lieutenant of the company was James Atkins, who had early in the spring of that year opened a store at the *crossroads*. This may or may not have been true—there is nothing to confirm or oppose the

opinion. The captain may have been and probably was Wm. Prendergast, already a captain, who was made a major when John McMahan was made a lieutenant-colonel. The names of the musicians of this first company are not on record, and but one, Joseph Thayer, a fifer, remembered; but some of those serving from two to four years later were David B. Granger and Jabez Hulburt as fifers and George Hall as a drummer. A few years since a monumental stone was placed upon the ground where this company was formed, through the influence of Hon. E. T. Foote, who was for many years a resident of the county and one of the most indefatigable antiquarians of our country. The names of the officers of the battallions existing in Niagara county, of which this county was then a part, on March 10, 1808, are here given, but it has not been possible to assign them to their proper companies. They were furnished by Maj. Alfred H. Taylor, of the adjutant-general's office, to whom the author is indebted for valuable services in searching early records: *Major*, John McMahan of the *crossroads*, now Westfield; *Adjutant*, Joel Lee of Sheridan; *Quartermaster*, Abner Hohnes; *Captains*, William Prendergast of Chautauqua, John E. Howard of Silver Creek, Abiram Orton of Arkwright, Samuel Taylor, Silas Hopkins, Daniel Reese, John Morrison; *Lieutenants*, Jehial Moore of Forestville, Alanson Weed of Dewittville, Isaac Barnes, Asa Baldwin, John Dunn 2d, Stephen Perkins, William Hohnes; *Ensigns*, Nathan Cass of Hanover, Philo Orton of Pomfret, James Montgomery, of Westfield, Sparrow Sage, William Chambers, Stephen Bugbee. There must have been others to make the number of each grade complete, but the names are not now to be found. Amos Hall of Ontario, was brigadier-general and Alexander Rea colonel.

Of early military matters within the territory comprised within the present town of Portland very little can be said. No separate organization for the town or territory existed or has since existed, but the settlers associated with those of other sections and the *drills* for the most part were held at the *cross roads*, now Westfield. The first drill of the first company was held but a few days after the formation, and it was said that the men acquitted themselves well considering the difficulties under which they labored. For some time, however, they were somewhat *Fulstaffian* in character. Although the officers were usually dressed in uniform the rank and file appeared in the homespun of the early settler, with hats and boots that served their owners in the toils of their every day life, or perhaps with such boots only as nature provided; and a gun such as served them best in securing game, or perhaps with

none at all. Notwithstanding the singular display, there was a kind of martial spirit among the people that long since ceased to exist. A large degree of pride existed among the officers—a desire for promotion and to excel, each in his particular position. A settler elected to some military position by the votes of his neighbors and friends was a subject of envy, in a sense, and actually enjoyed a degree of note and confidence in advance, in most cases, of civil position within the same territory. In 1810, for the convenience of settlers, drills were ordered to be held in “squadrs,” which were of more real benefit to the soldier than company or battallion drills. They were held at various points, and in the present town of Portland at Ingersoll’s tavern. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 they were discontinued. So scattered were the settlers at first that a *regimental* drill or *general training* was deemed impracticable, and parades by *battallions* were ordered for the first two years and were held at the *crossroads*, Bemus Point and Canadaway in 1809; one at Mayville in 1810, and one or two other points not remembered. In 1811 John McMahan, then lieutenant-colonel commanding the regiment, after consulting with the officers of the regiment, issued an order for a regimental muster, to be held within the present town of Portland on the farm of Capt. James Dunn, on p’t of lot 30, T. 5. The parade ground was the large field east of the house of Mr. Dunn and east of the barns of Mr. John Dudley, the present owner of the farm. The field extended from the present *south road* to the old *Erie road*, nearly. The regiment was composed of between four hundred and five hundred men, one regiment only existing in the county. Thus Portland has the honor of being the place of the first regimental parade in the county. The parade was accompanied by all the insignia and trappings of war capable of being collected together: the usual accompaniment also of peddlers’ carts and stalls, gingerbread venders, retailers of cherry brandy and that “forty rod whisky” so forcibly alluded to by correspondents, and a large sprinkling of “young America.” It was an epoch in the military affairs of the county. Lieut. Eaton in his letter spoke in high praise of the efficiency of the officers during the drill and the good discipline of the men in forming and displaying columns, but thought there was a great failure in the manual exercise, characterizing it as “rather rough.” The next year (1812) war was declared with Great Britain, and from the security of home parade the settlers were introduced to the scenes, dangers and horrors of actual military strife. After the war for some years nearly all company parades for the town of Portland were held at West-

field, no full companies existing in the town as now organized. After the organization of the present town of Portland, in 1829, very little of interest, comparatively, occurred in military affairs. Those liable to do military duty belonged to organizations centering at Fredonia or Westfield. An occasional company parade was ordered in town, however, but it was an exception to the general rule. The martial spirit of the country, with a love of military display, died out, and so utterly inefficient were the exercises and so little productive of good in preparing men for the duties of actual service that a law was passed a few years since discontinuing the old military regime and for reorganizing the forces of the state, which is still nominally in force.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

That part of the "Note" on page 68 referring to Amos Sottle and the first settlement of this county may not have been written with due caution, as some errors seem to have found a place there which need correction, and the note should be read in connection with the statements here made. Hon. E. T. Foote is there given as a reference, but the writer, it now seems, misapprehended some of the facts given by him and the correction is most willingly made. Since the publication of the *note* considerable discussion has been had with reference to the question of "Who was the first settler of the county?" H. H. Hawkins, Esq., of Silver Creek, endeavoring to maintain the priority of settlement on the part of Sottle, as against James McMahan at the ancient crossroads in 1802, which was replied to by Judge Foote at considerable length. It is not denied that Sottle might have been a resident of the county earlier than McMahan's settlement, but it is claimed that his associations, habits of life and living were such that in no sense could he be called a *settler* until some years later. Upon reading the arguments and facts adduced, and bearing in mind the definition of the word *settler*, the unprejudiced mind at once reaches that conclusion. Sottle was a native of Vermont and emigrated to Chenango county, this state, in early life, where he became disappointed in some "affair of the heart," left his home and friends and found his way to Buffalo, then an inconsiderable village of but a few log houses. His first introduction to the Cattaraugus bottoms he claimed to have been in the fall of 1796 in charge of a small herd of cattle belonging to some party in Buffalo, sent there to winter upon the rushes and browse along the rich alluvial lands on

the west side of the creek. He lived in a small hut built of poles, in company with a "very dark squaw" whom he had induced to share his cot, until the next season or perhaps longer. On the organization of the surveying parties by Mr. Ellicott he enlisted as an axman and assisted in running the range lines of this part of the Purchase. He continued in this capacity during 1798-'99, and in all his intercourse with the party claimed to be a citizen of Chenango county. [*See Note.*] In 1800 he went west. Mr. Hawkins says as far as Sandusky, Ohio, but to other parties he claimed to have visited Cincinnati and traveled largely in the northwest territory and along the Mississippi river. When he returned it is not definitely known—Mr. Hawkins says in 1801, but Sottle on one or two occasions at least placed it somewhat later. The statement that lot No. 61 of the village plot was booked to him on the field notes by the surveyors "on the spot" is probably erroneous, as it was owned up to 1835 by various parties, Sottle not purchasing it until that date. In 1806 lots 55 and 59 of Cattaraugus village were booked to him, and about this time he may be considered as becoming a settler, but not before. Some time after his return from the west he became acquainted in Buffalo with a *negress* and it is said married her, but those best acquainted with the circumstances doubt the statement with reference to the marriage, though they lived as man and wife to the time of her death. "Old Chloe," as she was called, although an excellent housekeeper, like Sottle was not above reproach in a moral sense, and the progeny were considered of a mixed parentage. Thus it seems that although Sottle may have come to this county as early as 1796, or at any earlier period, such were the conditions of his surroundings that in no rational sense can he be considered as becoming a settler until about the time named—1806. From the discussion that has taken place, the conviction of the correctness of the position of Judge Foote has come to be settled in the public mind, and the board of supervisors of the county at their session in October of the present year (1873), after having the matter brought to their official notice, and after reference and due consideration, passed the following resolution by ayes and nays, twenty-four of the twenty-six members voting in the affirmative, two being excused for sufficient reasons given:

WHEREAS, There have been many conflicting views as to who was the first settler of Chautauqua county: therefore,

Resolved, That we, the board of supervisors of Chautauqua county, are of the opinion that the early history and records

of the county establish the fact that James McMahan was the first *resident settler* of Chautauqua county.

Although some may hold to an opposite view, the question may be considered by this act of the board as officially settled. This action is placed on record.

As Turner's History of the Holland Purchase is referred to in the *note* on page 68, it is but just to say that the impression then given that the author of that work was mistaken in his statement, is incorrect, and was an error from the pencillings of the writer of this, unintentionally allowed to go to press. Mr. Turner expressly says on page 511 that James McMahan was the "*pioneer settler* of Chautauqua;" and on page 512 that Amos Sottle was the "*first white resident* of Chautauqua," thus very properly distinguishing between resident and settler. It will be seen that the *note*, the publication of which was the occasion of so full and free a discussion of the question, with the exception of the particulars named, is substantially correct.

NOTES AND CORRECTIONS.

A few errors have been detected in the course of the work that need correction, and a few others that the reader will readily correct without their being specially noticed :

1. On page 20, for " John C. Marshall " read *John E. Marshall*.
2. On page 31. for " Connell's Creek " read *Correll's Creek*.
3. On page 31, bottom line, for " lot 60 " read *lot 59*.
4. On page 34, line 5th from top, for " Cashagua " read *Coshaqua*.
5. On page 36, line 14th from top, for " Charles O. Warner " read *Charles H. Warner*.
6. On page 47, line 19th from top, for " lot 42 " read *lot 41*.
7. On page 60, line 13th from bottom, for " Genesee " read *Genesee*.
8. On page 68 the " Note " should be read in connection with the third article of the APPENDIX.
9. On page 69, line 11th from bottom, for " at Jamestown " read *four miles below Jamestown*.
10. On page 75 for " Wm. Dogan " read *Wm. Duggan*.
11. On page 75, line 3d from bottom, for " lot 36 " read *lot 40*; also on page 76, line 5th from top.
12. On page 98, line 10th from bottom, for " Reuben J. Meigs, jun.," read *Reuben J. Meigs, jun.*
13. On page 129, line 12th from top for " part of house " read *front of house*.
14. On page 129, the notice of " Silas Dinsmore " should be read in connection with the first article of the APPENDIX.
15. On page 210, line 8th from bottom, for " ten acres " read *three acres*.
16. On page 221, for " T. S. Moss and Moss & Haight " read *Moss & Haight*.



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